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A

COLLECTION

OF

COLLEGE WORDS AND CUSTOMS.

By Benjamin H. Hall

"Multa renascentur quæ jam cecidere, cadentque
Quæ nunc sunt in honore, vocabula."

"Notandi sunt tibi mores."

Hor. *Ars. Poet.*

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PREFACE.

THE Editor has an indistinct recollection of a sheet of foolscap paper, on one side of which was written, perhaps a year and a half ago, a list of twenty or thirty college phrases, followed by the euphonious titles of "Yale Coll.," "Harvard Coll." Next he calls to mind two blue-covered books, turned from their original use, as receptacles of Latin and Greek exercises, containing explanations of these and many other phrases. His friends heard that he was hunting up odd words and queer customs, and dubbed him "Antiquarian," but in a kindly manner, spared his feelings, and did not put the vinegar "old" before it.

Two and one half quires of paper were in time covered with a strange medley, an olla-podrida of student peculiarities. Thus did he amuse himself in his leisure hours, something like one who, as Dryden says, "is for raking in Chaucer for antiquated words." By and by he heard a wish here and a wish there, whether real or otherwise he does not know, which said something about "type," "press," and used other cabalistic words, such as "copy," "devil," etc. Then there was a gathering of papers, a transcribing of passages from

letters, an arranging in alphabetical order, a correcting of proofs, and the work was done, — poorly it may be, but with good intent.

Some things will be found in the following pages which are neither words nor customs peculiar to colleges, and yet they have been inserted, because it was thought they would serve to explain the character of student life, and afford a little amusement to the student himself. Society histories have been omitted, with the exception of an account of the oldest affiliated literary society in the United States.

To those who have aided in the compilation of this work, the editor returns his warmest thanks. He has received the assistance of many, whose names he would here and in all places esteem it an honor openly to acknowledge, were he not forbidden so to do by the fact that he is himself anonymous. Aware that there is information still to be collected, in reference to the subjects here treated, he would deem it a favor if he could receive through the medium of his publisher such morsels as are yet ungathered.

Should one pleasant thought arise within the breast of any Alumnus, as a long-forgotten but once familiar word stares him in the face, like an old and early friend; or should one who is still guarded by his Alma Mater be led to a more summer-like acquaintance with those who have in years past roved, as he now roves, through classic shades and honored halls, the labors of their friend, the editor, will have been crowned with complete success.

Cambridge, July 4th, 1851.

A

COLLECTION

OF

COLLEGE WORDS AND CUSTOMS.

A.

A. B. An abbreviation for *Artium Baccalaureus*, Bachelor of Arts. The first degree taken by students at a college or university. It is sometimes written B. A.

Of the various etymologies ascribed to the term *Bachelor*, "the true one, and the most flattering," says the Gradus ad Cantabrigiam, "seems to be *bacca laurus*. Those who either are, or expect to be, honored with the title of *Bachelor of Arts*, will hear with exultation, that they are then 'considered as the budding flowers of the University; as the small *pillula*, or *bacca*, of the *laurel* indicates the flowering of that tree, which is so generally used in the crowns of those, who have deserved well, both of the military states, and of the republic of learning.' — *Carter's History of Cambridge* [*Eng.*], 1753."

See Bachelor.

ABSIT. Latin; literally, *let him be absent;* leave of absence from commons, given to a student in the English universities. — *Gradus ad Cantab.*

ACADEMIAN. A member of an academy; a student in a university or college.

ACADEMIC. A student in a college or university.

A young *academic* coming into the country immediately after this great competition, &c. — *Forby's Vocabulary*, under *Pin-basket*.

A young *academic* shall dwell upon a journal that treats of trade, and be lavish in the praise of the author; while persons skilled in those subjects hear the tattle with contempt. — *Watts's Improvement of the Mind*.

ACADEMICALS. In the English universities, the dress peculiar to the students and officers.

I must insist on your going to your College and putting on your *academicals*. — *The Etonian*, Vol. II. p. 382.

The Proctor makes a claim of 6*s*. 8*d*. on every undergraduate whom he finds *inermen*, or without his *academicals*. — *Gradus ad Cantab*., p. 8.

If you say you are going for a walk, or if it appears likely, from the time and place, you are allowed to pass, otherwise you may be sent back to college to put on your *academicals*. — *Collegian's Guide*, p. 177.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT. At Harvard College, every student admitted upon examination, after giving a bond for the payment of all College dues, according to the established laws and customs, is required to sign the following *acknowledgment*, as it is called: — "I acknowledge that, having been admitted to the University at Cambridge, I am subject to its laws." Thereupon he receives from the President a copy of the laws which he has promised to obey. — *Laws Univ. at Cam., Mass.*, 1848, p. 13.

ACT. In English universities, a thesis maintained in public by a candidate for a degree, or to show the proficiency of a student. — *Webster*.

The student proposes certain questions to the presiding officer of the schools, who then nominates other students to oppose him. The discussion is syllogistical and in Latin, and terminates by the presiding officer questioning the respondent, or person who is said *to keep the act*, and his opponents, and dismissing them with some remarks upon their respective merits. — *Brande*.

The word was formerly used in Harvard College. In the

"Orders of the Overseers," May 6th, 1650, is the following: — "Such that expect to proceed Masters of Arts [are ordered] to exhibit their synopsis of *acts* required by the laws of the College." — *Quincy's Hist. Harv. Univ.*, Vol. I. p. 518.

Nine Bachelors commenced at Cambridge; they were young men of good hope, and performed their *acts*, so as to give good proof of their proficiency in the tongues and arts. — *Winthrop's Journal, by Mr. Savage*, Vol. I. p. 87.

The students of the first classis that have beene these foure yeeres trained up in University learning (for their ripening in the knowledge of the tongues, and arts) and are approved for their manners, as they have *kept* their publick *Acts* in former yeares, ourselves being present at them; so have they lately *kept* two solemn *Acts* for their Commencement. — *New England's First Fruits*, in *Mass. Hist. Coll.*, Vol. I. p. 245.

But in the succeeding *acts* . . . . . the Latin syllogism seemed to give the most content. — *Harvard Register*, 1827-28, p. 305.

2. The close of the session at Oxford, when Masters and Doctors complete their degrees, whence the *Act Term*, or that term in which the *act* falls. It is always held with great solemnity. At Cambridge, and in American colleges, it is called *Commencement*. In this sense Mather uses it.

They that were to proceed Bachelors, held their *Act* publickly in Cambridge. — *Mather's Magnalia*, B. 4, pp. 127, 128.

At some times in the universities of England they have no public *acts*, but give degrees privately and silently. — *Letter of Increase Mather, in App. to Pres. Woolsey's Hist. Disc.*, p. 87.

ADJOURN. At Bowdoin College, *adjourns* are the occasional holidays given when a Professor unexpectedly absents himself from recitation.

ADMISSION. The act of admitting a person as a member of a college or university. The requirements for admission are usually a good moral character on the part of the candidate, and that he shall be able to pass a satisfactory examination in certain studies. In some colleges, students are not allowed to enter until they are of a specified age. — *Laws Univ. at Cam., Mass.*, 1848, p. 12. *Laws Yale Coll.*, 1837, p. 8.

The requisitions for entrance at Harvard College in 1650 are given in the following extract. "When any scholar is able to read Tully, or such like classical Latin author, *extempore*, and make and speak true Latin in verse and prose *suo* (*ut aiunt*) *Marte*, and decline perfectly the paradigms of nouns and verbs in the Greek tongue, then may he be admitted into the College, nor shall any claim admission before such qualifications." — *Quincy's Hist. Harv. Univ.*, Vol. I. p. 515.

ADMITTATUR. Latin; literally, *let him be admitted.* In the older American colleges, the certificate of admission given to a student upon entering was called an *admittatur*, from the word with which it began. At Harvard no student was allowed to occupy a room in the College, to receive the instruction there given, or was considered a member thereof, until he had been admitted according to this form. *Laws Harv. Coll.*, 1798. Referring to Yale College, President Woolsey remarks on this point: "The earliest known laws of the College belong to the years 1720 and 1726, and are in manuscript; which is explained by the custom that every Freshman, on his admission, was required to write off a copy of them for himself, to which the *admittatur* of the officers was subscribed." — *Hist. Disc. before Grad. Yale Coll.*, 1850, p. 45.

He travels wearily over in visions the term he is to wait for his initiation into college ways and his *admittatur*. — *Harvard Register*, p. 377.

I received my *admittatur* and returned home, to pass the vacation and procure the college uniform. — *New England Magazine*, Vol. III. p. 238.

It was not till six months of further trial, that we received our *admittatur*, so called, and became matriculated. — *A Tour through College*, 1832, p. 13.

ADMITTO TE AD GRADUM. *I admit you to a degree;* the first words in the formula used in conferring the honors of college.

> The scholar-dress that once arrayed him,
> The charm *Admitto te ad gradum*,

With touch of parchment can refine,
And make the veriest coxcomb shine,
Confer the gift of tongues at once,
And fill with sense the vacant dunce.
Trumbull's Progress of Dulness, ed. 1794, Exeter, p. 12.

ADMONISH. In collegiate affairs, to reprove a member of a college for a fault, either publicly or privately; the first step of college discipline. It is followed by *of* or *against;* as, to admonish of a fault committed, or against committing a fault.

ADMONITION. Private or public reproof; the first step of college discipline. In Harvard College, both private and public admonition subject the offender to deductions from his rank, and the latter is accompanied in most cases with official notice to his parents or guardian. — See *Laws Univ. at Cam., Mass.*, 1848, p. 21. *Laws Yale Coll.*, 1837, p. 23.

Mr. Flynt, for many years a tutor in Harvard College, thus records an instance of college punishment for stealing poultry: — "November 4th, 1717. Three scholars were publicly admonished for thievery, and one degraded below five in his class, because he had been before publicly admonished for card-playing. They were ordered by the President into the middle of the Hall (while two others, concealers of the theft, were ordered to stand up in their places, and spoken to there). The crime they were charged with was first declared, and then laid open as against the law of God and the House, and they were admonished to consider the nature and tendency of it, with its aggravations; and all, with them, were warned to take heed and regulate themselves, so that they might not be in danger of so doing for the future; and those who consented to the theft were admonished to beware, lest God tear them in pieces, according to the text. They were then fined, and ordered to make restitution twofold for each theft." — *Quincy's Hist. Harv. Univ.*, Vol. I. p. 443.

ADOPTED SON. Said of a student in reference to the college of which he is or was a member, the college being styled his *alma mater*.

There is something in the affection of our Alma Mater which changes the nature of her *adopted sons;* and let them come from wherever they may, she soon alters them and makes it evident that they belong to the same brood. — *Harvard Register*, p. 377.

ADVANCE. The lesson which a student prepares for the first time is called *the advance*, in contradistinction to *the review.*

Even to save him from perdition
He cannot get "*the advance*," forgets "*the review.*"
Childe Harvard, p. 13.

ÆGROTAL. Latin, *ægrotus*, sick. A certificate of illness. Used in the Univ. of Cam., Eng.

A lucky thought; he will get an "*ægrotal*," or medical certificate of illness. — *Household Words*, Vol. II. p. 162.

ÆGROTAT. Latin; literally, *he is sick.* In the English universities, a certificate from a doctor or surgeon, to the effect that a student has been prevented by illness from attending to his college duties, "though, commonly," says the Gradus ad Cantabrigiam, "the real complaint is much more serious; viz. indisposition of the mind! *ægrotat* animo magis quam corpore." This state is technically called *ægritude*, and the person thus affected is said to be *æger.* — *The Etonian*, Vol. II. pp. 386, 387.

Mr. John Trumbull well describes this state of indisposition in his Progress of Dulness: —

"Then every book, which ought to please,
Stirs up the seeds of dire disease;
Greek spoils his eyes, the print 's so fine,
Grown dim with study, and with wine;
Of Tully's Latin much afraid,
Each page he calls the doctor's aid;
While geometry, with lines so crooked,
Sprains all his wits to overlook it.
His sickness puts on every name,
Its cause and uses still the same;
'T is toothache, colic, gout, or stone,
With phases various as the moon,
But tho' thro' all the body spread,
Still makes its cap'tal seat, the head.

In all diseases, 't is expected,
The weakest parts be most infected."
Ed. 1794, Part I. p. 8.

ÆGROTAT DEGREE. One who is sick or so indisposed that he cannot attend the Senate-House examination, nor consequently acquire any honor, takes what is termed an *Ægrotat degree.* — *Alma Mater*, Vol. II. p. 105.

ALMA MATER, *pl.* ALMÆ MATRES. Fostering mother; a college or seminary where one is educated. The title was originally given to Oxford and Cambridge, by such as had received their education in either university.

It must give pleasure to the alumni of the College to hear of his good name, as he [Benjamin Woodbridge] was the eldest son of our *alma mater*. — *Peirce's Hist. Harv. Univ.*, App., p. 57.

I see the truths I have uttered, in relation to our *Almæ Matres*, assented to by sundry of their children. — *Terræ-Filius*, Oxford, p. 41.

ALUMNI, SOCIETY OF. An association composed of the graduates of a particular college. The object of societies of this nature is stated in the following extract from President Hopkins's Address before the Society of Alumni of Williams College, Aug. 16, 1843. "So far as I know, the Society of the Alumni of Williams College was the first association of the kind in this country, certainly the first which acted efficiently, and called forth literary addresses. It was formed September 5th, 1821, and the preamble to the constitution then adopted was as follows: 'For the promotion of literature and good fellowship among ourselves, and the better to advance the reputation and interests of our Alma Mater, we the subscribers, graduates of Williams College, form ourselves into a Society.' The first president was Dr. Asa Burbank. The first orator elected was the Hon. Elijah Hunt Mills, a distinguished Senator of the United States. That appointment was not fulfilled. The first oration was delivered in 1823, by the Rev. Dr. Woodbridge, now of Hadley, and was well worthy of the occasion; and since that time the annual oration before the Alumni has seldom failed. . . . . Since this Society was formed, the example

has been followed in other institutions, and bids fair to extend to them all. Last year, for the first time, the voice of an Alumnus orator was heard at Harvard and at Yale; and one of these associations, I know, sprung directly from ours. It is but three years since a venerable man attended the meeting of our Alumni, one of those that have been so full of interest, and he said he should go directly home and have such an association formed at the Commencement of his Alma Mater, then about to occur. He did so. That association was formed, and the last year the voice of one of the first scholars and jurists in the nation was heard before them. The present year the Alumni of Dartmouth were addressed for the first time, and the doctrine of Progress was illustrated by the distinguished speaker in more senses than one.* Who can tell how great the influence of such associations may become in cherishing kind feeling, in fostering literature, in calling out talent, in leading men to act, not selfishly, but more efficiently for the general cause through particular institutions?" — *Pres. Hopkins's Miscellaneous Essays and Discourses*, pp. 275 – 277.

To the same effect also, Mr. Chief Justice Story, who, in his Discourse before the Society of the Alumni of Harvard University, Aug. 23, 1842, says: "We meet to celebrate the first anniversary of the society of all the Alumni of Harvard. We meet without any distinction of sect or party, or of rank or profession, in church or in state, in literature or in science. . . . . Our fellowship is designed to be, — as it should be, — of the most liberal and comprehensive character, conceived in the spirit of catholic benevolence, asking no creed but the love of letters, seeking no end but the encouragement of learning, and imposing no conditions, which may lead to jealousy or ambitious strife. In short, we meet for peace and for union; to devote one day in the year to academical intercourse and the amenities of scholars." — p. 4.

An Alumni society was formed at Columbia College in

* Hon. Levi Woodbury, whose subject was "Progress."

the year 1829, and at Rutgers College in 1837. There are also societies of this nature at the College of New Jersey, Princeton; University of Virginia, Charlottesville; and at Columbian College, Washington.

ALUMNUS, *pl.* ALUMNI. Latin, from *alo*, to nourish. A pupil; one educated at a seminary or college is called an *alumnus* of that institution.

A. M. An abbreviation for *Artium Magister*, Master of Arts. The second degree given by universities and colleges. In America, this degree is conferred, without examination, on Bachelors of three years' standing. At Harvard, this degree was formerly conferred only upon examination, as will be seen by the following extract. "Every schollar that giveth up in writing a System, or Synopsis, or summe of Logick, naturall and morall Philosophy, Arithmetick, Geometry and Astronomy: And is ready to defend his Theses or positions: Withall skilled in the originalls as above-said; And of godly life and conversation; And so approved by the Overseers and Master of the Colledge, at any publique Act, is fit to be dignified with his 2d degree." — *New England's First Fruits*, in *Mass. Hist. Coll.*, Vol. I. p. 246.

Until the year 1792, it was customary for those who applied for the degree of A. M. to defend what were called *Master's questions;* after this time an oration was substituted in place of these, which continued until 1844, when for the first time there were no Master's exercises. The degree is now given to any graduate of three or more years' standing, on the payment of a certain sum of money.

The degree is also presented by special vote to individuals wholly unconnected with any college, but who are distinguished for their literary attainments. In this case, where the honor is given, no fee is required.

ANALYSIS. In the following passage, the word *analysis* is used as a verb; the meaning being directly derived from that of the noun of the same orthography.

If any resident Bachelor, Senior, or Junior Sophister, shall neglect to *analysis* in his course, he shall be punished not exceeding ten shillings. — *Peirce's Hist. Harv. Univ.*, App., p. 129.

APOSTLES. At Cambridge, England, the twelve last on the list of Bachelors of Arts; a degree lower than the *οἱ πολλοί*. "Scape-goats of literature, who have at length scrambled through the pales and discipline of the Senate-House, without being *plucked*, and miraculously obtained the title of A. B." — *Gradus ad Cantab.*

At Columbian College, D. C., the members of the Faculty are called after the names of the *Apostles.*

APPLICANT. A diligent student. "This word," says Mr. Pickering, in his Vocabulary, "has been much used at our colleges. The English have the verb *to apply*, but the noun *applicant*, in this sense, does not appear to be in use among them. The only dictionary in which I have found it with this meaning is Entick's, in which it is given under the word *applier*. Mr. Todd has the term *applicant*, but it is only in the sense of 'he who applies for any thing.' An American reviewer, in his remarks on Mr. Webster's Dictionary, takes notice of the word, observing, that it 'is a mean word'; and then adds, that 'Mr. Webster has not explained it in the most common sense, a *hard student*.' — *Monthly Anthology*, Vol. VII. p. 263. A correspondent observes: 'The utmost that can be said of this word among the English is, that perhaps it is occasionally used in conversation; at least, to signify one who asks (or applies) for something.'" At present the word *applicant* is never used in the sense of a diligent student, the common signification being that given by Mr. Webster, "One who applies; one who makes request; a petitioner."

APPOINTMENT. In many American colleges, students to whom are assigned a part in the exercises of an exhibition or commencement, are said to receive an *appointment.* Appointments are given as a reward for superiority in scholarship.

> If e'er ye would take an "*appointment*," young man,
> Beware o' the "blade" and "fine fellow," young man!
> *Yale Lit. Mag.*, Vol. XV. p. 210.

See JUNIOR APPOINTMENTS.

APPROBATE. To express approbation of; to manifest a liking, or degree of satisfaction. — *Webster.*

The cause of this battle every man did allow and *approbate.* — *Hall, Henry VII., Richardson's Dict.*

"This word," says Mr. Pickering, "was formerly much used at our colleges instead of the old English verb *approve.* The students used to speak of having their performances *approbated* by the instructors. It is also now in common use with our clergy as a sort of technical term, to denote a person who is licensed to preach; they would say, such a one is *approbated*, that is, licensed to preach. It is also common in New England to say of a person who is licensed by the county courts to sell spirituous liquors, or to keep a public house, that he is approbated; and the term is adopted in the law of Massachusetts on this subject." The word is obsolete in England, is never used at our colleges, and is very seldom heard in the other senses given above.

By the twelfth statute, a student incurs no penalty by declaiming or attempting to declaim without having his piece previously *approbated.* — *MS. Note to Laws of Harvard College*, 1798.

ASSES' BRIDGE. The fifth proposition of the first book of Euclid is called the *Asses' Bridge*, or rather "Pons Asinorum," from the difficulty with which many get over it.

The *Asses' Bridge* in Euclid is not more difficult to be got over, nor the logarithms of Napier so hard to be unravelled, as many of Hoyle's Cases and Propositions. — *The Connoisseur*, No. LX.

After Mr. Brown had passed us over the "*Asses' Bridge*," without any serious accident, and conducted us a few steps further into the first book, he dismissed us with many compliments. — *Alma Mater*, Vol. I. p. 126.

I don't believe he passed the *Pons Asinorum* without many a halt and a stumble. — *Ibid.*, Vol. I. p. 146.

ASSESSOR. In the English universities, an officer appointed to assist the Vice-Chancellor in his court. — *Cam. Cal.*

AUCTION. At Harvard College, it was until within a few years customary for the members of the Senior Class, previous to leaving college, to bring together in some conven-

ient room all the books, furniture, and movables of any kind which they wished to dispose of, and put them up at public auction. Every thing offered was either sold, or, if no bidders could be obtained, given away.

AUDIT. In the University of Cambridge, England, a meeting of the Master and Fellows to examine or *audit* the College accounts. This is succeeded by a feast, on which occasion is broached the very best ale, for which reason ale of this character is called "audit ale." — *Grad. ab Cantab.*

This use of the word thirst, made me drink an extra bumper of "*Audit*" that very day at dinner. — *Alma Mater*, Vol. I. p. 3.

After a few draughts of the *Audit*, the company disperse. — *Ibid.*, Vol. I. p. 161.

AUTHORITY. "This word," says Mr. Pickering, in his Vocabulary, "is used in some of the States, in speaking collectively of the Professors, &c., of our colleges, to whom the *government* of these institutions is intrusted."

Every Freshman shall be obliged to do any proper errand or message for the *Authority* of the College. — *Laws Middlebury Coll.*, 1804, p. 6.

AUTOGRAPH BOOK. It is customary at Yale College for each member of the Senior Class, before the close of his collegiate life, to obtain, in a book prepared for that purpose, the signatures of the President, Professors, Tutors, and of all his classmates, with any thing else which they may choose to insert. Opposite the autographs of the college officers are placed engravings of them, so far as they are obtainable; and the whole, bound according to the fancy of each, forms a most valuable collection of agreeable mementos.

B.

BACCALAUREATE. The degree of Bachelor of Arts; the first or lowest degree. In American colleges, this degree is conferred in course on each member of the Senior Class in good standing. In Oxford and Cambridge it is attainable in two different ways; — 1. By examination, to which those students alone are admissible who have pursued the prescribed course of study for the space of three years. 2. By extraordinary diploma, granted to individuals wholly unconnected with the University. The former class are styled Baccalaurei Formati, the latter Baccalaurei Currentes. In France, the degree of Baccalaureat (Baccalaureus Literarum) is conferred indiscriminately upon such natives or foreigners as, after a strict examination in the classics, mathematics, and philosophy, are declared to be qualified. In the German universities, the title "Doctor Philosophiæ" has long been substituted for Baccalaureus Artium or Literarum. In the Middle Ages, the term Baccalaureus was applied to an inferior order of knights, who came into the field unattended by vassals; from them it was transferred to the lowest class of ecclesiastics; and thence again, by Pope Gregory the Ninth, to the universities. In reference to the derivation of this word, the military classes maintain that it is either derived from the *baculus* or staff with which knights were usually invested, or from *bas chevalier*, an inferior kind of knight; the literary classes, with more plausibility, perhaps, trace its origin to the custom which prevailed universally among the Greeks and Romans, and which was followed even in Italy till the thirteenth century, of crowning distinguished individuals with laurel; hence the recipient of this honor was styled Baccalaureus, quasi *baccis laureis* donatus. — *Brande's Dictionary.*

The subjoined passage, although it may not place the subject in any clearer light, will show the difference of opinion which exists in reference to the derivation of this word. Speaking of the exercises of Commencement at Cambridge,

Mass., in the early days of Harvard College, the writer says: "But the main exercises were disputations upon questions, wherein the respondents first made their Theses: For according to Vossius, the very essence of the Baccalaureat seems to lye in the thing: Baccalaureus being but a name corrupted of Batualius, which Batualius (as well as the French Bataile [Bataille]) comes à Batuendo, a business that carries beating in it: So that, Batualii fuerunt vocati, quia jam quasi *batuissent* cum adversario, ac manus conseruissent; hoc est, publice disputassent, atque ita peritiæ suæ specimen dedissent." — *Mather's Magnalia*, B. IV. p. 128.

The Seniors will be examined for the *Baccalaureate*, four weeks before Commencement, by a committee, in connection with the Faculty. — *Cat. Wesleyan Univ.*, 1849, p. 22.

BACHELOR. A person who has taken the first degree in the liberal arts and sciences, at a college or university. This degree, or honor, is called the *baccalaureate*. This title is given also to such as take the first degree in divinity, law, or physic, in certain European universities. The word appears in various forms in different languages. The following are taken from *Webster's Unabridged Dictionary*. "French, *bachelier;* Spanish, *bachiller*, a bachelor of arts and a babbler; Portuguese, *bacharel*, id., and *bacello*, a shoot or twig of the vine; Italian, *baccelliere*, a bachelor of arts; *bacchio*, a staff; *bachetta*, a rod; Latin, *baculus*, a stick, that is, a shoot; French, *bachelette*, a damsel, or young woman; Scotch, *baich*, a child; Welsh, *bacgen*, a boy, a child; *bacgenes*, a young girl, from *bac*, small. This word has its origin in the name of a child, or young person of either sex, whence the sense of *babbling* in the Spanish. Or both senses are rather from shooting, protruding."

BACHELORSHIP. The state of one who has taken his first degree in a university or college. — *Webster*.

BACK-LESSON. A lesson which has not been learned or recited; a lesson which has been omitted.

In a moment you may see the yard covered with hurrying groups, some just released from metaphysics or the blackboard,

and some just arisen from their beds where they have indulged in the luxury of sleeping over, — a luxury, however, which is sadly diminished by the anticipated necessity of making up *back-lessons*. — *Harv. Reg.*, p. 202.

BARBER. In the English universities, the college barber is often employed by the students to write out or translate the impositions incurred by them. Those who by this means get rid of their impositions are said to *barberize* them.

So bad was the hand which poor Jenkinson wrote, that the many impositions which he incurred would have kept him hard at work all day long, so he *barberized* them, that is, handed them over to the college barber, who had always some poor scholars in his pay. This practice of barberizing is not uncommon among a certain class of men. — *Collegian's Guide*, p. 155.

BARNEY. At Harvard College, about the year 1810, this word was used to designate a bad recitation. To *barney* was to recite badly.

BATTEL. To stand indebted on the college books at Oxford, for provisions and drink from the buttery.

Eat my commons with a good stomach, and *battled* with discretion. — *Puritan*, Malone's Suppl. 2, p. 543.

Cotgrave says, "To *battle* (as scholars do in Oxford) être debteur au collège pour ses vivres." He adds, "Mot usé seulement des jeunes écoliers de l'université d'Oxford."

2. To reside at the university; to keep terms. — *Webster*.

BATTEL. Provisions taken by Oxford students from the buttery, and also the charges thereon. — *Webster*.

I on the nail my *Battels* paid,
The monster turn'd away dismay'd.
The Student, Vol. I. p. 115, 1750.

BATTELER. } A student at Oxford who stands indebted, in
BATTLER. } the college books, for provisions and drink at the buttery. — *Webster*.

Halliwell, in his Dict. Arch. and Prov. Words, says, "The term is used in contradistinction to gentleman commoner." In *Gent. Mag.* 1787, p. 1146, is the following: — "There was formerly at Oxford an order similar to the sizars of Cambridge, called *battelers* (*batteling* having the

same signification as sizing). The *sizar* and *batteler* were as independent as any other members of the college, though of an inferior order, and were under no obligation to wait upon any body."

2. One who keeps terms, or resides at the University. — *Webster.*

BATTELING. At Oxford, the act of taking provisions from the buttery. Batteling has the same signification as SIZING at the University of Cambridge. — *Gent. Mag.*, 1787, p. 1146.

Batteling in a friend's name, implies eating and drinking at his expense. When a person's name is *crossed in the buttery*, i. e. when he is not allowed to take any articles thence, he usually comes into the hall and battels for buttery supplies in a friend's name, "for," says the Collegian's Guide, "every man can 'take out' an extra commons, and some colleges two, at each meal, for a visitor: and thus, under the name of a guest, though at your own table, you escape part of the punishment of being crossed." — p. 158.

2. Spending money.

The business of the latter was to call us of a morning, to distribute among us our *battlings*, or pocket money, &c. — *Dickens's Household Words*, Vol. I. p. 188.

BAUM. At Hamilton College, to fawn upon; to flatter; to court the favor of any one.

B. C. L. Abbreviated for *Baccalaureus Civilis Legis*, Bachelor in Civil Law. In the University of Oxford, a Bachelor in Civil Law must be an A. M. of three years standing. The exercises necessary to the degree are disputations upon two distinct days before the Professors of the Faculty of Law. This degree is not conferred in America.

B. D. An abbreviation for *Baccalaureus Divinitatis*, Bachelor in Divinity. In both the English Universities a B. D. must be an A. M. of seven years standing. The exercises necessary to the degree are at Cambridge one act after the fourth year, two opponencies, a clerum, and an English sermon. At Oxford, disputations are enjoined upon two distinct days, before the Professors of the Faculty of Divini-

ty, and a Latin sermon is preached before the Vice-Chancellor. The degree of Theologiæ Baccalaureus was conferred at Harvard College on Mr. Leverett, afterwards President of that institution, in 1692, and on Mr. William Brattle in the same year, the only instances, it is believed, in which this degree has been given in America.

BEADLE. } An officer in a university, whose chief business
BEDEL. } is to walk with a mace, before the masters, in a public procession; or, as in America, before the president, trustees, faculty, and students of a college, in a procession, at public commencements. — *Webster.*

In the English universities there are two classes of Bedels, called the *Esquire* and the *Yeoman Bedel.*

Of this officer as connected with Yale College, President Woolsey speaks as follows: — "The beadle or his substitute, the vice-beadle (for the sheriff of the county came to be invested with the office), was the master of processions, and a sort of gentleman-usher to execute the commands of the President. He was a younger graduate settled at or near the college. There is on record a diploma of President Clap's, investing with this office a graduate of three years standing, and conceding to him 'omnia jura privilegia et auctoritates ad Bedelli officium, secundum collegiorum aut universitatum leges et consuetudines usitatas; spectantia.' The office, as is well known, still exists in the English institutions of learning, whence it was transferred first to Harvard and thence to this institution." — *Hist. Disc.*, Aug., 1850, p. 43.

In an account of a Commencement at Williams College, Sept. 8, 1795, the order in which the procession was formed was as follows: — "First, the scholars of the academy; second, students of college; third, the sheriff of the county acting as *Bedellus*," &c. — *Federal Orrery*, Sept. 28, 1795.

The *Beadle*, by order, made the following declaration. — *Clap's Hist. Yale Coll.*, 1766, p. 56.

It shall be the duty of the Faculty to appoint a *College Beadle*, who shall direct the procession on Commencement day, and preserve order during the exhibitions. — *Laws Yale Coll.*, 1837, p. 43.

BED-MAKER. One whose occupation is to make beds, and, as in colleges and universities, to take care of the students' rooms. Used both in the United States and England.

I asked a *bed-maker* where Mr. ——'s chambers were. — *Gent. Mag.*, 1795, p. 118.

T' other day I caught my *bed-maker*, a grave old matron, poring very seriously over a folio that lay open upon my table. I ask'd her what she was reading? "Lord bless you, master," says she, "who I reading?" "I never could read in my life, blessed be God; and yet I loves to look into a book too." — *The Student*, Vol. I. p. 55, 1750.

BENE. Latin, *well.* A word sometimes attached to a written college exercise, by the instructor, as a mark of approbation.

When I look back upon my college life,
And think that I one starveling *bene* got.
Harvardiana, Vol. III. p. 402.

BENE DISCESSIT. Latin; literally, *he has departed honorably.* This phrase is used in the English universities to signify that the student leaves his college to enter another by the express consent and approbation of the Master and Fellows. — *Gradus ad Cantab.*

Mr. Pope being about to remove from Trinity to Emmanuel, by *Bene-Discessit*, was desirous of taking my rooms. — *Alma Mater*, Vol. I. p. 167.

BENEFICIARY. One who receives any thing as a gift, or is maintained by charity. — *Blackstone.*

In American colleges, students who are supported on established foundations are called *beneficiaries.*

No student who is a college *beneficiary* shall remain such any longer than he shall continue exemplary for sobriety, diligence, and orderly conduct. — *Laws of Univ. at Cam., Mass.*, 1848, p. 19.

BEVER. From the Italian *bevere*, to drink. An intermediate refreshment between breakfast and dinner. — *Morison.*

At Harvard College, dinner was formerly the only meal which was regularly taken in the hall. Instead of breakfast and supper, the students were allowed to receive a bowl of milk or chocolate, with a piece of bread, from the buttery

hatch, at morning and evening; this they could eat in the yard, or take to their rooms and eat there. At the appointed hour for *bevers*, there was a general rush for the buttery, and if the walking happened to be bad, or if it was winter, many ludicrous accidents usually occurred. One perhaps would slip, his bowl would fly this way, and his bread that, while he, prostrate, afforded an excellent stumbling-block to those immediately behind him; these, falling in their turn, spattering with the milk themselves and all near them, holding perhaps their spoons aloft, the only thing saved from the destruction, would, after disentangling themselves from the mass of legs, arms, etc., return to the buttery, and order a new bowl, to be charged with the extras at the close of the term.

No scholar shall be absent above an hour at morning *bever*, half an hour at evening *bever*, &c. — *Quincy's Hist. Harv. Univ.*, Vol. I. p. 517.

The butler is not bound to stay above half an hour at *bevers* in the buttery after the tolling of the bell. — *Ibid.*, Vol. I. p. 584.

BEVER. To take a small repast between meals. — *Wallis.*

BIBLE CLERK. In the University of Oxford, the *bible clerks* are required to attend the service of the chapel, and to deliver in a list of the absent undergraduates to the officer appointed to enforce the discipline of the institution. Their duties are different in different colleges. — *Oxford Guide.*

In the University of Cambridge, Eng., "a very ancient scholarship, so called because the student who was promoted to that office was enjoined to read the Bible at meal times." — *Gradus ad Cantab.*

BITCH. At Cambridge, Eng., to take or drink a dish of tea.

I followed, and, having "bitched" (that is, taken a dish of tea), arranged my books and boxes. — *Alma Mater*, Vol. I. p. 30.

I dined, wined, or *bitched* with a Medallist or Senior Wrangler. — *Ibid.*, Vol. II. p. 218.

A young man, who performs with great dexterity the honors of the tea-table, is, if complimented at all, said to be "an excellent *bitch*." — *Gradus ad Cantab*, p. 18.

B. L. See LL. B.

BLACK BOOK. In the English universities, a gloomy volume containing a register of high crimes and misdemeanors. At the University of Göttingen, the expulsion of students is recorded on a *blackboard*. — *Gradus ad Cantab.*

Sirrah, I 'll have you put in the *black book*, rusticated, expelled. — *Miller's Humors of Oxford*, Act II. Sc. I.

All had reason to fear that their names were down in the proctor's *black book*. — *Collegian's Guide*, p. 277.

So irksome and borish did I ever find this early rising, spite of the health it promised, that I was constantly in the *black book* of the dean. — *Alma Mater*, Vol. I. p. 32.

BLACK RIDING. At the College of South Carolina, it has until within a few years been customary for the students, disguised and painted black, to ride across the college-yard at midnight, on horseback, with vociferations and the sound of horns. *Black riding* is recognized by the laws of the college as a very high offence, punishable with expulsion.

BLEACH. At Harvard College, he was formerly said to *bleach* who preferred to be *spiritually* rather than *bodily* present at morning prayers.

'T is sweet Commencement parts to reach,
But, O ! 't is doubly sweet to *bleach*.
Harvardiana, Vol. III. p. 123.

BLOOD. At some of the Western colleges, this word signifies excellent; as a *blood* recitation. A student who recites well is said to *make a blood*.

BLOODY. Formerly a college term for daring, rowdy, impudent.

Arriving at Lord Bibo's study,
They thought they 'd be a little *bloody;*
So, with a bold, presumptuous look,
An honest pinch of snuff they took.
Rebelliad, p. 44.
They roar'd and bawl'd, and were so *bloody*,
As to besiege Lord Bibo's study.
Ibid., p. 76.

BLOW. A merry frolic with drinking; a spree. A person intoxicated is said to be *blown*, and Mr. Halliwell, in his Dict. Arch. and Prov. Words, has *blowboll*, a drunkard.

This word was formerly used by students to designate their frolics and social gatherings; at present it is not much heard, being supplanted by the more common word *spree*, *tight*, &c.

My fellow-students had been engaged at a *blow* till the stage-horn had summoned them to depart. — *Harvard Register*, 1827 – 28, p. 172.

No soft adagio from the muse of *blows*,
E'er roused indignant from serene repose.
Ibid., p. 233.

And, if no coming *blow* his thoughts engage,
Lights candle and cigar.
Ibid., p. 235.

The person who engages in a blow is also called a *blow*.

I could see, in the long vista of the past, the many hardened *blows* who had rioted here around the festive board. — *Collegian*, p. 231.

BLUE. In several American colleges, students who are very strict in observing the laws, and conscientious in performing their duties, are styled *blues*. "Our real delvers, midnight students," says a correspondent from Williams College, "are called *blue*."

I would n't carry a novel into chapel to read, — not out of any respect for some people's old-womanish twaddle about the sacredness of the place, — but because some of the *blues* might see you. — *Yale Lit. Mag.*, Vol. XV. p. 81.

Each jolly soul of them save the *blues*,
Were doffing their coats, vests, pants, and shoes.
Yale Gallinipper, Nov. 1848.

None ever knew a sober "*blue*,"
In this "blood crowd" of ours.
Yale Tomahawk, Nov. 1849.

Lucian called him a *blue*, and fell back in his chair in a pouting fit. — *The Dartmouth*, Vol. IV. p. 118.

BLUES. The name of a party which formerly existed at Dartmouth College. In The Dartmouth, Vol. IV. p. 117,

1842, is the following : — " The students here are divided into two parties, — the *Rowes* and the *Blues*. The Rowes are very liberal in their notions ; the *Blues* more strict. The Rowes don't pretend to say any thing worse of a fellow than to call him a Blue, and vice versa."

See INDIGO and ROWES.

BOARD. The *boards*, or *college boards*, in the English universities, are long wooden tablets on which the names of the members of each college are inscribed according to seniority, generally hung up in the buttery. — *Gradus ad Cantab. Webster.*

Similar to this was the list of students which was formerly kept at Harvard College, and probably at Yale. Judge Wingate, who graduated at the former institution in 1759, writes as follows in reference to this subject : — " The Freshman Class was, in my day at college, usually *placed* (as it was termed) within six or nine months after their admission. The official notice of this was given by having their names written in a large German text, in a handsome style, and placed in a conspicuous part of the College Buttery, where the names of the four classes of undergraduates were kept suspended until they left College. If a scholar was expelled, his name was taken from its place ; or if he was degraded (which was considered the next highest punishment to expulsion) it was moved accordingly." — *Peirce's Hist. Harv. Univ.*, p. 311.

BOLT. An omission of a recitation or lecture. A correspondent from Union College, where this word is used, gives the following account of it : — " In West College, where the Sophomores and Freshmen congregate, when there was a famous orator expected, or any unusual spectacle to be witnessed in the city, we would call a 'class meeting,' to consider upon the propriety of asking Professor —— for a *bolt*. We had our chairman, and the subject being debated was generally decided in favor of the remission. A committee of good steady fellows were selected, who forthwith waited upon the Professor, and after urging the matter, com-

monly returned with the welcome assurance, that we could have a *bolt* from the next recitation."

BOLT. At Union College, to be absent from a recitation, on the conditions related under the noun Bolt. Followed by *from*. At Williams College, the word is applied with a different signification. A correspondent writes: "We sometimes *bolt* from a recitation before the Professor arrives, and the term most strikingly suggests the derivation, as our movements in the case would somewhat resemble a 'streak of lightning,' a thunder-*bolt*."

BOLTER. At Union College, one who *bolts* from a recitation.

2. A correspondent from the same college says: "If a student is unable to answer a question in the class, and declares himself unprepared, he also is a '*bolter*.'"

BONFIRE. The making of bonfires, by students, is not an unfrequent occurrence at many of our colleges, and is usually a demonstration of dissatisfaction, or is done merely for the sake of the excitement. It is accounted a high offence, and at Harvard College is prohibited by the following law: — "In case of a bonfire, or unauthorized fireworks or illumination, any students crying fire, — sounding an alarm, — leaving their rooms, — shouting or clapping from the windows, — going to the fire, or being seen at it, — going into the college yard, — or assembling on account of such bonfire, — shall be deemed aiding and abetting such disorder, and punished accordingly." — *Laws*, 1848, *Bonfires*.

A correspondent from Bowdoin College writes: "Bonfires occur regularly twice a year; one on the night preceding the annual State Fast, and the other is built by the Freshmen on the night following the yearly examination. A pole some sixty or seventy feet long is raised, around which brush and tar are heaped to a great height. The construction of the pile occupies from four to five hours."

> Not ye, whom midnight cry ne'er urged to run
> In search of fire, when fire there had been none;

Unless, perchance, some pump or hay-mound threw
Its *bonfire* lustre o'er a jolly crew.

Harvard Register, p. 233.

BOOK-KEEPER. At Harvard College, students are allowed to go out of town on Saturday, after the exercises, but are required, if not at evening prayers, to enter their names before 10, P. M., with one of the officers appointed for that purpose. Students were formerly required to report themselves before 8, P. M., in winter, and 9, in summer, and the person who registered the names was a member of the Freshman Class, and was called the *book-keeper*.

I strode over the bridge, with a rapidity which grew with my vexation, my distaste for wind, cold, and wet, and my anxiety to reach my goal ere the appointed hour should expire, and the *book-keeper's* light should disappear from his window;

"For while his light holds out to burn,
The vilest sinner may return." — *Collegian*, p. 225.

See COLLEGE FRESHMAN.

BOOTLICK. To fawn upon; to court favor.

Scorns the acquaintance of those he deems beneath him; refuses to *bootlick* men for their votes. — *The Parthenon*, Union Coll., Vol. I. p. 6.

The "Wooden Spoon" exhibition passed off without any such hubbub, except where the pieces were of such a character as to offend the delicacy and modesty of some of those crouching, fawning, *bootlicking* hypocrites. — *The Gallinipper*, Dec., 1849.

BOOTLICKER. A student who seeks or gains favor from a teacher by flattery or officious civilities; one who curries favor. A correspondent from Union College writes: "As you watch the students more closely, you will perhaps find some of them particularly officious towards your teacher, and very apt to linger after recitation to get a clearer knowledge of some passage. They are *Bootlicks*, and that is known as *Bootlicking;* a reproach, I am sorry to say, too indiscriminately applied." At Yale, and *other colleges*, a tutor or any other officer who informs against the students, or acts as a spy upon their conduct, is also called a *bootlick*.

Three or four *bootlickers* rise. — *Yale Banger*, Oct., 1848.

The rites of Wooden Spoons we next recite,
When *bootlick* hypocrites upraised their might.
Ibid., Nov., 1849.

Then he arose, and offered himself as a "*bootlick*" to the Faculty. — *Yale Battery*, Feb. 14, 1850.

BOOTS. At the College of South Carolina it is customary to present the most unpopular member of a class with a pair of handsome red-topped boots, on which is inscribed the word BEAUTY. They were formerly given to the ugliest person, whence the inscription.

BOS. At the University of Virginia, the desserts which the students, according to the statutes of college, are allowed twice per week, are respectively called the *Senior* and *Junior Bos.*

BRACKETS. In the University of Cambridge, Eng., at the close of the course, and before the examination is concluded, there is made out a new arrangement of the classes called the *Brackets.* These, in which each is placed according to merit, are hung upon the pillars in the Senate-House. — *Alma Mater*, Vol. II. p. 93.

BRANDER. In the German universities a name given to a student during his second term.

Meanwhile large tufts and strips of paper had been twisted into the hair of the *Branders*, as those are called who have been already one term at the University, and then at a given signal were set on fire, and the *Branders* rode round the table on chairs, amid roars of laughter. — *Longfellow's Hyperion*, p. 114.

See BURNT FOX.

BRICK. A gay, wild, thoughtless fellow, but not so *hard* as the word itself might seem to imply.

He is a queer fellow, — not so bad as he seems, — his own enemy, but a regular *brick*. — *Collegian's Guide*, p. 143.

BRICK MILL. At the University of Vermont, the students speak of the college as the *Brick Mill*, or the *Old Brick Mill.*

BULL. At Dartmouth College, to recite badly; to make a

poor recitation. From the substantive *bull*, a blunder or contradiction, or from the use of the word as a prefix, signifying large, lubberly, blundering.

BULL-DOG. In the English universities, the servant of a proctor is thus designated.

> The proctors, through their attendants, commonly called *bull-dogs*, received much certain information, &c. — *Collegian's Guide*, p. 170.

BULLYISM. The following account of *bullyism* at Yale College, is taken from an entertaining little work, entitled Sketches of Yale College. "*Bullyism* had its origin, like every thing else that is venerated, far back in antiquity; no one pretends to know the era of its commencement, nor to say with certainty what was the cause of its establishment, or the original design of the institution. We can only learn from dim and doubtful tradition, that many years ago, no one knows how many, there was a feud between students and townsmen: a sort of general ill-feeling, which manifested itself in the lower classes of society in rudeness and insult. Not patiently borne with, it grew worse and worse, until a regular organization became necessary for defence against the nightly assaults of a gang of drunken rowdies. Nor were their opponents disposed to quit the unequal fight. An organization in opposition followed, and a band of tipsy townsmen, headed by some hardy tars, took the field, were met, no one knows whether in offence or defence, and after a fight repulsed, and a huge knotty club wrested from their leader. This trophy of personal courage was preserved, the organization perpetuated, and the *Bully Club* was every year, with procession and set form of speech, bestowed upon the newly acknowledged leader. But in process of time the organization has assumed a different character: there was no longer need of a system of defence, — the "Bully" was still acknowledged as class leader. He marshalled all processions, was moderator of all meetings, and performed the various duties of a chief. The title became now a matter of dispute; it sounded harsh and rude to ears polite, and a

strong party proposed a change : but the supporters of antiquity pleaded the venerable character of the customs identified almost with the College itself. Thus the classes were divided, a part electing a marshal, class leader, or moderator, and a part still choosing a *bully* and *minor bully* — the latter usually the least of their number — from each class, and still bestowing on them the wonted clubs, mounted with gold, the badges of their office.

" Unimportant as these distinctions seem, they formed the ground of constant controversy, each party claiming for its leader the precedence, until the dissensions ended in a scene of confusion too well known to need detail: the usual procession on Commencement day was broken up, and the partisans fell upon each other pell-mell; scarce heeding, in their hot fray, the orders of the Faculty, the threats of the constables, or even the rebuke of the chief magistrate of the State; the alumni were left to find their seats in church as they best could, the aged and beloved President following in sorrow, unescorted, to perform the duties of the day. It need not be told that the disputes were judicially ended by a peremptory ordinance, prohibiting all class organizations of any name whatever."

BURIAL OF EUCLID. " The custom of bestowing burial honors upon the ashes of Euclid with becoming demonstrations of respect has been handed down," says the author of the Sketches of Yale College, " from time immemorial." The account proceeds as follows : — " This book, the terror of the dilatory and unapt, having at length been completely mastered, the class, as their acquaintance with the Greek mathematician is about to close, assemble in their respective places of meeting, and prepare (secretly for fear of the Faculty) for the anniversary. The necessary committee having been appointed, and the regular preparations ordered, a ceremony has sometimes taken place like the following. The huge poker is heated in the old stove and driven through the smoking volume, and the division, marshalled in line, for *once* at least see *through* the whole affair. They then march over it in solemn procession, and are enabled, as they step

firmly on its covers, to assert with truth that they have gone over it, — poor jokes indeed, but sufficient to afford abundant laughter. And then follow speeches, comical and pathetic, and shouting and merriment. The night assigned having arrived, how carefully they assemble, all silent, at the place appointed. Laid on its bier, covered with sable pall, and borne in solemn state, the corpse (i. e. the book) is carried with slow procession, with the moaning music of flutes and fifes, the screaming of fiddles, and the thumping and mumbling of a cracked drum, to the opened grave or the funeral pyre. A gleaming line of blazing torches and twinkling lanterns wave along the quiet streets and through the opened fields, and the snow creaks hoarsely under the tread of a hundred men. They reach the scene, and a circle forms around the consecrated spot; if the ceremony is a burial, the defunct is laid all carefully in his grave, and then his friends celebrate in prose or verse his memory, his virtues, and his untimely end: and three oboli are tossed into his tomb to satisfy the surly boatman of the Styx. Lingeringly is the last look taken of the familiar countenance, as the procession passes slowly around the tomb; and the moaning is made — a sound of groans going up to the seventh heavens — and the earth is thrown in, and the headstone with epitaph placed duly to hallow the grave of the dead. Or if, according to the custom of his native land, the body of Euclid is committed to the funeral flames, the pyre, duly prepared with combustibles, is made the centre of the ring; a ponderous jar of turpentine or whiskey is the fragrant incense, and as the lighted fire mounts up in the still night, and the alarm in the city sounds dim in the distance, the eulogium is spoken, and the memory of the illustrious dead honored; the urn receives the sacred ashes, which, borne in solemn procession, are placed on some conspicuous situation, or solemnly deposited in some fitting sarcophagus. So the sport ends; a song, a loud hurrah, and the last jovial roysterer seeks short and profound slumber." — pp. 166 – 169.

The above was written in the year 1843. That the interest in the observance of this custom at Yale College has not

since that time diminished, may be inferred from the following account of the exercises of the Sophomore Class of 1850, on parting company with their old mathematical friend, given by a correspondent of the New York Tribune.

"Arrangements having been well matured, notice was secretly given out on Wednesday last that the obsequies would be celebrated that evening at 'Barney's Hall,' on Church Street. An excellent band of music was engaged for the occasion, and an efficient Force Committee assigned to their duty, who performed their office with great credit, taking singular care that no 'tutor' or 'spy' should secure an entrance to the hall. The 'countersign' selected was 'Leus,' and fortunately was not betrayed. The hall being full at half past ten, the doors were closed, and the exercises commenced with music. Then followed numerous pieces of various character, and among them an *Oration*, a *Poem*, *Funeral Sermon* (of a very metaphysical character), a *Dirge*, and, at the grave, a *Prayer to Pluto*. These pieces all exhibited taste and labor, and were acknowledged to be of a higher tone than that of any productions which have ever been delivered on a similar occasion. Besides these, there were several songs interspersed throughout the Programme, in both Latin and English, which were sung with great jollity and effect. The band added greatly to the character of the performances, by their frequent and appropriate pieces. A large coffin was placed before the altar, within which lay the veritable Euclid, arranged in a becoming winding-sheet, the body being composed of combustibles, and these thoroughly saturated with turpentine. The company left the hall at half past twelve, formed in an orderly procession, preceded by the band, and bearing the coffin in their midst. Those who composed the procession were arrayed in disguises, to avoid detection, and bore a full complement of brilliant torches. The skeleton of Euclid (a faithful caricature), himself bearing a torch, might have been seen dancing in the midst, to the great amusement of all beholders. They marched up Chapel Street as far as

the south end of the Colleges, where they were saluted with three hearty cheers by their fellow-students, and then continued through College Street in front of the whole College square, at the north extremity of which they were again greeted by cheers, and thence followed a circuitous way to *quasi* Potter's Field, about a mile from the city, where the concluding ceremonies were performed. These consist of walking over the coffin, thus *surmounting the difficulties* of the author; boring a hole through a copy of Euclid with a hot iron, that the class may see *through* it; and finally burning it upon the funeral pyre, in order to *throw light* upon the subject. After these exercises, the procession returned, with music, to the State-House, where they disbanded, and returned to their desolate habitations. The affair surpassed any thing of the kind that has ever taken place here, and nothing was wanting to render it a complete performance. It testifies to the spirit and character of the class of '53." — *Literary World*, Nov. 23, 1850, from the *New York Tribune*.

In the Sketches of Williams College, printed in the year 1847, is a description of the manner in which the funeral exercises of Euclid are sometimes conducted in that institution. It is as follows: — "The burial took place last night. The class assembled in the recitation-room in full numbers, at 9 o'clock. The deceased, much emaciated, and in a torn and tattered dress, was stretched on a black table in the centre of the room. This table, by the way, was formed of the old blackboard, which, like a mirror, had so often reflected the image of old Euclid. In the body of the corpse was a triangular hole, made for the *post mortem* examination, a report of which was read. Through this hole, those who wished were allowed to look; and then, placing the body on their heads, they could say with truth that they had for once seen through and understood Euclid.

"A eulogy was then pronounced, followed by an oration and the reading of the epitaph, after which the class formed a procession, and marched with slow and solemn tread to the place of burial. The spot selected was in the woods

half a mile south of the Colleges. As we approached the place, we saw a bright fire burning on the altar of turf, and torches gleaming through the dark pines. All was still, save the occasional sympathetic groans of some forlorn bull-frogs which came up like minute-guns from the marsh below.

"When we arrived at the spot, the sexton received the body. This dignitary presented rather a grotesque appearance. He wore a white robe bound around his waist with a black scarf, and on his head a black, conical-shaped hat, some three feet high. Having fastened the remains to the extremity of a long, black wand, he held them in the fire of the altar until they were nearly consumed, and then laid the charred mass in the urn, muttering an incantation in Latin. The urn being buried deep in the ground, we formed a ring around the grave, and sung the dirge. Then, lighting our torches by the dying fire, we retraced our steps with feelings suited to the occasion." — pp. 74 – 76.

BURNING OF CONVIVIUM. Convivium is a Greek book which is studied at Hamilton College during the last term of the Freshman year, and is considered somewhat difficult. Upon entering Sophomore it is customary to burn it, with exercises appropriate to the occasion. The time being appointed, the class hold a meeting and elect the marshals of the night. A large pyre is built during the evening of rails and pine wood, on the middle of which is placed a barrel of tar, surrounded by straw saturated with turpentine. Notice is then given to the upper classes that Convivium will be burnt that night at twelve o'clock. Their company is requested at the exercises, which consist of two poems, a tragedy, and a funeral oration. A coffin is laid out with the "remains" of the book, and the literary exercises are performed. These concluded, the class form a procession, preceded by a brass band playing a dirge, and march to the pyre, around which, with uncovered heads, they solemnly form. The four bearers with their torches then advance silently, and place the coffin upon the funeral pile. The class, each member bearing a torch, form a circle around the pyre. At a given signal they all bend forward together,

and touch their torches to the heap of combustibles. In an instant "a lurid flame arises, licks around the coffin, and shakes its tongue to heaven." To these ceremonies succeed festivities, which are usually continued until daylight.

Burning of Zumpt's Latin Grammar. The funeral rites over the body of this book are performed by the students in the University of New York. The place of burning and burial is usually at Hoboken. Scenes of this nature often occur in American colleges, having their origin, it is supposed, in the custom at Yale of burying Euclid.

BURNT FOX. A student during his second half-year, in the German universities, is called a *burnt fox.*

BURSAR, *pl.* Bursarii. A treasurer or cash-keeper; as, the *bursar* of a college or of a monastery.

The said College in Cambridge shall be a corporation consisting of seven persons, to wit, a President, five Fellows, and a Treasurer or *Bursar.* — *Peirce's Hist. Harv. Univ.*, App., p. 11.

Every student is required on his arrival, at the commencement of each session, to deliver to the *Bursar* the moneys and drafts for money which he has brought with him. It is the duty of the *Bursar* to attend to the settlement of the demands for board, &c.; to pay into the hands of the student such sums as are required for other necessary expenses, and to render a statement of the same to the parent or guardian at the close of the session. — *Catalogue of Univ. of North Carolina*, 1848 – 49, p. 27.

2. A student to whom a stipend is paid out of a burse or fund appropriated for that purpose, as the exhibitioners sent to the universities in Scotland, by each presbytery. — *Webster.*

See a full account in *Brande's Dict. Science, Lit., and Art.*

BURSARY. The treasury of a college or monastery. — *Webster.*

2. In Scotland, an exhibition. — *Encyc.*

BURSCH (bursh), *pl.* Burschen. German. A youth; especially a student in a German university.

Und hat der Bursch kein Geld im Beutel,
So pumpt er die Philister an,

Und denkt; es iſt doch Alles eitel
Vom Burſchen bis zum Bettelman.
Crambambuli Song.

Student life! *Burschen* life! What a magic sound have these words for him who has learnt for himself their real meaning. — *Howitt's Student Life of Germany.*

BURSCHENSCHAFT. A league or secret association of students, formed in 1815, for the purpose, as was asserted, of the political regeneration of Germany, and suppressed, at least in name, by the exertions of the government. — *Brande.*

"The Burschenschaft," says the Yale Literary Magazine, "was a society formed in opposition to the vices and follies of the Landsmannschaft, with the motto, 'God, Honor, Freedom, Fatherland.' Its object was 'to develop and perfect every mental and bodily power for the service of the Fatherland.' It exerted a mighty and salutary influence; was almost supreme in its power, but was finally suppressed by the government, on account of its alleged dangerous political tendencies." — Vol. XV. p. 3.

BURSE. In France, a fund or foundation for the maintenance of poor scholars in their studies. In the Middle Ages, it signified a little college, or a hall in a university. — *Webster.*

BURST. To fail in reciting; to make a bad recitation. This word is used in some of the Southern colleges.

BURT. At Union College, a privy is called *the Burt;* the derivation is uncertain.

BUSY. An answer often given by a student, when he does not wish to see visitors.

Poor Croak was almost annihilated by this summons, and, clinging to the bed-clothes in all the agony of despair, forgot to *busy* his midnight visitor. — *Harv. Reg.*, p. 84.

Whenever, during that sacred season, a knock salutes my door, I respond with a *busy*. — *Collegian*, p. 25.

BUTLER. Anciently written Botiler. A servant or officer whose principal business is to take charge of the liquors, food, plate, &c. In the old laws of Harvard College we

find an enumeration of the duties of the college butler. Some of them were as follows.

He was to keep the rooms and utensils belonging to his office sweet and clean, fit for use; his drinking vessels were to be scoured once a week. The fines imposed by the President and other officers were to be fairly recorded by him in a book, kept for that purpose. He was to attend upon the ringing of the bell for prayer in the hall, and for lectures and commons. Providing candles for the hall was a part of his duty. He was obliged to keep the Buttery supplied, at his own expense, with beer, cider, tea, coffee, chocolate, sugar, biscuit, butter, cheese, pens, ink, paper, and such other articles as the President or Corporation ordered or permitted; "but no permission," it is added in the laws, "shall be given for selling wine, distilled spirits, or foreign fruits, on credit or for ready money." He was allowed to advance twenty per cent. on the net cost of the articles sold by him, excepting beer and cider, which were stated quarterly by the President and Tutors. The Butler was allowed a Freshman to assist him, for an account of whom see under BUTLER'S FRESHMAN. — *Peirce's Hist. Harv. Univ.*, App., pp. 138, 139. *Laws Harv. Coll.*, 1798, pp. 60 – 62.

President Woolsey, in his Historical Discourse pronounced before the Graduates of Yale College, August 14th, 1850, remarks as follows concerning the Butler, in connection with that institution: —

"The classes since 1817, when the office of Butler was abolished, are probably but little aware of the meaning of that singular appendage to the College, which had been in existence a hundred years. To older graduates the lower front corner room of the old middle college in the south entry must even now suggest many amusing recollections. The Butler was a graduate of recent standing, and, being invested with rather delicate functions, was required to be one in whom confidence might be reposed. Several of the elder graduates who have filled this office are here to-day, and can explain, better than I can, its

duties and its bearings upon the interests of College. The chief prerogative of the Butler was to have the monopoly of certain eatables, drinkables, and other articles desired by students. The Latin laws of 1748 give him leave to sell in the buttery, cider, metheglin, strong beer to the amount of not more than twelve barrels annually, — which amount as the College grew was increased to twenty, — together with loaf-sugar ('saccharum rigidum'), pipes, tobacco, and such necessaries of scholars as were not furnished in the commons hall. Some of these necessaries were books and stationery, but certain fresh fruits also figured largely in the Butler's supply. No student might buy cider or beer elsewhere. The Butler, too, had the care of the bell, and was bound to wait upon the President or a Tutor, and notify him of the time for prayers. He kept the book of fines, which, as we shall see, was no small task. He distributed the bread and beer provided by the Steward in the Hall into equal portions, and had the lost commons, for which privilege he paid a small annual sum. He was bound, in consideration of the profits of his monopoly, to provide candles at college prayers and for a time to pay also fifty shillings sterling into the treasury. The more menial part of these duties he performed by his waiter." — pp. 43, 44. At both Harvard and Yale the students were restricted in expending money at the Buttery, being allowed at the former "to contract a debt" of five dollars a quarter; at the latter, of one dollar and twenty-five cents per month.

BUTTER. A size or small portion of butter. "Send me a roll and two Butters." — *Grad. ad Cantab.*

Six cheeses, three *butters*, and two beers. — *The Collegian's Guide.*

BUTTERY. An apartment in a house where butter, milk, provisions, and utensils are kept. In some colleges, a room where liquors, fruit, and refreshments are kept for sale to the students. — *Webster.*

Of the Buttery, Mr. Peirce, in his History of Harvard University, speaks as follows: — "As the Commons rendered the

College independent of private boarding-houses, so the *Buttery* removed all just occasion for resorting to the different marts of luxury, intemperance, and ruin. This was a kind of supplement to the Commons, and offered for sale to the students, at a moderate advance on the cost, wines, liquors, groceries, stationery, and in general such articles as it was proper and necessary for them to have occasionally, and which for the most part were not included in the Commons fare. The Buttery was also an office, where, among other things, records were kept of the times when the scholars were present and absent. At their admission and subsequent returns they entered their names in the Buttery, and took them out whenever they had leave of absence. The Butler, who was a graduate, had various other duties to perform, either by himself or by his *Freshman*, as ringing the bell, seeing that the Hall was kept clean, &c., and was allowed a salary, which, after 1765, was £ 60 per annum." — *Hist. Harv. Univ.*, p. 220.

President Woolsey, in his Historical Discourse pronounced before the Graduates of Yale College, August 14th, 1850, makes the following remarks on this subject: — "The original motives for setting up a buttery in colleges seem to have been to put the trade in articles which appealed to the appetite into safe hands, to ascertain how far students were expensive in their habits, and prevent them from running into debt; and finally, by providing a place where drinkables of not very stimulating qualities were sold, to remove the temptation of going abroad after spirituous liquors. Accordingly, laws were passed limiting the sum for which the Butler might give credit to a student, authorizing the President to inspect his books, and forbidding him to sell any thing except permitted articles for ready money. But the whole system, as viewed from our position as critics of the past, must be pronounced a bad one. It rather tempted the student to self-indulgence by setting up a place for the sale of things to eat and drink within the College walls, than restrained him by bringing his habits under inspection. There was nothing to prevent his going abroad in quest of stronger

drinks than could be bought at the buttery, when once those which were there sold ceased to allay his thirst. And a monopoly, such as the butler enjoyed of certain articles, did not tend to lower their price, or to remove suspicion that they were sold at a higher rate than free competition would assign to them." — pp. 44, 45.

"When," says the Gradus ad Cantabrigiam, "the 'punishment obscene,' as Cowper, the poet, very properly terms it, of *flagellation*, was enforced at our University, it appears that the Buttery was the scene of action. In the Poor Scholar, a comedy, written by Robert Nevile, Fellow of King's College in Cambridge, London, 1662, one of the students having lost his gown, which is picked up by the President of the College, the tutor says, 'If we knew the owner, we 'd take him down to th' Butterie, and give him due correction.' To which the student, (*aside*,) 'Under correction, Sir; if you 're for the Butteries with me, I 'll lie as close as Diogenes in dolio. I 'll creep in at the bunghole, before I 'll *mount a barrel*,' &c. (Ac. II. Sc. 6.) — Again: 'Had I been once i' th' Butteries, they 'd have their rods about me. But let us, for joy that I 'm escaped, go to the Three Tuns and drink a pint of wine, and laugh away our cares. — 'T is drinking at the Tuns that keeps us from ascending Buttery barrels,' &c." By a reference to the word PUNISHMENT, it will be seen that, in the older American colleges, corporal punishment was inflicted upon disobedient students in a manner much more solemn and imposing, the students and officers usually being present.

The effect of *crossing the name in the buttery* is thus stated in the Collegian's Guide. "To keep a term requires residence in the University for a certain number of days within a space of time known by the calendar, and the books of the buttery afford the appointed proof of residence; it being presumed that, if neither bread, butter, pastry, beer, or even toast and water (which is charged one farthing), are entered on the buttery books in a given name, the party could not have been resident that day. Hence the phrase of 'eating one's way into the church or to a doctor's

degree.' Supposing, for example, twenty-one days' residence are required between the first of May and the twenty-fourth inclusive, then there will be but three days to spare; consequently, should our names be crossed for more than three days in all in that term, — say for four days, — the other twenty days would not count, and the term would be irrecoverably lost. Having our names crossed in the buttery, therefore, is a punishment which suspends our collegiate existence while the cross remains, besides putting an embargo on our pudding, beer, bread and cheese, milk, and butter; for these articles come out of the buttery." — p. 157.

These remarks apply both to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, but in the latter the phrase *to be put out of commons* is used instead of the one given above, yet with the same meaning. See *Gradus ad Cantabrigiam*, p. 32.

The following extract from the laws of Harvard College, passed in 1734, shows that this term was formerly used in that institution: — "No scholar shall be *put in or out of Commons*, but on Tuesdays or Fridays, and no Bachelor or Undergratuate, but by a note from the President, or one of the Tutors (if an Undergraduate, from his own Tutor, if in town); and when any Bachelors or Undergraduates have been out of Commons, the waiters, at their respective tables, shall, on the first Tuesday or Friday after they become obliged by the preceding law to be in Commons, *put them into Commons* again, by note, after the manner above directed. And if any Master neglects to put himself into Commons, when, by the preceding law, he is obliged to be in Commons, the waiters on the Masters' table shall apply to the President or one of the Tutors for a note to put him into Commons, and inform him of it."

> Be mine each morn, with eager appetite
> And hunger undissembled, to repair
> To friendly *Buttery;* there on smoking Crust
> And foaming Ale to banquet unrestrained,
> Material breakfast!
>
> *The Student*, Vol. I. p. 107. 1750.

BUTTERY-BOOK. In colleges, a book kept at the *buttery*,

in which was charged the prices of such articles as were sold to the students. There was also kept a list of the fines imposed by the president and professors, and an account of the times when the students were present and absent, together with a register of the names of all the members of the college.

> My name in sure recording page
> Shall time itself o'erpower,
> If no rude mice with envious rage
> The *buttery-books* devour.
>
> *The Student*, Vol. I. p. 348.

BUTTERY-HATCH. A half-door between the buttery or kitchen and the hall, in colleges and old mansions. Also called a *buttery-bar*. — *Halliwell's Arch. and Prov. Words.*

If any scholar or scholars at any time take away or detain any vessel of the colleges, great or small, from the hall out of the doors from the sight of the *buttery-hatch* without the butler's or servitor's knowledge, or against their will, he or they shall be punished three pence. — *Quincy's Hist. Harv. Coll.*, Vol. I. p. 584.

He (the college butler) domineers over Freshmen, when they first come to the *hatch*. — *Earle's Micro-cosmographie*, 1628, Char. 17.

There was a small ledging or bar on this hatch to rest the tankards on.

I pray you, bring your hand to the *buttery-bar*, and let it drink. — *Twelfth Night*, Act i. Sc. 3.

BUCK. At Princeton College, any thing which is in an intensive degree good, excellent, pleasant, or agreeable, is called *buck*.

BYE-TERM. In the University of Cambridge, Eng., students who take the degree of A. B. at any other time save January, are said to "*go out in a bye-term*"

C.

CAHOOLE. At the University of North Carolina, this word in its application is almost universal, but generally signifies to cajole, to wheedle, to deceive, to procure.

CAMPUS. At the College of New Jersey, the college yard is denominated the *Campus*. *Back Campus*, the privies.

CANTAB. Abridged for CANTABRIGIAN.

It was transmitted to me by a respectable *Cantab* for insertion. — *Hone's Every-day Book*, Vol. I. p. 697.

Should all this be a mystery to our uncollegiate friends, or even to many matriculated *Cantabs*, we advise them not to attempt to unriddle it. — *Harvardiana*, Vol. III. p. 39.

CANTABRIGIAN. A student or graduate of the University of Cambridge, Eng. Used also at Cambridge, Mass., of the students and inhabitants.

CAP. To uncover the head in reverence or civility.

The youth, ignorant who they were, had omitted to *cap* them. — *Gent. Mag.*, Vol. XXIV. p. 567.

I could not help smiling, when, among the dignitaries whom I was bound to make obeisance to by *capping* whenever I met them, Mr. Jackson's catalogue included his all-important self in the number. — *The Etonian*, Vol. II. p. 217.

Used in the English universities.

CAPUT. Latin, the head. In Cambridge, Eng., a council of the University, by which every *grace* must be approved before it can be submitted to the senate. It consists of the Vice-Chancellor, a doctor of each of the faculties of divinity, law, and medicine, and two masters of arts, chosen annually by the senate. — *Webster. Cam. Cal.*

CARCER. Latin. In German schools and universities, a prison. — *Adler's Germ. and Eng. Dict.*

Wollten ihn drauf die Nürnberger Herren
Wir nichts, dir nichts ins Carcer sperren.

Wallenstein's Lager.

And their Nur'mberg worships swore he should go
To *jail* for his pains, — if he liked it, or no.
Trans. Wallenstein's Camp, in Bohn's Stand. Lib., p. 155.

CAUTION MONEY. In the English universities, a deposit in the hands of the tutor at entrance by way of security. In American colleges, a bond is usually given by a student upon entering college, in order to secure the payment of all his college dues.

CHAMBER. The apartment of a student at a college or university. This word, although formerly used in American colleges, has been of late almost entirely supplanted by the word *room*, and it is for this reason that it is here noticed.

If any of them choose to provide themselves with breakfasts in their own *chambers*, they are allowed so to do, but not to breakfast in one another's *chambers*. — *Quincy's Hist. Harv. Univ.*, Vol. II. p. 116.

Some ringleaders gave up their *chambers*. — *Ibid.*, Vol. II. p. 116.

CHAMBER-MATE. One who inhabits the same room or chamber with another. Formerly used at our colleges. The word CHUM, is now very generally used in its place; sometimes *room-mate* is substituted.

If any one shall refuse to find his proportion of furniture, wood, and candles, the President and Tutors shall charge such delinquent, in his quarter bills, his full proportion, which sum shall be paid to his *chamber-mate*. — *Laws Harv. Coll.*, 1798, p. 35.

CHANCELLOR. The chancellor of a university is an officer who seals the diplomas, or letters of degree, &c. The Chancellor of Oxford is usually one of the prime nobility, elected by the students in convocation; and he holds the office for life. He is the chief magistrate in the government of the University. The Chancellor of Cambridge is also elected from among the prime nobility; he does not hold his office for life, but may be elected every three years. — *Webster.*

CHAPEL. A house for public worship, erected separate from a church. In England, chapels in the universities are places of worship belonging to particular colleges. The

chapels connected with the colleges in the United States are used for the same purpose. Religious exercises are usually held in them, twice a day, morning and evening, besides the services on the Sabbath.

CHAPEL CLERK. At Cambridge, Eng., in some colleges, it is the duty of this officer to *mark* the students as they enter chapel; in others he merely sees that the proper lessons are read, by the students appointed by the Dean for that purpose. — *Gradus ad Cantab.*

CHAPLAIN. In universities and colleges, the clergyman who performs divine service, morning and evening.

CHAW. A deception or trick.

To say, "It 's all a gum," or "a regular *chaw*," is the same thing. — *The Dartmouth*, Vol. IV. p. 117.

CHAW. To use up.

Yesterday a Junior cracked a joke on me, when all standing round shouted in great glee, "Chawed! Freshman chawed! Ha! ha! ha!" "No I a'n't *chawed*," said I, "I 'm as whole as ever." But I did n't understand, when a fellow is *used up*, he is said to be *chawed;* if very much used up, he is said to be *essentially chawed.* — *The Dartmouth*, Vol. IV. p. 117.

The verb *to chaw up* is used with nearly the same meaning in some of the Western States.

Miss Patience said she was gratified to hear Mr. Cash was a musician; she admired people who had a musical taste. Whereupon Cash fell into a chair, as he afterwards observed, *chawed up.* *Thorpe's Backwoods*, p. 28.

CHIP DAY. At Williams College a day near the beginning of spring is thus designated, and is explained in the following passage. "They give us, near the close of the second term, what is called '*chip day*,' when we put the grounds in order, and remove the ruins caused by a winter's siege on the wood-piles." — *Sketches of Williams College*, p. 79.

CHORE. In the German universities, a club or society of the students is thus designated.

Duels between members of different *chores* were once frequent;

— sometimes one man was obliged to fight the members of a whole *chore* in succession. — *Yale Lit. Mag.*, Vol. XV. p. 5.

CHUM. Armenian, *chomm*, or *chommein*, or *ham*, to dwell, stay, or lodge; French, *chômer*, to rest; Saxon, *ham*, home. A chamber-fellow; one who lodges or resides in the same room. — *Webster*.

This word is used at the universities and colleges, both in England and the United States.

A young student laid a wager with his *chum*, that the Dean was at that instant smoking his pipe. — *Philip's Life and Poems*, p. 13.

But his *chum*
Had wielded, in his just defence,
A bowl of vast circumference. — *Rebelliad*, p. 17.

I am again your petitioner in behalf of that great *chum* of literature, Samuel Johnson. — *Smollett, in Boswell*.

In this last instance, the word *chum* is used either with the more extending meaning of companion, friend, or, as the sovereign prince of Tartary is called the *Cham* or *Khan*, so Johnson is called the *chum* (cham) or prince of literature.

CHUM. To occupy a chamber with another.

CHUMMING. Occupying a room with another.

Such is one of the evils of *chumming*. — *Harvardiana*, Vol. I. p. 324.

CLASS. A number of students in a college or school, of the same standing, or pursuing the same studies. In colleges, the students entering or becoming members the same year, and pursuing the same studies. — *Webster*.

In the University of Oxford, *class* is the division of the candidates who are examined for their degrees according to their rate of merit. Those who are entitled to this distinction are denominated *classmen*, answering to the *optimes* and *wranglers* in the University of Cambridge. — *Crabb's Tech. Dict.*

See an interesting account of "reading for a first class," in the Collegian's Guide, Chap. XII.

CLASS. To place in ranks or divisions students that are pursuing the same studies; to form into a class or classes. — *Webster*.

CLASS BOOK. Within the last twenty or thirty years, a custom has arisen at Harvard College of no small importance in a historical point of view, but which is principally deserving of notice from the many pleasing associations to which its observance cannot fail to give rise. Every graduating class procures a beautiful and substantial folio of many hundred pages, called the *Class Book*, and lettered with the year of the graduation of the class. In this a certain number of pages is allotted to each individual of the class, in which he inscribes a brief autobiography, paying particular attention to names and dates. The book is then deposited in the hands of the *Class Secretary*, whose duty it is to keep a faithful record of the marriage, birth of children, and death of each of his classmates, together with their various places of residence, and the offices and honors to which each may have attained. This information is communicated to him by letter by his classmates, and he is in consequence prepared to answer any inquiries relative to any member of the class. At his death, the book passes into the hands of one of the *Class Committee*, and at their death, into those of some surviving member of the class, and when the class has at length become extinct, it is deposited on the shelves of the College Library.

The Class Book also contains a full list of all persons who have at any time been members of the class, together with such information as can be gathered in reference to them ; and the prizes, deturs, parts at Exhibitions and Commencement, degrees, etc., of all its members. Into it are also copied the Class Oration, Poem, and Ode, and the Secretary's report of the class meeting, at which the officers were elected. It is also intended to contain the records of all future class meetings, and the accounts of the Class Secretary, who is *ex officio* Class Treasurer and Chairman of the Class Committee. By virtue of his office of Class Treasurer, he procures the *Cradle* for the successful candidate, and keeps in his possession the Class Fund, which is sometimes raised to defray the accruing expenses of the Class in future times.

In the Harvardiana, Vol. IV., is an extract from the Class Book of 1838, which is very curious and unique. To this is appended the following note. "It may be necessary to inform many of our readers, that the *Class Book* is a large volume, in which autobiographical sketches of the members of each graduating class are recorded, and which is left in the hands of the Class Secretary."

CLASS CAP. At Hamilton College, it is customary for the Sophomores to appear in a *class cap* on the Junior Exhibition day, which is worn generally during part of the third term.

CLASS COMMITTEE. At Harvard College a committee of two persons, joined with the *Class Secretary*, who is *ex officio* its chairman, whose duty it is, after the class has graduated, during their lives to call class meetings, whenever they deem it advisable, and to attend to all other business relating to the class.

See under CLASS BOOK.

CLASS CRADLE. For some years it has been customary at Harvard College for the Senior Class, at the meeting for the election of the officers of Class Day, &c., to appropriate a certain sum of money, usually not exceeding fifty dollars, for the purchase of a cradle, to be given to the first member of the class to whom a child is born in lawful wedlock at a suitable time after marriage. This sum is intrusted to the hands of the *Class Secretary*, who is expected to transmit the present to the successful candidate upon the receipt of the requisite information. In one instance a *Baby-jumper* was voted by the class, to be given to the second member who should be blessed as above stated.

CLASS DAY. The custom at Harvard College of observing with appropriate exercises the day on which the Senior Class finish their studies, is of a very early date. The first notice which appears in reference to this subject is contained in an account of the disorders which began to prevail among the students about the year 1760. Among the evils to be remedied are mentioned the "disorders upon the day

of the Senior Sophisters meeting to choose the officers of the class," when "it was usual for each scholar to bring a bottle of wine with him, which practice the committee (that reported upon it) apprehend has a natural tendency to produce disorders." But the disturbances were not wholly confined to the *meeting* when the officers of Class Day were chosen; they occurred also on Class Day, and it was for this reason that frequent attempts were made at this period, by the College government, to suppress its observance. How far their efforts succeeded is not known, but it is safe to conclude that greater interruptions were occasioned by the war of the Revolution, than by the attempts to abolish what it would have been wiser to have reformed.

In a MS. Journal, under date of June 21st, 1791, is the following entry: "Neither the valedictory oration by Ward, nor poem by Walton, was delivered, on account of a division in the class, and also because several were gone home." How long previous to this the 21st of June had been the day chosen for the exercises of the class, is uncertain; but for many years after, unless for special reasons, this period was regularly selected for that purpose. Another extract from the MS. above mentioned, under date of June 21st, 1792, reads: "A valedictory poem was delivered by Paine 1st, and a valedictory Latin oration by Abiel Abbott."

The biographer of Mr. Robert Treat Paine, referring to the poem noticed in the above memorandum, says: "The 21st of every June, till of late years, has been the day on which the members of the Senior Class closed their collegiate studies, and retired to make preparations for the ensuing Commencement. On this day it was usual for one member to deliver an oration, and another a poem; such members being appointed by their classmates. The Valedictory Poem of Mr. Paine, a tender, correct, and beautiful effusion of feeling and taste, was received by the audience with applause and tears." In another place he speaks on the same subject, as follows: "The solemnity which produced this poem is extremely interesting; and, being of ancient date, it is to be hoped that it may never fall into disuse. His

affection for the University Mr. Paine cherished, as one of his most sacred principles. Of this poem, Mr. Paine always spoke as one of his happiest efforts. Coming from so young a man, it is certainly very creditable, and promises more, I fear, than the untoward circumstances of his after life would permit him to perform." — *Paine's Works*, pp. xxvii., 439, ed. 1812.

An account of Class Day, near the close of the last century, may not be uninteresting. It is from the Diary which is above referred to.

"20th (Thursday). This day for special reasons the valedictory poem and oration were performed. The order of the day was this. At ten, the class walked in procession to the President's, and escorted him, the Professors, and Tutors, to the Chapel, preceded by the band playing solemn music.

"The President began with a short prayer. He then read a chapter in the Bible; after this he prayed again; Cutler then delivered his poem. Then the singing club, accompanied by the band, performed Williams's *Friendship*. This was succeeded by a valedictory Latin Oration by Jackson. We then formed, and waited on the government to the President's, where we were very respectably treated with wine, &c.

"We then marched in procession to Jackson's room, where we drank punch. At one we went to Mr. Moore's tavern and partook of an elegant entertainment, which cost 6/4 a piece. Marching then to Cutler's room, we shook hands, and parted with expressing the sincerest tokens of friendship." June, 1793.

Alterations were continually made in the observances of Class Day, and in twenty years after the period last mentioned, its character had in many particulars changed. Instead of the Latin, an English oration of a somewhat sportive nature had been introduced; the Poem was either serious or comic, at the writer's option, usually, however, the former. After the exercises in the Chapel, the class commonly repaired to Porter's Hall, and there partook of a dinner, not always observing with perfect strictness the rules of tem-

perance either in eating or drinking. This "cenobitical symposium" concluded, they again returned to the college yard, where, scattered in groups under the trees, the rest of the day was spent in singing, smoking, and drinking, or pretending to drink, punch; for the negroes who supplied it in pails usually contrived to take two or more glasses to every one glass that was drank by those for whom it was provided. The dance around the Liberty Tree,

"Each hand in comrade's hand,"

closed the regular ceremonies of the day; but generally the greater part of the succeeding night was spent in feasting and hilarity.

The punch-drinking in the yard increased to such an extent, that it was considered by the government of the college as a matter which demanded their interference; and in the year 1842, on one of these occasions, an instructor having joined with the students in their revellings in the yard, the Faculty proposed that, instead of spending the afternoon in this manner, dancing should be introduced, which was accordingly done, with the approbation of both parties.

The observances of the day, which in a small way may be considered as a rival of Commencement, are at present as follows. The Orator, Poet, Odist, Chaplain, and Marshals having been previously chosen, on the morning of Class Day, the Seniors assemble in the yard, and, preceded by the band, walk in procession to one of the halls of the College, where a prayer is offered by the Class Chaplain. They then proceed to the President's house, and escort him to the Chapel, where the following order is observed. A prayer by one of the College officers is succeeded by the Oration, in which the transactions of the class from their entrance into College to the present time are reviewed with witty and appropriate remarks. The Poem is then pronounced, followed by the Ode, which is sung by the whole class to the tune of "Fair Harvard." Music is performed at intervals by the band. The class then withdraw to Harvard Hall, accompanied by their friends and invited guests, where a rich collation is provided.

After an interval of from one to two hours, the dancing commences in the yard. Cotillions and the easier dances are here performed, but the sport closes in the hall with the Polka and other fashionable steps. The Seniors again form, and make the circuit of the yard, cheering the buildings, great and small. They then assemble under the Liberty Tree, around which with hands joined they dance, after singing the student's adopted song, "Auld Lang Syne." At parting, each member takes a sprig or a flower from the beautiful "Wreath" which surrounds the "farewell tree," which is sacredly treasured as a last memento of college scenes and enjoyments. Thus close the exercises of the day, after which the class separate until Commencement.

CLASSIS. Same meaning as Class. The Latin for the English.

[They shall] observe the generall hours appointed for all the students, and the speciall houres for their own *classis*. — *New England's First Fruits*, in *Mass. Hist. Coll.*, Vol. I. p. 243.

CLASS LIST. In the University of Oxford, a list in which are entered the names of those who are examined for their degrees, according to their rate of merit.

There are some men who read for honors in that covetous and contracted spirit, and so bent upon securing the name of scholarship, even at the sacrifice of the reality, that, for the pleasure of reading their names at the top of the *class list*, they would make the examiners a present of all their Latin and Greek the moment they left the schools. — *The Collegian's Guide*, p. 327.

CLASSMAN. See Class.

CLASSMATE. A member of the same class with another.

The day is wound up with a scene of careless laughter and merriment, among a dozen of joke-loving *classmates*. — *Harv. Reg.*, p. 202.

CLASS MEETING. A meeting where all the class are assembled for the purpose of carrying out some measure, appointing class officers, or transacting business of interest to the whole class.

In Harvard College, no class, or general, or other meeting of students can be called without an application in writing of three students, and no more, expressing the purpose of such meeting, nor otherwise than by a printed notice, signed by the President, expressing the time, the object, and place of such meeting, and the three students applying for such meeting are held responsible for any proceedings at it contrary to the laws of the College. — *Laws Univ. Cam., Mass.*, 1848, Appendix.

> While one, on fame alone intent,
> Seeks to be chosen President
> Of clubs, or a *class meeting*.
> *Harv. Reg.*, p. 247.

CLASSOLOGY. That subject which treats of the members of the classes of a college. This word is used in the title of a pleasant *jeu d'esprit* by Mr. William Biglow, on the class which graduated at Harvard College in 1792. It is called "*Classology:* an Anacreontic Ode, in Imitation of 'Heathen Mythology.'"

See under High Go.

CLASS SECRETARY. For an account of this officer, see under Class Book.

CLASS SUPPER. In American colleges, a supper attended only by the members of a collegiate class. Class suppers are given in some colleges at the close of each year; in others, only at the close of the Sophomore and Senior years, or at one of these periods.

CLIMBING. In reference to this word, a correspondent from Dartmouth College writes: "At the commencement of this century, the Greek, Latin, and Philosophical Orations were assigned by the Faculty to the best scholars, while the Valedictorian was chosen from the remainder by his classmates. It was customary for each one of these four to treat his classmates, which was called '*Climbing*,' from the effect which the liquor would have in elevating the class to an equality with the first scholars."

COAX. This word was formerly used at Yale College in the some sense as the word *fish* at Harvard, viz. to seek or gain the favor of a teacher by flattery. One of the Proverbs of Solomon was often changed by the students to read as follows. "Surely the churning of milk bringeth forth butter, and the wringing of the nose bringeth forth blood; so the *coaxing* of tutors bringeth forth parts." — *Prov.* xxx. 33.

COLLAR. At Yale College, "to come up with; to seize; to lay hold on; to appropriate." — *Yale Lit. Mag.*, Vol. XIV. p. 144.

By that means the oration marks will be effectually *collared*, with scarce an effort. — *Yale Banger*, Oct. 1848.

COLLECTION. In the University of Oxford, a college examination, which takes place at the end of every term before the Warden and Tutor.

Read some Herodotus for *Collections*. — *The Etonian*, Vol. II. p. 348.

COLLECTOR. A Bachelor of Arts in the University of Oxford, who is appointed to superintend some scholastic proceedings in Lent. — *Todd.*

COLLECTORSHIP. The office of a *collector* in the University of Oxford. — *Todd.*

This Lent the *collectors* ceased from entertaining the Bachelors by advice and command of the proctors; so that now they got by their *collectorships*, whereas before they spent about 100*l.*, besides their gains, on clothes or needless entertainments. — *Life of A. Wood*, p. 286.

COLLEGE. Latin, *collegium; con* and *lego*, to gather. In its primary sense, a collection or assembly; hence in a general sense, a collection, assemblage, or society of men, invested with certain powers and rights, performing certain duties, or engaged in some common employment or pursuit.

1. An establishment or edifice appropriated to the use of students who are acquiring the languages and sciences.

2. The society of persons engaged in the pursuits of

literature, including the officers and students. Societies of this kind are incorporated and endowed with revenues.

"A college, in the modern sense of that word, was an institution which arose within a university, probably within that of Paris or of Oxford first, being intended either as a kind of boarding-school, or for the support of scholars destitute of means, who were here to live under particular supervision. By degrees it became more and more the custom that teachers should be attached to these establishments. And as they grew in favor, they were resorted to by persons of means, who paid for their board; and this to such a degree, that at one time the colleges included nearly all the members of the University of Paris. In the English universities the colleges may have been first established by a master who gathered pupils around him, for whose board and instruction he provided. He exercised them perhaps in logic and the other liberal arts, and repeated the university lectures as well as superintended their morals. As his scholars grew in number, he associated with himself other teachers, who thus acquired the name of *fellows*. Thus it naturally happened that the government of colleges, even of those which were founded by the benevolence of pious persons, was in the hands of a principal called by various names, such as rector, president, provost, or master, and of fellows, all of whom were resident within the walls of the same edifices where the students lived. Where charitable munificence went so far as to provide for the support of a greater number of fellows than were needed, some of them were intrusted, as tutors, with the instruction of the undergraduates, while others performed various services within their college, or passed a life of learned leisure." — *Pres. Woolsey's Hist. Disc.*, New Haven, Aug. 14, 1850, p. 8.

3. In *foreign universities*, a public lecture. — *Webster.*

COLLEGE BIBLE. The laws of a college are sometimes significantly called *the College Bible.*

> He cons *the College Bible* with eager, longing eyes,
> And wonders how poor students at six o'clock can rise.
>
> *Poem before Iadma of Harv. Coll.*, 1850.

COLLEGER. A member of a college.

We stood like veteran *collegers* the next day's screw. — *Harvardiana*, Vol. III. p. 9. [*Little used.*]

COLLEGE YARD. The inclosure on or within which the buildings of a college are situated. Although college inclosures are usually open for others to pass through than those connected with the college, yet by law the grounds are as private as those connected with private dwellings, and are kept so, by refusing entrance for a certain period, to all who are not members of the college, at least once in twenty years, although the time differs in different States.

But when they got to *College yard*,
With one accord they all huzza'd. — *Rebelliad*, p. 33.

Not ye, whom science never taught to roam
Far as a *College yard* or student's home.
Harv. Reg., p. 232.

COLLEGIAN. A member of a college, particularly of a literary institution so called; an inhabitant of a college. — *Johnson.*

COLLEGIATE. Pertaining to a college; as, *collegiate* studies.

2. Containing a college; instituted after the manner of a college; as, a *collegiate* society. — *Johnson.*

COLLEGIATE. A member of a college.

COACH. In the English universities, this term is variously applied, as will be seen by a reference to the annexed examples.

Every thing is (or used to be) called a "*coach*" at Oxford: a lecture-class, or a club of men meeting to take wine, luncheon, or breakfast alternately, were severally called a "wine, luncheon, or breakfast *coach*"; so a private tutor was called a "private *coach*"; and one, like Hilton of Worcester, very famed for getting his men safe through, was termed "a Patent Safety." — *The Collegian's Guide*, p. 103.

It is to his private tutors, or "*coaches*," that he looks for instruction. — *Household Words*, Vol. II. p. 160.

He applies to Mr. Crammer. Mr. Crammer is a celebrated "*coach*" for lazy and stupid men, and has a system of his own which has met with decided success. — *Ibid.*, Vol. II. p. 162.

COACHING. A cant term, in the British universities, for preparing a student, by the assistance of a private tutor, to pass an examination.

Whether a man shall throw away every opportunity which a university is so eminently calculated to afford, and come away with a mere testamur gained rather by the trickery of private *coaching* (tutoring) than by mental improvement, depends, &c. — *The Collegian's Guide*, p. 15.

COMBINATION. An agreement, for effecting some object, by joint operation ; in *an ill sense*, when the purpose is illegal or iniquitous. An agreement entered into by students to resist or disobey the Faculty of the College, or to do any unlawful act, is a *combination.* When the number concerned is so great as to render it inexpedient to punish all, those most culpable are usually selected, or as many as are deemed necessary to satisfy the demands of justice. — *Laws Yale Coll.*, 1837, p. 27. *Laws Univ. Cam., Mass.*, 1848, p. 23.

COMBINATION ROOM. In the University of Cambridge, Eng., a room into which the fellows withdraw after dinner, for wine, dessert, and conversation. — *Webster.*

COMMEMORATION DAY. At the University of Oxford, Eng., this day is an annual solemnity in honor of the benefactors of the University, when orations are delivered, and prize compositions are read in the theatre. It is the great day of festivity for the year. — *Huber.*

At the University of Cambridge, Eng., there is always a sermon on this day. The lesson which is read in the course of the service is from Ecclus. xliv. " Let us now praise famous men," &c. It is " a day," says the Gradus ad Cantabrigiam, " devoted to prayers, and good living." It was formerly called *Anniversary Day.*

COMMENCE. To take a degree, or the first degree, in a university or college. — *Bailey.*

Nine Bachelors *commenced* at Cambridge ; they were young men of good hope, and performed their acts so as to give good proof of their proficiency in the tongues and arts. — *Winthrop's Journal, by Mr. Savage*, Vol. II. p. 87.

Four Senior Sophisters came from Saybrook, and received the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, and several others *commenced* Masters. — *Clap's Hist. Yale Coll.*, p. 20.

> A scholar see him now *commence*
> Without the aid of books or sense.
> *Trumbull's Progress of Dulness*, 1794, p. 12.

COMMENCEMENT. The time when students in colleges *commence* bachelors; a day in which degrees are publicly conferred in the English and American universities. — *Webster.*

At Harvard College, in its earliest days, Commencements were attended, as at present, by the highest officers in the State. At the first Commencement on the second Tuesday of August, 1642, we are told that "the Governour, Magistrates, and the Ministers, from all parts, with all sorts of schollars, and others in great numbers were present." — *New England's First Fruits*, in *Mass. Hist. Coll.*, Vol. I. p. 246.

In the MS. Diary of Judge Sewall, under date of July 1, 1685, Commencement Day, is this remark: "Gov'r there, whom I accompanied to Charlestown"; and again, under date of July 2, 1690, is the following entry respecting the Commencement of that year: "Go to Cambridge by water in y^e^ Barge wherein the Gov'r, Maj. Gen'l, Capt. Blackwell, and others." In the Private Journal of Cotton Mather, under the dates of 1708 and 1717, there are notices of the Boston troops waiting on the Governor to Cambridge on Commencement Day. During the presidency of Wadsworth, which continued from 1725 to 1737, "it was the custom," says Quincy, "on Commencement Day, for the Governor of the Province to come from Boston through Roxbury, often by the way of Watertown, attended by his body guards, and to arrive at the College about ten or eleven o'clock in the morning. A procession was then formed of the Corporation, Overseers, magistrates, ministers, and invited gentlemen, and immediately moved from Harvard Hall to the Congregational church." After the exercises of the day were over, the students escorted the Governor, Cor-

poration, and Overseers, in procession, to the President's house. This description would answer very well for the present day, by adding the graduating class to the procession, and substituting the Boston Lancers as an escort, instead of the "body guards."

The exercises at the first Commencement are stated in New England's First Fruits, above referred to, as follows: — "Latine and Greeke Orations, and Declamations, and Hebrew Analysis, Grammaticall, Logicall, and Rhetoricall of the Psalms: And their answers and disputations in Logicall, Ethicall, Physical, and Metaphysicall questions." At Commencement in 1685, the exercises were, besides Disputes, four Orations, one Latin, two Greek, and one Hebrew. In the presidency of Wadsworth, above referred to, "the exercises of the day," says Quincy, "began with a short prayer by the President; a salutatory oration in Latin, by one of the graduating class, succeeded; then disputations on theses or questions in Logic, Ethics, and Natural Philosophy commenced. When the disputation terminated, one of the candidates pronounced a Latin 'gratulatory oration.' The graduating class were then called, and, after asking leave of the Governor and Overseers, the President conferred the Bachelor's degree, by delivering a book to the candidates (who came forward successively in parties of four), and pronouncing a form of words in Latin. An adjournment then took place to dinner, in Harvard Hall; from thence the procession returned to the church, and, after the Masters' disputations, usually three in number, were finished, their degrees were conferred, with the same general forms as those of the Bachelors. An occasional address was then made by the President. A Latin valedictory oration by one of the Masters succeeded, and the exercises concluded with a prayer by the President."

Similar to this is the account given by the Hon. Paine Wingate, a graduate of the class of 1759, of the exercises of Commencement as conducted while he was in College. "I do not recollect now," he says, "any part of the public exercises on Commencement Day to be in English, except-

ing the President's prayers at opening and closing the services. Next after the prayer followed the Salutatory Oration in Latin, by one of the candidates for the first degree. This office was assigned by the President, and was supposed to be given to him who was the best orator in the class. Then followed a Syllogistic Disputation in Latin, in which four or five or more of those who were distinguished as good scholars in the class were appointed by the President as Respondents, to whom was assigned certain questions which the Respondents maintained, and the rest of the class severally opposed, and endeavored to invalidate. This was conducted wholly in Latin, and in the form of Syllogisms and Theses. At the close of the Disputation, the President usually added some remarks in Latin. After these exercises the President conferred the degrees. This, I think, may be considered as the summary of the public performances on a Commencement Day. I do not recollect any Forensic Disputation, or a Poem or Oration spoken in English whilst I was in College." — *Peirce's Hist. Harv. Univ.*, pp. 307, 308.

As far back as the year 1685, it was customary for the President to deliver an address near the close of the exercises. Under this date, in the MS. Diary of Judge Sewall, are these words: "Mr. President after giving y^e^ Degrees made an Oration in Praise of Academical Studies and Degrees, Hebrew tongue." In 1688, at the Commencement, according to the same gentleman, Mr. William Hubbard, then acting as President under the appointment of Sir Edmund Andros, "made an oration."

The disputations were always in Latin, and continued to be a part of the exercises of Commencement until the year 1820. The orations were in Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and sometimes French; in 1818 a Spanish oration was delivered at the Commencement for that year. The first English oration was made by Mr. Jedidiah Huntington, in the year 1763. The last Latin syllogisms were in 1792, on the subjects "Materia cogitare non potest" and "Nil nisi ignis naturâ est fluidum." The first year in which the performers

spoke without a prompter was 1837. There were no Master's exercises for the first time in 1844. To prevent improprieties, in the year 1760, "the duty of inspecting the performances on the day," says Quincy, "and expunging all exceptionable parts, was assigned to the President; on whom it was particularly enjoined 'to put an end to the practice of addressing the female sex.'" At a later period, in 1792, by referring to the "Order of the Exercises of Commencement," we find that in the concluding oration "honorable notice is taken, from year to year, of those who have been the principal Benefactors of the University." The practice is now discontinued.

At the first Commencement, all the magistrates, elders, and invited guests who were present "dined," says Winthrop in his Journal, Vol. II. pp. 87, 88, "at the College with the scholars' ordinary commons, which was done on purpose for the students' encouragement, &c., and it gave good content to all." After dinner, a Psalm was usually sung. In 1685, at Commencement, Sewall says: "After dinner y^e^ 3d part of y^e^ 103d Ps. was sung in y^e^ Hall." The seventy-eighth Psalm was the one usually sung, an account of which will be found under that title. The Senior Class usually waited on the table on Commencement Day. After dinner, they were allowed to take what provisions were left, and eat them at their rooms, or in the hall. This custom was not discontinued until the year 1812.

In 1754, owing to the expensive habits worn on Commencement Day, a law was passed, ordering that on that day "every candidate for his degree appear in black, or dark blue, or gray clothes; and that no one wear any silk night-gowns; and that any candidate, who shall appear dressed contrary to such regulations, may not expect his degree." At present, on Commencement Day, every candidate for a first degree wears, according to the law, "a black dress and the usual black gown."

It was formerly customary, on this day, for the students to provide entertainment in their rooms. In 1722, in the latter part of President Leverett's administration, an act was

passed "for reforming the Extravagancys of Commencements," and providing "that henceforth no preparation nor provision of either Plumb Cake, or Roasted, Boyled, or Baked Meates or Pyes of any kind shal be made by any Commencer," and that no "such have any distilled Lyquours in his Chamber or any composition therewith," under penalty of being "punished twenty shillings to be paid to the use of the College," and of forfeiture of the provisions and liquors, "*to be seized by the tutors.*" The President and Corporation were accustomed to visit the rooms of the Commencers, "to see if the laws prohibiting certain meats and drinks were not violated." These restrictions not being sufficient, a vote passed the Corporation in 1727, declaring, that "if any, who now doe, or hereafter shall, stand for their degrees, presume to doe any thing contrary to the act of 11th June, 1722, or *go about to evade it by plain cake*, they shall not be admitted to their degree, and if any, after they have received their degree, shall presume to make any forbidden provisions, their names shall be left or rased out of the Catalogue of the Graduates." In 1749, the Corporation strongly recommended to the parents and guardians of such as were to take degrees that year, "considering the awful judgments of God upon the land," to "retrench Commencement expenses, so as may best correspond with the frowns of Divine Providence, and that they take effectual care to have their sons' chambers cleared of company, and their entertainments finished, on the evening of said Commencement Day, or, at furthest, by next morning." In 1755, attempts were made to prevent those "who proceeded Bachelors of Arts from having entertainments of any kind, either in the College or any house in Cambridge, after the Commencement Day." This and several other propositions of the Overseers failing to meet with the approbation of the Corporation, a vote finally passed both boards in 1757, by which it was ordered, that, on account of the "distressing drought upon the land," and "in consideration of the dark state of Providence with respect to the war we are engaged in, which Providences call for humiliation and fasting rather

than festival entertainments," the "first and second degrees be given to the several candidates without their personal attendance"; a general diploma was accordingly given, and Commencement was omitted for that year. Three years after, "all unnecessary expenses were forbidden," and also "dancing in any part of Commencement week, in the Hall, or in any College building; nor was any undergraduate allowed to give any entertainment, after dinner, on Thursday of that week, under severe penalties." But the laws were not always so strict, for we find that, on account of a proposition made by the Overseers to the Corporation in 1759, recommending a "repeal of the law prohibiting the drinking of *punch*," the latter board voted, that "it shall be no offence if any scholar shall, at Commencement, make and entertain guests at his chamber with *punch*," which they afterwards declare, "as it is now usually made, is no intoxicating liquor."

To prevent the disturbances incident to the day, an attempt was made in 1727 to have the "Commencements for time to come more private than has been usual," and for several years after, the time of Commencement was concealed; "only a short notice," says Quincy, "being given to the public of the day on which it was to be held." Friday was the day agreed on, for the reason, says President Wadsworth in his Diary, "that there might be a less remaining time of the week spent in frolicking." This was very ill-received by the people of Boston and the vicinity, to whom Commencement was a season of hilarity and festivity; the ministers were also dissatisfied, not knowing the day in some cases, and in others being subjected to great inconvenience on account of their living at a distance from Cambridge. The practice was accordingly abandoned in 1736, and Commencement, as formerly, was held on Wednesday, to general satisfaction. In 1749, "three gentlemen," says Quincy, "who had sons about to be graduated, offered to give the College a thousand pounds old tenor, provided 'a trial was made of Commencements this year, in a more private manner.'" The proposition, after much debate, was rejected,

and "public Commencements were continued without interruption, except during the period of the Revolutionary war, and occasionally, from temporary causes, during the remainder of the century, notwithstanding their evils, anomalies, and inconsistencies."

Commencement Day was generally considered a holiday throughout the Province, and in the metropolis the shops were usually closed, and little or no business was done. About ten days before this period, a body of Indians from Natick — men, women, and pappooses — commonly made their appearance at Cambridge, and took up their station around the Episcopal Church, in the cellar of which they were accustomed to sleep, if the weather was unpleasant. The women sold baskets and moccasins; the boys gained money by shooting at it, while the men wandered about and spent the little that was earned by their squaws in rum and tobacco. Then there would come along a body of itinerant negro fiddlers, whose scraping never intermitted during the time of their abode.

The Common, on Commencement week, was covered with booths, erected in lines, like streets, intended to accommodate the populace from Boston and the vicinity with the amusements of a fair. In these were carried on all sorts of dissipation. Here was a knot of gamblers, gathered around a wheel of fortune, or watching the whirl of the ball on a roulette-table. Farther along, the jolly hucksters displayed their tempting wares in the shape of cooling beverages and palate-tickling confections. There was dancing on this side, auction-selling on the other; here a pantomimic show, there a blind man, led by a dog, soliciting alms; organ-grinders and hurdy-gurdy grinders, bears and monkeys, jugglers and sword-swallowers, all mingled in inextricable confusion.

In a neighboring field, a countryman had, perchance, let loose a fox, which the dogs were worrying to death, while the surrounding crowd testified their pleasure at the scene by shouts of approbation. Nor was there any want of the spirituous; pails of punch, guarded by stout negroes, bore witness to their own subtle contents, now by the man who

lay curled up under the adjoining hedge, "forgetting and forgot," and again by the drunkard, reeling, cursing, and fighting among his comrades. It is to such scenes as these that Mr. William Biglow refers, in his poem recited before the Phi Beta Kappa Society, in their dining-hall, August 29th, 1811.

"All hail, Commencement! when all classes free
Throng learning's fount, from interest, taste, or glee;
When sutlers plain in tents, like Jacob, dwell,
Their goods distribute, and their purses swell;
When tipplers cease on wretchedness to think,
Those born to sell, as well as these to drink;
When every day each merry Andrew clears
More cash than useful men in many years;
When men to business come, or come to rake,
And modest women spurn at Pope's mistake.*

"All hail, Commencement! when all colors join,
To gamble, riot, quarrel, and purloin;
When Afric's sooty sons, a race forlorn,
Play, swear, and fight, like Christians freely born;
And Indians bless our civilizing merit,
And get dead drunk with truly *Christian spirit;*
When heroes, skilled in pocket-picking sleights,
Of equal property and equal rights,
Of rights of man and woman, boldest friends,
Believing means are sanctioned by their ends,
Sequester part of Gripus' boundless store,
While Gripus thanks god Plutus he has more;
And needy poet, from this ill secure,
Feeling his fob, cries, 'Blessed are the poor.'"

On the same subject, the writer of Our Chronicle of '26, a satirical poem, versifies in the following manner: —

"Then comes Commencement Day, and Discord dire
Strikes her confusion-string, and dust and noise
Climb up the skies; ladies in thin attire,
For 't is in August, and both men and boys,
Are all abroad, in sunshine and in glee
Making all heaven rattle with their revelry!

* "Men, some to pleasure, some to business, take;
But every woman is at heart a rake."

"Ah! what a classic sight it is to see
The black gowns flaunting in the sultry air,
Boys big with literary sympathy,
And all the glories of this great affair!
More classic sounds! — within, the plaudit shout,
While Punchinello's rabble echoes it without."

To this the author appends a note, as follows: —

"The holiday extends to thousands of those who have no particular classical pretensions, further than can be recognized in a certain *penchant* for such jubilees, contracted by attending them for years as hangers-on. On this devoted day these noisy do-nothings collect with mummers, monkeys, bears, and rope-dancers, and hold their revels just beneath the windows of the tabernacle where the literary triumph is enacting.

'Tum sæva sonare
Verbera, tum stridor ferri tractæque catenæ.'"

A writer in Buckingham's New England Magazine, Vol. III., 1832, in an article entitled "Harvard College Forty Years ago," thus describes the customs which then prevailed: — "As I entered Cambridge, what were my 'first impressions'? The college buildings 'heaving in sight and looming up,' as the sailors say. Pyramids of Egypt! can ye surpass these enormous piles? The common covered with tents and wigwams, and people of all sorts, colors, conditions, nations, and tongues. A country muster or ordination dwindles into nothing in comparison. It was a second edition of Babel. The Governor's lifeguard, in splendid uniform, prancing to and fro,

'Quadrupedante putrem sonitu quatit ungula campum.'

Horny-hoofed, galloping quadrupeds make all the common to tremble.

"I soon steered for the meeting-house, and obtained a seat, or rather standing, in the gallery, determined to be an eyewitness of all the sport of the day. Presently music was heard approaching, such as I had never heard before. It must be 'the music of the spheres.' Anon, three enormous white wigs, supported by three stately, venerable men,

yclad in black, flowing robes, were located in the pulpit. A platform of wigs was formed in the body pews, on which one might apparently walk as securely as on the stage. The *candidates* for degrees seemed to have made a mistake in dressing themselves in *black togas* instead of *white* ones, *pro more Romanorum.* The musicians jammed into their pew in the gallery, very near to me, with enormous fiddles and fifes and ramshorns. *Terribile visu!* They sounded. I stopped my ears, and with open mouth and staring eyes stood aghast with wonderment. The music ceased. The performances commenced. English, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, French! These scholars knew every thing."

The irregularities of Commencement week seem at a very early period to have attracted the attention of the College government; for we find that in 1728, to prevent disorder, a formal request was made by the President, at the suggestion of the immediate government, to Lieutenant-Governor Dummer, praying him to direct the sheriff of Middlesex to prohibit the setting up of booths and tents on those public days. Some years after, in 1732, "an interview took place between the Corporation and three justices of the peace in Cambridge, to concert measures to keep order at Commencement, and under their warrant to establish a constable with six men, who, by watching and walking towards the evening on these days, and also the night following, and in and about the entry at the College Hall at dinner-time, should prevent disorders." At the beginning of the present century, it was customary for two special justices to give their attendance at this period, in order to try offences, and a guard of twenty constables was usually present to preserve order and attend on the justices. Among the writings of one, who for fifty years was a constant attendant on these occasions, are the following memoranda, which are in themselves an explanation of the customs of early years. "Commencement, 1828; no tents on the Common for the first time." "Commencement, 1836; no persons intoxicated in the hall or out of it; the first time."

The following extract from the works of a French trav-

eller will be read with interest by some, as an instance of the manner in which our institutions are sometimes regarded by foreigners. "In a free country, every thing ought to bear the stamp of patriotism. This patriotism appears every year in a solemn feast celebrated at Cambridge in honor of the sciences. This feast, which takes place once a year in all the colleges of America, is called *Commencement.* It resembles the exercises and distribution of prizes in our colleges. It is a day of joy for Boston; almost all its inhabitants assemble in Cambridge. The most distinguished of the students display their talents in the presence of the public; and these exercises, which are generally on patriotic subjects, are terminated by a feast, where reign the freest gayety and the most cordial fraternity." — *Brissot's Travels in U. S.*, 1788. London, 1794, Vol. I. pp. 85, 86.

For an account of the *chair* from which the President delivers diplomas on Commencement Day, see PRESIDENT'S CHAIR.

At Yale College, the first Commencement was held September 13th, 1702, while that institution was located at Saybrook, at which four young men who had before graduated at Harvard College, and one whose education had been private, received the degree of Master of Arts. This and several Commencements following were held privately, according to an act which had been passed by the Trustees, in order to avoid unnecessary expense and other inconveniences. In 1718, the year in which the first College edifice was completed, was held at New Haven the first public Commencement. The following account of the exercises on this occasion was written at the time by one of the College officers, and is cited by President Woolsey in his Discourse before the Graduates of Yale College, August 14th, 1850. "[We were] favored and honored with the presence of his Honor, Governor Saltonstall, and his lady, and the Hon. Col. Taylor of Boston, and the Lieutenant-Governor, and the whole Superior Court, at our Commencement, September 10th, 1718, where the Trustees present, — those gentlemen being present, — in the hall of our new College, first most solemn-

ly named our College by the name of Yale College, to perpetuate the memory of the honorable Gov. Elihu Yale, Esq., of London, who had granted so liberal and bountiful a donation for the perfecting and adorning of it. Upon which the honorable Colonel Taylor represented Governor Yale in a speech expressing his great satisfaction; which ended, we passed to the church, and there the Commencement was carried on. In which affair, in the first place, after prayer an oration was had by the saluting orator, James Pierpont, and then the disputations as usual; which concluded, the Rev. Mr. Davenport [one of the Trustees and minister of Stamford] offered an excellent oration in Latin, expressing their thanks to Almighty God, and Mr. Yale under him, for so public a favor and so great regard to our languishing school. After which were graduated ten young men, whereupon the Hon. Gov. Saltonstall, in a Latin speech, congratulated the Trustees in their success and in the comfortable appearance of things with relation to their school. All which ended, the gentlemen returned to the College Hall, where they were entertained with a splendid dinner, and the ladies, at the same time, were also entertained in the Library; after which they sung the four first verses in the 65th Psalm, and so the day ended." — p. 24.

The following excellent and interesting account of the exercises and customs of Commencement at Yale College, in former times, is taken from the entertaining address referred to above: — "Commencements were not to be public, according to the wishes of the first Trustees, through fear of the attendant expense; but another practice soon prevailed, and continued with three or four exceptions until the breaking out of the war in 1775. They were then private for five years, on account of the times. The early exercises of the candidates for the first degree were a 'saluting' oration in Latin, succeeded by syllogistic disputations in the same language; and the day was closed by the Masters' exercises, — disputations and a valedictory. According to an ancient academical practice, theses were printed and distributed upon this occasion, indicating what the candidates

for a degree had studied, and were prepared to defend; yet, contrary to the usage still prevailing at universities which have adhered to the old method of testing proficiency, it does not appear that these theses were ever defended in public. They related to a variety of subjects in Technology, Logic, Grammar, Rhetoric, Mathematics, Physics, Metaphysics, Ethics, and afterwards Theology. The candidates for a Master's degree also published theses at this time, which were called *Quæstiones magistrales.* The syllogistic disputes were held between an affirmant and respondent, who stood in the side galleries of the church opposite to one another, and shot the weapons of their logic over the heads of the audience. The saluting bachelor and the master who delivered the valedictory stood in the front gallery, and the audience huddled around below them to catch their Latin eloquence as it fell. It seems also to have been usual for the President to pronounce an oration in some foreign tongue upon the same occasion.*

"At the first public Commencement under President Stiles, in 1781, we find from a particular description which has been handed down, that the original plan, as above described, was subjected for the time to considerable modifications. The scheme, in brief, was as follows: — The salutatory oration was delivered by a member of the graduating class, who is now our aged and honored townsman, Judge Baldwin. This was succeeded by the syllogistic disputations, and these by a Greek oration, next to which came an English colloquy. Then followed a forensic disputation, in which James Kent was one of the speakers. Then President Stiles delivered an oration in Hebrew, Chaldaic, and Arabic, — it being an extraordinary occasion. After which the morning was closed with an English oration by one of the graduating class. In the afternoon, the candidates for the second degree had the time, as usual, to themselves, after a Latin discourse by President Stiles. The exhibiters appeared in syllogistic disputes, a dissertation, a poem, and

* See under THESIS and MASTER'S QUESTION.

an English oration. Among these performers we find the names of Noah Webster, Joel Barlow, and Oliver Wolcott. Besides the Commencements there were exhibitions upon quarter-days, as they were called, in December and March, as well as at the end of the third term, when the younger classes performed; and an exhibition of the Seniors in July, at the time of their examination for degrees, when the valedictory orator was one of their own choice. This oration was transferred to the Commencement about the year 1798, when the Masters' valedictories had fallen into disuse; and being in English, gave a new interest to the exercises of the day.

"Commencements were long occasions of noisy mirth, and even of riot. The older records are full of attempts, on the part of the Corporation, to put a stop to disorder and extravagance at this anniversary. From a document of 1731, it appears that cannons had been fired in honor of the day, and students were now forbidden to have a share in this on pain of degradation. The same prohibition was found necessary again in 1755, at which time the practice had grown up of illuminating the College buildings upon Commencement eve. But the habit of drinking spirituous liquor, and of furnishing it to friends, on this public occasion, grew up into more serious evils. In the year 1737, the Trustees, having found that there was a great expense in spirituous distilled liquors upon Commencement occasions, ordered that for the future no candidate for a degree, or other student, should provide or allow any such liquors to be drunk in his chamber during Commencement week. And again, it was ordered in 1746, with the view of preventing several extravagant and expensive customs, that there should be 'no kind of public treat but on Commencement, quarter-days, and the day on which the valedictory oration was pronounced; and on that day the Seniors may provide and give away a barrel of metheglin, and nothing more.' But the evil continued a long time. In 1760, it appears that it was usual for the graduating class to provide a pipe of wine, in the payment of which each one was forced to join. The Corporation now attempted by very stringent law to break

up this practice; but the Senior Class having united in bringing large quantities of rum into College, the Commencement exercises were suspended, and degrees were withheld until after a public confession of the class. In the two next years degrees were given at the July examination, with a view to prevent such disorders, and no public Commencement was celebrated. Similar scenes are not known to have occurred afterwards, although for a long time that anniversary wore as much the aspect of a training-day as of a literary festival.

"The Commencement Day in the modern sense of the term, — that is, a gathering of graduated members and of others drawn together by a common interest in the College, and in its young members who are leaving its walls, — has no counterpart that I know of in the older institutions of Europe. It arose by degrees out of the former exercises upon this occasion, with the addition of such as had been usual before upon quarter-days, or at the presentation in July. For a time several of the commencing Masters appeared on the stage to pronounce orations, as they had done before. In process of time, when they had nearly ceased to exhibit, this anniversary began to assume a somewhat new feature; the peculiarity of which consists in this, that the graduates have a literary festival more peculiarly their own, in the shape of discourses delivered before their assembled body, or before some literary society." — *Woolsey's Historical Discourse*, pp. 65 – 68.

At Shelby College, Ky., it is customary at Commencement to perform plays, with appropriate costumes, at stated intervals during the exercises.

An account of the manner in which Commencement has been observed at other colleges would only be a repetition of what has been stated above, in reference to Harvard and Yale. These being, the former the first, and the latter the third, institution founded in our country, the colleges which were established at a later period grounded not only their laws, but to a great extent their customs, on the laws and customs which prevailed at Cambridge and New Haven.

COMMENCEMENT CARD. At Union College, there is issued annually at Commencement a card containing a programme of the exercises of the day, signed with the names of twelve of the Senior Class, who are members of the four principal college societies. These cards are worded in the form of invitations, and are to be sent to the friends of the students. To be "*on the Commencement Card*" is esteemed an honor, and is eagerly sought for. At other colleges, invitations are often issued at this period, usually signed by the President.

COMMENCER. In American colleges, a member of the Senior Class, after the examination for degrees; generally, one who *commences*.

These exercises were, besides an oration usually made by the President, orations both salutatory and valedictory, made by some or other of the *commencers*. — *Mather's Magnalia*, B. IV. p. 128.

The Corporation with the Tutors shall visit the chambers of the *commencers* to see that this law be well observed. — *Peirce's Hist. Harv. Univ.*, App., p. 137.

Thirty *commencers*, besides Mr. Rogers, &c. — *Ibid.*, App., p. 150.

COMMISSARY. In the University of Cambridge, Eng., an officer under the Chancellor, and appointed by him, who holds a court of record for all privileged persons and scholars under the degree of M. A. In this court, all causes are tried and determined by the civil and statute law, and by the custom of the University. — *Cam. Cal.*

COMMON. To board together; to eat at a table in common.

COMMONER. A student of the second rank in the University of Oxford, Eng., who is not dependent on the foundation for support, but pays for his board or *commons*, together with all other charges. Corresponds to a PENSIONER at Cambridge.

COMMON ROOM. The room to which all the members of the college have access. There is sometimes one *common room* for graduates, and another for undergraduates. — *Crabb's Tech. Dict.*

Oh, could the days once more but come,
When calm I smoak'd in *common room*.
The Student, Vol. I. p. 237. Oxf. and Cam., 1750.

COMMONS. Food provided at a common table, as in colleges, where many persons eat at the same table, or in the same hall. — *Webster*.

Commons were introduced into Harvard College at its first establishment, in the year 1636, in imitation of the English universities, and from that time until the year 1849, when they were abolished, seem to have been a never-failing source of uneasiness and disturbance. While the infant College, with the title only of "school," was under the superintendence of Mr. Nathaniel Eaton, its first "master," the badness of commons was one of the principal causes of complaint. "At no subsequent period of the College history," says Mr. Quincy, "has discontent with commons been more just and well-founded, than under the huswifery of Mrs. Eaton." "It is perhaps owing," Mr. Winthrop observes in his History of New England, "to the gallantry of our fathers, that she was not enjoined in the perpetual malediction they bestowed on her husband." A few years after, we read, in the "Information given by the Corporation and Overseers to the General Court," a proposition either to make "the scholars' charges less, or their commons better." For a long period after this we have no account of the state of commons, "but it is not probable," says Mr. Peirce, "they were materially different from what they have been since."

During the administration of President Holyoke, from 1737 to 1769, commons were the constant cause of disorders among the students. There appears to have been a very general permission to board in private families before the year 1737: an attempt was then made to compel the undergraduates to board in commons. After many resolutions a law was finally passed, in 1760, prohibiting them "from dining or supping, in any house in town, except on an invitation to dine or sup *gratis*." "The law," says Quincy, "was probably not very strictly enforced. It was limited to one year, and was not renewed."

An idea of the quality of commons may be formed from the following accounts furnished by Dr. Holyoke and Judge Wingate. According to the former of these gentlemen, who graduated in 1746, the "breakfast was two sizings of bread and a cue of beer"; and "evening Commons were a pye." The latter, who graduated thirteen years after, says: "As to the Commons, there were in the morning none while I was in College. At dinner, we had, of rather ordinary quality, a sufficiency of meat of some kind, either baked or boiled; and at supper, we had either a pint of milk and half a biscuit, or a meat pye of some other kind. Such were the Commons in the Hall in my day. They were rather ordinary; but I was young and hearty, and could live comfortably upon them. I had some classmates who paid for their Commons and never entered the Hall while they belonged to the College. We were allowed at dinner a cue of beer, which was a half pint, and a sizing of bread, which I cannot describe to you. It was quite sufficient for one dinner." By a vote of the Corporation in 1750, a law was passed, declaring "that the quantity of Commons be, as hath been usual, viz. two sizes of bread in the morning; one pound of meat at dinner, with sufficient sauce" (vegetables), "and a half a pint of beer; and at night that a part pie be of the same quantity as usual, and also half a pint of beer; and that the supper messes be but of four parts, though the dinner messes be of six." This agrees in substance with the accounts given above. The consequence of such diet was, "that the sons of the rich," says Mr. Quincy, "accustomed to better fare, paid for commons, which they would not eat, and never entered the hall; while the students whose resources did not admit of such an evasion were perpetually dissatisfied."

About ten years after, another law was made, "to restrain scholars from breakfasting in the houses of town's people," and provision was made "for their being accommodated with breakfast in the hall, either milk, chocolate, tea, or coffee, as they should respectively choose." They were allowed, however, to provide themselves with breakfasts in

their own chambers, but not to breakfast in one another's chambers. From this period breakfast was as regularly provided in Commons as dinner, but it was not until about the year 1807 that an evening meal was also regularly provided.

In the year 1765, after the erection of Hollis Hall, the accommodations for students within the walls were greatly enlarged, and the inconvenience being thus removed which those had experienced who, living out of the College buildings, were compelled to eat in commons, a system of laws was passed, by which all who occupied rooms within the College walls were compelled to board constantly in Commons, "the officers to be exempted only by the Corporation, with the consent of the Overseers; the students by the President, only when they were about to be absent for at least one week." Scarcely a year had passed under this new *régime*, "before," says Quincy, "an open revolt of the students took place on account of the provisions, which it took more than a month to quell." "Although," he continues, "their proceedings were violent, illegal, and insulting, yet the records of the immediate government show unquestionably, that the disturbances, in their origin, were not wholly without cause, and that they were aggravated by want of early attention to very natural and reasonable complaints."

During the war of the American Revolution, the difficulty of providing satisfactory commons was extreme, as may be seen from the following vote of the Corporation, passed Aug. 11th, 1777.

"Whereas by law 9th of Chap. VI. it is provided, 'that there shall always be chocolate, tea, coffee, and milk for breakfast, with bread and biscuit and butter,' and whereas the foreign articles above mentioned are now not to be procured without great difficulty, and at a very exorbitant price; therefore, that the charge of Commons may be kept as low as possible, —

"*Voted*, That the Steward shall provide at the common charge only bread or biscuit and milk for breakfast; and,

if any of the scholars choose tea, coffee, or chocolate for breakfast, they shall procure those articles for themselves, and likewise the sugar and butter to be used with them; and if any scholars choose to have their milk boiled, or thickened with flour, if it may be had, or with meal, the Steward, having seasonable notice, shall provide it; and further, as salt fish alone is appointed by the aforesaid law for the dinner on Saturdays, and this article is now risen to a very high price, and through the scarcity of salt will probably be higher, the Steward shall not be obliged to provide salt fish, but shall procure fresh fish as often as he can." — *Quincy's Hist. Harv. Univ.*, Vol. II. p. 541.

Many of the facts in the following account of commons prior to, and immediately succeeding, the year 1800, have been furnished by Mr. Royal Morse of Cambridge.

The hall where the students took their meals was usually provided with ten tables; at each table were placed two messes, and each mess consisted of eight persons. The tables where the Tutors and Seniors sat were raised eighteen or twenty inches, so as to overlook the rest. It was the duty of one of the Tutors or of the Librarian to "ask a blessing and return thanks," and in their absence, the duty devolved on "the senior graduate or undergraduate." The waiters were students, chosen from the different classes, and receiving for their services suitable compensation. Each table was waited on by members of the class which occupied it, with the exception of the Tutor's table, at which members of the Senior Class served. Unlike the *sizars* and *servitors* at the English universities, the waiters were usually much respected, and were in many cases the best scholars in their respective classes.

The breakfast consisted of a specified quantity of coffee, a *size* of baker's biscuit, which was one biscuit, and a *size* of butter, which was about an ounce. If any one wished for more than was provided, he was obliged to *size* it, i. e. order from the kitchen or buttery, and this was charged as extra Commons or *sizings* in the quarter-bill.

At dinner, every mess was served with eight pounds of

meat, allowing a pound to each person. On Monday and Thursday the meat was boiled; these days were on this account commonly called "boiling days." On the other days the meat was roasted; these were accordingly named "roasting days." Two potatoes were allowed to each person, which he was obliged to pare for himself. On *boiling days*, pudding and cabbage were added to the bill of fare, and in their season, greens, either dandelion or the wild pea. Of bread, a *size* was the usual quantity apiece, at dinner. Cider was the common beverage, of which there was no stated allowance, but each could drink as much as he chose. It was brought on in pewter quart cans, two to a mess, out of which they drank, passing them from mouth to mouth like the English wassail-bowl. The waiters replenished them as soon as they were emptied.

No regular supper was provided, but a bowl of milk, and a size of bread procured at the kitchen, supplied the place of the evening meal.

A writer in the New England Magazine, referring to the same period, says: "In commons, we fared as well as one half of us had been accustomed to at home. Our breakfast consisted of a good-sized biscuit of wheaten flour, with butter and coffee, chocolate, or milk, at our option. Our dinner was served up on dishes of pewter, and our drink, which was cider, in cans of the same material. For our suppers, we went with our bowls to the kitchen, and received our rations of milk, or chocolate, and bread, and returned with them to our rooms." — Vol. III. p. 239.

Although much can be said in favor of the commons system, on account of its economy and its suitableness to health and study, yet these very circumstances which were its chief recommendation were the occasion also of all the odium which it had to encounter. "That simplicity," says Peirce, "which makes the fare cheap, and wholesome, and philosophical, renders it also unsatisfactory to dainty palates; and the occasional appearance of some unlucky meat, or other food, is a signal for a general outcry against the provisions." In the plain but emphatic words of one who was

acquainted with the state of commons, as they once were at Harvard College, "the butter was sometimes so bad, that a farmer would not take it to grease his cart-wheels with." It was the usual practice of the Steward, when veal was cheap, to furnish it to the students three, four, and sometimes five times in the week; the same with reference to other meats when they could be bought at a low price, and especially with lamb. The students, after eating this latter kind of meat for five or six successive weeks, would often assemble before the Steward's house, and, as if their natures had been changed by their diet, would bleat and blatter until he was fain to promise them a change of food, upon which they would separate until a recurrence of the same evil compelled them to the same measures.

The annexed account of commons at Yale College, in former times, is given by President Woolsey, in his Historical Discourse, pronounced at New Haven, August 14th, 1850.

"At first, a college without common meals was hardly conceived of; and, indeed, if we trace back the history of colleges as they grew up at Paris, nothing is more of their essence than that students lived and ate together in a kind of conventual system. No doubt, also, when the town of New Haven was smaller, it was far more difficult to find desirable places for boarding than at present. But however necessary, the Steward's department was always beset with difficulties and exposed to complaints which most gentlemen present can readily understand. The following rations of commons, voted by the Trustees in 1742, will show the state of college fare at that time. 'Ordered, that the Steward shall provide the commons for the scholars as follows, viz.: — For breakfast, one loaf of bread for four, which [the dough] shall weigh one pound. For dinner for four, one loaf of bread as aforesaid, two and a half pounds beef, veal, or mutton, or one and three quarter pounds salt pork about twice a week in the summer time, one quart of beer, two pennyworth of sauce [vegetables]. For supper for four, two quarts of milk and one loaf of bread, when milk can conveniently be had, and when it cannot, then apple-pie,

which shall be made of one and three fourth pounds dough, one quarter pound hog's fat, two ounces sugar, and half a peck apples.' In 1759 we find, from a vote prohibiting the practice, that beer had become one of the articles allowed for the evening meal. Soon after this, the evening meal was discontinued, and, as is now the case in the English colleges, the students had supper in their own rooms, which led to extravagance and disorder. In the Revolutionary war the Steward was quite unable once or twice to provide food for the College, and this, as has already appeared, led to the dispersion of the students in 1776 and 1777, and once again in 1779 delayed the beginning of the winter term several weeks. Since that time, nothing peculiar has occurred with regard to Commons, and they continued with all their evils of coarse manners and wastefulness for sixty years. The conviction, meanwhile, was increasing, that they were no essential part of the College, that on the score of economy they could claim no advantage, that they degraded the manners of students and fomented disorder. The experiment of suppressing them has hitherto been only a successful one. No one, who can retain a lively remembrance of the commons and the manners as they were both before and since the building of the new Hall in 1819, will wonder that this resolution was adopted by the authorities of the College." — pp. 70 – 72.

The above account of commons applies generally to the system as it was carried out in the other colleges in the United States. In almost every college, commons have been abolished, and with them have departed the discords, dissatisfactions, and open revolts of which they were so often the cause.

COMPOSUIST. A writer; composer. "This extraordinary word," says Mr. Pickering, in his Vocabulary, "has been much used at some of our colleges, but very seldom elsewhere. It is now rarely heard among us. A correspondent observes, that 'it is used in England among *musicians*.' I have never met with it in any English publications upon the subject of music."

The word is not found, I believe, in any dictionary of the English tongue.

COMPOUNDER. One at a university who pays extraordinary fees, according to his means, for the degree he is to take. A *Grand Compounder* pays double fees. See the *Customs and Laws of Univ. of Cam., Eng.*, p. 297.

CONCIO AD CLERUM. A sermon to the clergy. In the English universities, an exercise or Latin sermon, which is required of every candidate for the degree of D. D. Used sometimes in America.

In the evening the "*concio ad clerum*" will be preached. — *Yale Lit. Mag.*, Vol. XII. p. 426.

CONDITION. A student on being examined for admission to college, if found deficient in certain studies, is admitted on *condition* he will make up the deficiency, if it is believed on the whole that he is capable of pursuing the studies of the class for which he is offered. The branches in which he is deficient are called *conditions.*

Talks of Bacchus and tobacco, short sixes, sines, transitions,
And Alma Mater takes him in on ten or twelve *conditions.*
Poem before Y. H. Soc., Harv. Coll.

Praying his guardian powers
To assist a poor Sub Fresh at the dread Examination,
And free from all *conditions* to insure his first vacation.
Poem before Iadma, Harv. Coll.

CONFESSION. It was formerly the custom in the older American colleges, when a student had rendered himself obnoxious to punishment, provided the crime was not of an aggravated nature, to pardon and restore him to his place in the class, on his presenting a confession of his fault to be read publicly in the hall. The Diary of President Leverett, of Harvard College, under date of the 20th of March, 1714, contains an interesting account of the confession of Larnel, an Indian student belonging to the Junior Sophister class, who had been guilty of some offence for which he had been dismissed from college.

"He remained," says Mr. Leverett, "a considerable time

at Boston, in a state of penance. He presented his confession to Mr. Pemberton, who thereupon became his intercessor, and in his letter to the President expresses himself thus: 'This comes by Larnel, who brings a confession as good as Austin's, and I am charitably disposed to hope it flows from a like spirit of penitence.' In the public reading of his confession, the flowing of his passions was extraordinarily timed, and his expressions accented, and most peculiarly and emphatically those of the grace of God to him; which indeed did give a peculiar grace to the performance itself, and raised, I believe, a charity in some that had very little I am sure, and ratified wonderfully that which I had conceived of him. Having made his public confession, he was restored to his standing in the College." — *Quincy's Hist. Harv. Univ.*, Vol. I. pp. 443, 444.

CONGREGATION. At Oxford and Cambridge, the assembly of Masters and Doctors for transacting the ordinary business of conferring degrees, electing officers, passing graces and dispensations, &c. — *Cam. and Oxf. Cals.*

CONSERVATOR. An officer who has the charge of preserving the rights and privileges of a city, corporation, or community, as in Roman Catholic universities. — *Webster.*

CONSISTORY COURT. In the University of Cambridge, England, there is a *consistory court* of the Chancellor and of the Commissary. "For the former," says the Gradus ad Cantabrigiam, "the Chancellor, and in his absence the Vice-Chancellor, assisted by some of the heads of houses, and one or more doctors of the civil law, administers justice desired by any member of the University, &c. In the latter, the Commissary acts by authority given him under the seal of the Chancellor, as well in the University as at Stourbridge and Midsummer fairs, and takes cognizance of all offences, &c. The proceedings are the same in both courts."

CONVENTION. In the University of Cambridge, England, a court consisting of the Master and Fellows of a college, who sit in the *Combination Room*, and pass sentence on any

young offender against the laws of soberness and chastity. — *Gradus ad Cantabrigiam.*

CONVICTOR. Latin, *a familiar acquaintance.* In the University of Oxford, those are called *convictores* who, although not belonging to the foundation of any college or hall, have at any time been regents, and have constantly kept their names on the books of some college or hall, from the time of their admission to the degree of A. M., or Doctors in either of the three faculties. — *Oxf. Cal.*

CONVOCATION. In the University of Oxford, England, an academical assembly, the business of which extends to all subjects connected with the credit, interest, and welfare of the University, a restriction only being prescribed to the enacting of new and the explaining of old statutes. In the University of Cambridge, England, an assembly of the Senate out of term time is called a *convocation.* In such a case a grace is immediately passed to convert the convocation into a congregation, after which the business proceeds as usual. — *Oxf. and Cam. Cals.*

COPUS. " Of mighty ale, a large quarte." — *Chaucer.*

The word *copus* and the beverage itself are both extensively used among the *men* of the University of Cambridge, England. " The conjecture," says the Gradus ad Cantabrigiam, " is surely ridiculous and senseless, that *Copus* is contracted from *Episcopus*, a bishop, ' a mixture of wine, oranges, and sugar.' A copus of ale is a common fine at the student's table in Hall for speaking Latin, or for some similar impropriety."

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT. In the older American colleges, corporal punishment was formerly sanctioned by law, and several instances remain on record which show that its infliction was not of rare occurrence.

Among the laws, rules, and scholastic forms established between the years 1642 and 1646, by Mr. Dunster, the first President of Harvard College, occurs the following: " Siquis scholarium ullam Dei et hujus Collegii legem, sive animo

perverso, seu ex supinâ negligentiâ, violârit, postquam fuerit bis admonitus, si non adultus, *virgis coërceatur*, sin adultus, ad Inspectores Collegii deferendus erit, ut publicè in eum pro meritis animadversio fiat." In the year 1656, this law was strengthened by another, recorded by Quincy, in these words: "It is hereby ordered that the President and Fellows of Harvard College, for the time being, or the major part of them, are hereby empowered, according to their best discretion, to punish all misdemeanors of the youth in their society, either by fine, or *whipping in the Hall openly*, as the nature of the offence shall require, not exceeding ten shillings or *ten stripes* for one offence; and this law to continue in force until this Court or the Overseers of the College provide some other order to punish such offences." — *Quincy's Hist. Harv. Univ.*, Vol. I. pp. 578, 513.

A knowledge of the existence of such laws as the above is in some measure a preparation for the following relation given by Mr. Peirce in his History of Harvard University.

"At the period when Harvard College was founded," says that gentleman, "one of the modes of punishment in the great schools of England and other parts of Europe was corporal chastisement. It was accordingly introduced here, and was, no doubt, frequently put in practice. An instance of its infliction, as part of the sentence upon an offender, is presented in Judge Sewall's MS. Diary, with the particulars of a ceremonial, which was reserved probably for special occasions. His account will afford some idea of the manners and spirit of the age: —

"'June 15, 1674, Thomas Sargeant was examined by the Corporation finally. The advice of Mr. Danforth, Mr. Stoughton, Mr. Thacher, Mr. Mather (the present), was taken. This was his sentence:

"'That being convicted of speaking blasphemous words concerning the H. G., he should be therefore publickly whipped before all the scholars.

"'2. That he should be suspended as to taking his degree of Bachelor. (This sentence read before him twice at the President's before the Committee and in the Library, before execution.)

" '3. Sit alone by himself in the Hall uncovered at meals, during the pleasure of the President and Fellows, and be in all things obedient, doing what exercise was appointed him by the President, or else be finally expelled the College. The first was presently put in execution in the Library (Mr. Danforth, Jr. being present) before the scholars. He kneeled down, and the instrument, Goodman Hely, attended the President's word as to the performance of his part in the work. Prayer was had before and after by the President, July 1, 1674.' "

" Men's ideas," continues Mr. Peirce, " must have been very different from those of the present day, to have tolerated a law authorizing so degrading a treatment of the members of such a society. It may easily be imagined what complaints and uneasiness its execution must frequently have occasioned among the friends and connections of those who were the subjects of it. In one instance it even occasioned the prosecution of a Tutor; but this was as late as 1733, when old rudeness had lost much of the people's reverence. The law, however, was suffered, with some modification, to continue more than a century. In the revised body of Laws made in the year 1734, we find this article : ' Notwithstanding the preceding pecuniary mulcts, it shall be lawful for the President, Tutors, and Professors, to punish Undergraduates by Boxing, when they shall judge the nature or circumstances of the offence call for it.' This relic of barbarism, however, was growing more and more repugnant to the general taste and sentiment. The late venerable Dr. Holyoke, who was of the class of 1746, observed, that in his day ' corporal punishment was going out of use '; and at length it was expunged from the code, never, we trust, to be recalled from the rubbish of past absurdities." — pp. 227, 228.

The last movements which were made in reference to corporal punishment are thus stated by President Quincy, in his History of Harvard University. " In July, 1755, the Overseers voted, that it [the right of boxing] should be ' taken away.' The Corporation, however, probably re-

garded it as too important an instrument of authority to be for ever abandoned, and voted, 'that it should be suspended, as to the execution of it, for one year.' When this vote came before the Overseers for their sanction, the board hesitated, and appointed a large committee 'to consider and make report what punishments they apprehend proper to be substituted instead of boxing, in case it be thought expedient to repeal or suspend the law which allows or establishes the same.' From this period the law disappeared, and the practice was discontinued." — Vol. II. p. 134.

The manner in which corporal punishment was formerly inflicted at Yale College is stated by President Woolsey, in his Historical Discourse, delivered at New Haven, August, 1850. After speaking of the methods of punishing by fines and degradation, he thus proceeds to this topic: "There was a still more remarkable punishment, as it must strike the men of our times, and which, although for some reason or other no traces of it exist in any of our laws so far as I have discovered, was in accordance with the 'good old plan,' pursued probably ever since the origin of universities. I refer — 'horresco referens' — to the punishment of boxing or cuffing. It was applied before the Faculty to the luckless offender by the President, towards whom the culprit, in a standing position, inclined his head, while blows fell in quick succession upon either ear. No one seems to have been served in this way except Freshmen and commencing 'Sophimores.'* I do not find evidence that this usage much survived the first jubilee of the College. One of the few known instances of it, which is on other accounts remarkable, was as follows: A student in the first quarter of his Sophomore year, having committed an offence for which he had been boxed when a Freshman, was ordered to be boxed again, and to have the additional penalty of acting as butler's waiter for one week. On presenting himself, *more academico*, for the purpose of having his ears boxed, and while the blow was falling, he dodged and fled from the

* The old way of spelling the word SOPHOMORE, q. v.

room and the College. The beadle was thereupon ordered to try to find him, and to command him to keep himself out of College and out of the yard, and to appear at prayers the next evening, there to receive further orders. He was then publicly admonished and suspended; but in four days after submitted to the punishment adjudged, which was accordingly inflicted, and upon his public confession his suspension was taken off. Such public confessions, now unknown, were then exceedingly common."

After referring to the instance mentioned above, in which corporal punishment was inflicted at Harvard College, the author speaks as follows, in reference to the same subject, as connected with the English universities. "The excerpts from the body of Oxford statutes, printed in the very year when this College was founded, threaten corporal punishment to persons of the proper age, — that is, below the age of eighteen, — for a variety of offences; and among the rest for disrespect to Seniors, for frequenting places where 'vinum aut quivis alius potus aut herba Nicotiana ordinarie venditur,' for coming home to their rooms after the great Tom or bell of Christ's Church had sounded, and for playing football within the University precincts or in the city streets. But the statutes of Trinity College, Cambridge, contain more remarkable rules, which are in theory still valid, although obsolete in fact. All the scholars, it is there said, who are absent from prayers, — Bachelors excepted, — if over eighteen years of age, 'shall be fined a halfpenny, but if they have not completed the year of their age above mentioned, they shall be chastised with rods in the hall on Friday.' At this chastisement all undergraduates were required to be lookers on, the Dean having the rod of punishment in his hand; and it was provided also, that whosoever should not answer to his name on this occasion, if a boy, should be flogged on Saturday. No doubt this rigor towards the younger members of the society was handed down from the monastic forms which education took in the earlier schools of the Middle Ages. And an advance in the age of admission, as well as a change in the tone of treat-

ment of the young may account for this system being laid aside at the universities ; although, as is well known, it continues to flourish at the great public schools of England." — pp. 49 – 51.

CORPORATION. The general government of colleges and universities is usually vested in a corporation aggregate, which is preserved by a succession of members. "The President and Fellows of Harvard College," says Mr. Quincy in his History of Harvard University, "being the only Corporation in the Province, and so continuing during the whole of the seventeenth century, they early assumed, and had by common usage conceded to them, the name of "*The Corporation*," by which they designate themselves in all the early records. Their proceedings are recorded as being done 'at a meeting of *the Corporation*,' or introduced by the formula, 'It is ordered by *the Corporation*,' without stating the number or the names of the members present, until April 19th, 1675, when, under President Oakes, the names of those present were first entered on the records, and afterwards they were frequently, though not uniformly, inserted." — Vol. I. p. 274.

CORK. } In some of the Southern colleges, this word, with
CALK. } a derived meaning, signifies a *complete stopper*. Used in the sense of an entire failure in reciting ; an utter inability to answer an instructor's interrogatories.

COURTS. At Cambridge, England, the squares or acres into which each college is divided. Called at Oxford, quadrangles, abbreviated, quads. — *Gradus ad Cantab.*

CRAM. To prepare a student to pass an examination ; to study in view of examination. In the latter sense used in American colleges.

In the latter [Euclid] it is hardly possible, at least not near so easy as in Logic, to present the semblance of preparation by learning questions and answers by rote : — in the cant phrase of undergraduates, by getting *crammed*. — *Whately's Logic, Preface.*

For many weeks he "*crams*" him, — daily does he rehearse.
Poem before the Iadma of Harv. Coll., 1850.

In a wider sense, to prepare another, or one's self, by study for any occasion.

The members of the bar were lounging about that tabooed precinct, some smoking, some talking and laughing, some poring over long, ill-written papers or large calf-bound books, and all big with the ponderous interests depending upon them, and the eloquence and learning with which they were "*crammed*" for the occasion. — *Talbot and Vernon.*

When he was to write it was necessary to *cram* him with the facts and points. — *F. K. Hunt's Fourth Estate*, 1850.

CRAM. The same as CRAMMING, which see.

I have made him promise to give me four or five evenings of about half an hour's *cram* each. — *Collegian's Guide*, p. 240.

2. A paper on which is written something necessary to be learned, previous to an examination.

"Take care what you light your cigars with," said Belton, "you 'll be burning some of Tufton's *crams:* they are stuck all about the pictures." — *Collegian's Guide*, p. 223.

He puzzled himself with his *crams* he had in his pocket, and copied what he did not understand. — *Ibid.*, p. 279.

CRAMBAMBULI. A favorite drink among the students in the German universities, composed of burnt rum and sugar.

Crambambuli, das iſt der Titel
Des Tranks, der ſich bei uns bewährt.
Drinking song.

To the next! let 's have the *crambambuli* first, however. — *Yale Lit. Mag.*, Vol. XII. p. 117.

CRAM BOOK. A book in which are laid down such topics as constitute an examination, together with the requisite answers to the questions proposed on that occasion.

He in consequence engages a private tutor, and buys all the *cram books* published for the occasion. — *Gradus ad Cantab.* p. 128.

CRAM MAN. One who is cramming for an examination.

He has read all the black-lettered divinity in the Bodleian, and says that none of the *cram men* shall have a chance with him. — *Collegian's Guide*, p. 274.

CRAMMER. One who prepares another for an examination.

The qualifications of a *crammer* are given in the following extract from the Collegian's Guide. "The first point, therefore, in which a crammer differs from other tutors is in the selection of subjects. While another tutor would teach every part of the books given up, he virtually reduces their quantity, dwelling chiefly on the 'likely parts.'

"The second point in which a crammer excels is in fixing the attention, and reducing subjects to the comprehension of ill-formed and undisciplined minds.

"The third qualification of a crammer is a happy manner and address, to encourage the desponding, to animate the idle, and to make the exertions of the pupil continually increase in such a ratio, that he shall be wound up to concert pitch by the day of entering the schools." — pp. 231, 232.

CRAMMING. A cant term, in the British universities, for the act of preparing a student to pass an examination, by going over the topics with him beforehand, and furnishing him with the requisite answers. — *Webster.*

The author of the Collegian's Guide, speaking of examinations, says: "First, we must observe that all examinations imply the existence of examiners, and examiners, like other mortal beings, lie open to the frauds of designing men, through the uniformity and sameness of their proceedings. This uniformity inventive men have analyzed and reduced to a system, founding thereon a certain science, and corresponding art, called *Cramming.*" — p. 229.

I shall never forget the torment I suffered in *cramming* long lessons in Greek Grammar. — *Dickens's Household Words*, Vol. I. p. 192.

CRAM PAPER. A paper in which are inserted such questions as are generally asked at an examination. The manner in which these questions are obtained is explained in the following extract. "Every pupil, after his examination, comes to thank him as a matter of course; and as every man, you know, is loquacious enough on such occasions,

Tufton gets out of him all the questions he was asked in the schools; and according to these questions, he has moulded his *cram papers*." — *Collegian's Guide*, p. 239.

CROWS-FOOT. At Harvard College a badge formerly worn on the sleeve, resembling a crow's foot, to denote the class to which a student belongs. In the regulations passed April 29, 1822, for establishing the style of dress among the students at Harvard College, we find the following. A part of the dress shall be "three crows-feet, made of black silk cord, on the lower part of the sleeve of a Senior, two on that of a junior, and one on that of a Sophomore." The Freshmen were not allowed to wear the crows-foot, and the custom is now discontinued, although an unsuccessful attempt was made to revive it a few years ago.

The Freshman scampers off at the first bell for the chapel, where, finding no brother student of a higher class to encourage his punctuality, he crawls back to watch the starting of some one blessed with a *crows-foot*, to act as vanguard. — *Harv. Reg.* p. 377.

The corded *crows-feet*, and the collar square,
The change and chance of earthly lot must share.
Class Poem at Harv. Coll., 1835, p. 18.

What if the creature should arise, —
For he was stout and tall,—
And swallow down a Sophomore,
Coat, *crows-foot*, cap, and all.
Holmes's Poems, 1850, p. 109.

CUE. } A small portion of bread or beer; a term formerly
KUE. } current in both the English universities, the letter q
Q. } being the mark in the buttery books to denote such a piece. Q would seem to stand for *quadrans*, a farthing; but Minsheu says it was only half that sum, and thus particularly explains it: "Because they set down in the battling or butterie bookes in Oxford and Cambridge, the letter q for half a farthing; and in Oxford when they make that cue or q a farthing, they say, *cap my q*, and make it a farthing, thus, $\frac{a}{q}$. But in Cambridge they use this letter, a little f; thus, f, or thus, 's, for a farthing." He translates it in Latin

calculus panis. Coles has, "A *cue* [half a farthing] minutum." — *Nares's Glossary.*

"A cue of bread," says Halliwell, "is the fourth part of a half-penny crust. A cue of beer, one draught."

J. Woods, under-butler of Christ Church, Oxon, said he would never sitt capping of *cues*. — *Urry's MS.* add. to Ray.

You are still at Cambridge with size *kue*. — *Orig. of Dr.*, iii. p. 271.

He never drank above size *q* of Helicon. — *Eachard, Contempt of Cl.*, p. 26.

"*Cues* and *cees*," says Nares, "are generally mentioned together, the *cee* meaning a small measure of beer; but why, is not equally explained." From certain passages in which they are used interchangeably, the terms do not seem to have been well defined.

Hee [the college butler] domineers over freshmen, when they first come to the hatch, and puzzles them with strange language of *cues* and *cees*, and some broken Latin, which he has learnt at his bin. — *Earle's Micro-cosmographie*, (1628,) Char. 17.

The word *cue* was formerly used at Harvard College. Dr. Holyoke, who graduated in 1746, says, the "breakfast was two sizings of bread and a *cue* of beer." Judge Wingate, who graduated thirteen years after, says: "We were allowed at dinner a *cue* of beer, which was a half-pint."

CURL. In the University of Virginia, to make a perfect recitation; to overwhelm a Professor with student learning.

CUT. To be absent from a recitation or any college exercise. Thus, a person is said to "*cut* prayers," to "*cut* lecture," &c. Also, to "*cut* Greek" or "Latin"; i. e. to be absent from the Greek or Latin recitation. Another use of the word is, when one says, "I *cut* Dr. B——, or Prof. C——, this morning," meaning that he was absent from their exercises.

Prepare to *cut* recitations, *cut* prayers, *cut* lectures, — ay, to *cut* even the President himself. — *Oration before H. L. of I. O. of O. F.*, 1848.

Next morn he *cuts* his maiden prayer, to his last night's text abiding. — *Poem before Y. H. of Harv. Coll.*, 1849.

This word is much used in the University of Cambridge, England, as appears from the following extract from a letter in the Gentleman's Magazine, written with reference to some of the customs there observed: — "I remarked, also, that they frequently used the words *to cut*, and to sport, in senses to me totally unintelligible. A man had been cut in chapel, cut at afternoon lectures, cut in his tutor's rooms, cut at a concert, cut at a ball, &c. Soon, however, I was told of men, *vice versa*, who cut a figure, *cut* chapel, *cut* gates, *cut* lectures, *cut* hall, *cut* examinations, cut particular connections; nay, more, I was informed of some who *cut* their tutors!" — *Gent. Mag.*, 1794, p. 1085.

The instances in which the verb to cut is used in the above extract without Italics, are now very common both in England and America.

To cut Gates. To enter college after ten o'clock, — the hour of shutting them. — *Gradus ad Cantab.*, p 40.

The two rudimentary lectures which he was at first forced to attend, are now pressed less earnestly upon his notice. In fact, he can almost entirely "*cut*" them, if he likes, and does *cut* them accordingly, as a waste of time. — *Household Words*, Vol. II. p. 160.

CUT. An omission of a recitation. This phrase is frequently heard: "We had a cut to-day in Greek," i. e. no recitation in Greek. Again, "Prof. D—— gave us a cut," i. e. he had no recitation. A correspondent from Bowdoin College gives in the following sentence the manner in which this word is there used. "*Cuts.* When a class for any reason become dissatisfied with one of the Faculty, they absent themselves from his recitation, as an expression of their feelings."

D.

D. C. L. An abbreviation for *Doctor Civilis Legis*, Doctor in Civil Law. At the University of Oxford, England, this degree is conferred five years after receiving the degree of A. B. The exercises are three lectures.

D. D. An abbreviation of *Divinitatis Doctor*, Doctor in Divinity. At the University of Cambridge, England, this degree is conferred on a B. D. of five, or an A. M. of twelve years' standing. The exercises are one act, two opponencies, a clerum, and an English sermon. At Oxford it is given to a B. D. of four, or an A. M. of eleven years' standing. The exercises are three lectures. In American colleges this degree is honorary, and is conferred *pro meritis*, on those who are distinguished as theologians.

DEAD. To be unable to recite; to be ignorant of the lesson; to declare one's self unprepared to recite.

Be ready, in fine, to cut, to drink, to smoke, to *dead*. — *Oration before H. L. of I. O. of O. F.*, 1848.

I see our whole lodge desperately striving to *dead*, by doing that hardest of all work, nothing. — *Ibid.*, 1849.

Transitively; to cause one to fail in reciting. Said of a teacher who puzzles a scholar with difficult questions, and thereby causes him to fail.

Have I been screwed, yea, *deaded* morn and eve,
Some dozen moons of this collegiate life,
And not yet taught me to philosophize?
Harvardiana, Vol. III. p. 255.

DEAD. A complete failure; a declaration that one is not prepared to recite.

One must stand up in the singleness of his ignorance to understand all the mysterious feelings connected with a *dead*. — *Harv. Reg.*, p. 378.

And fearful of the morrow's screw or *dead*,
Takes book and candle underneath his bed.
Class Poem, by B. D. Winslow, at Harv. Coll., 1835, p. 10.

He, unmoved by Freshman's curses,
Loves the *deads* which Freshmen make. — *MS. Poem.*

It was formerly customary in many colleges, and is now in a few, to talk about "taking a dead."

I have a most instinctive dread
Of getting up to *take a dead*,
Unworthy degradation! — *Harv. Reg.*, p. 312.

DEAD-SET. The same as a DEAD, which see.

Now 's the day and now 's the hour;
See approach Old Sikes's power;
See the front of Logic lower;
Screws, *dead sets*, and fines. — *Rebelliad*, p. 52.

Grose has this word in his Slang Dictionary, and defines it "a concerted scheme to defraud a person by gaming." "This phrase," says Bartlett, in his Dictionary of Americanisms, "seems to be taken from the lifeless attitude of a pointer in marking his game."

"The lifeless attitude" seems to be the only point of resemblance between the above definitions, and the appearance of one who is *taking a dead set*. The word has of late years been displaced by the more general use of the word *dead*, with the same meaning.

DEAN. An officer in each college of the universities in England, whose duties consist in the due preservation of the college discipline.

"Old Holingshed," says the Gradus ad Cantabrigiam, "in his Chronicles, describing Cambridge, speaks of 'certain censors, or *deanes*, appointed to looke to the behaviour and manner of the Students there, whom they punish *very severely*, if they make any default, according to the quantitye and qualitye of their trespasses.' When *flagellation* was enforced at the Universities, the Deans were the Ministers of Vengeance." In the older American colleges, whipping and cuffing were inflicted by a tutor, professor, or president; the latter, however, usually employed an agent for this purpose.

See under CORPORAL PUNISHMENT.

2. In the United States, a registrar of the faculty in some colleges, and especially in medical institutions. — *Webster.*

A *dean* may also be appointed by the Faculty of each Professional School, if deemed expedient by the Corporation. — *Laws Univ. at Cam., Mass.*, 1848, p. 8.

DEAN'S BOUNTY. In 1730, the Rev. Dr. George Berkeley, then Dean of Derry, in Ireland, came to America, and resided a year or two at Newport, Rhode Island, " where," says Clap, in his History of Yale College, " he purchased a country seat, with about ninety-six acres of land." On his return to London, in 1733, he sent a deed of his farm in Rhode Island to Yale College, in which it was ordered, " that the rents of the farm should be appropriated to the maintenance of the three best scholars in Greek and Latin, who should reside at College at least nine months in a year, in each of the three years between their first and second degrees." President Clap further remarks, that " this Premium has been a great incitement to a laudable ambition to excel in the knowledge of the classics." It was commonly known as the *Dean's bounty.* — *Clap's Hist. of Yale Coll.*, pp. 37, 38.

The Dean afterwards conveyed to it [Yale College], by a deed transmitted to Dr. Johnson, his Rhode Island farm, for the establishment of that *Dean's bounty*, to which sound classical learning in Connecticut has been much indebted. — *Hist. Sketch of Columbia Coll.*, p. 19.

DEAN SCHOLAR. The person who received the money appropriated by Dean Berkeley was called the *Dean scholar.*

This premium was formerly called the Dean's bounty, and the person who received it the *Dean scholar.* — *Sketches of Yale Coll.*, p. 87.

DECENT. Tolerable ; pretty good. He is a *decent* scholar ; a *decent* writer ; he is nothing more than *decent.* " This word," says Mr. Pickering, in his Vocabulary, " has been in common use at some of our colleges, but only in the language of conversation. The adverb *decently* (and possibly the adjective also) is sometimes used in a similar manner in some parts of Great Britain."

The greater part of the pieces it contains may be said to be very *decently* written. — *Edinb. Rev.*, Vol. I. p. 426.

DECLAMATION. The word is applied especially to the public speaking and speeches of students in colleges, practised for exercises in oratory. — *Webster.*

It would appear by the following extract from the old laws of Harvard College, that original declamations were formerly required of the students. "The Undergraduates shall in their course declaim publicly in the hall, in one of the three learned languages; and in no other without leave or direction from the President, and immediately give up their declamations fairly written to the President. And he that neglects this exercise shall be punished by the President or Tutor that calls over the weekly bill, not exceeding five shillings. And such delinquent shall within one week after give in to the President a written declamation subscribed by himself." — *Laws* 1734, *in Peirce's Hist. Harv. Univ.*, App., p. 129.

DECLAMATION BOARDS. At Bowdoin College, small establishments in the rear of each building, for urinary purposes.

DEDUCTION. In some of the American colleges, one of the minor punishments for non-conformity with laws and regulations is deducting from the marks which a student receives for recitations and other exercises, and by which his standing in the class is determined.

DEGRADATION. In the older American colleges, it was formerly customary to arrange the members of each class in an order determined by the rank of the parent. "Degradation consisted in placing a student on the list, in consequence of some offence, below the level to which his father's condition would assign him; and thus declared that he had disgraced his family."

In the Immediate Government Book, No. IV., of Harvard College, date July 20th, 1776, is the following entry: "Voted, that Trumbal, a Middle Bachelor, who was degraded to the bottom of his class for his misdemeanors when

an undergraduate, having presented an humble confession of his faults, with a petition to be restored to his place in the class in the catalogue now printing, be restored agreeable to his request." The Triennial Catalogue for that year was the first in which the names of the students appeared in an alphabetical order. The class of 1773 was the first in which the change was made.

"The punishment of degradation," says President Woolsey, in his Historical Discourse before the Graduates of Yale College, "laid aside not very long before the beginning of the Revolutionary war, was still more characteristic of the times. It was a method of acting upon the aristocratic feelings of family; and we at this day can hardly conceive to what extent the social distinctions were then acknowledged and cherished. In the manuscript laws of the infant College we find the following regulation, which was borrowed from an early ordinance of Harvard under President Dunster. 'Every student shall be called by his sirname, except he be the son of a nobleman, or a knight's eldest son.' I know not whether such a 'rara avis in terris' ever received the honors of the College; but a kind of colonial, untitled aristocracy grew up, composed of the families of chief magistrates, and of other civilians and ministers. In the second year of college life, precedency according to the aristocratic scale was determined, and the arrangement of names on the class roll was in accordance. This appears on our Triennial Catalogue until 1768, when the minds of men began to be imbued with the notion of equality. Thus, for instance, Gurdon Saltonstall, son of the Governor of that name, and descendant of Sir Richard, the first emigrant of the family, heads the class of 1725, and names of the same stock begin the lists of 1752 and 1756. It must have been a pretty delicate matter to decide precedence in a multitude of cases, as in that of the sons of members of the council or of ministers, to which class many of the scholars belonged. The story used to circulate, as I dare say many of the older graduates remember, that a shoemaker's son, being questioned as to the quality of his father, replied, that *he*

was upon the bench, which gave him, of course, a high place." — pp. 48, 49.

See under PLACE.

DEGREE. A mark of distinction conferred on students, as a testimony of their proficiency in arts and sciences; giving them a kind of rank, and entitling them to certain privileges. This is usually evidenced by a diploma. Degrees are conferred *pro meritis* on the alumni of a college; or they are honorary tokens of respect, conferred on strangers of distinguished reputation. The *first degree* is that of *Bachelor of Arts;* the *second*, that of *Master of Arts.* Honorary degrees are those of *Doctor of Divinity*, *Doctor of Laws*, &c. Physicians, also, receive the degree of *Doctor of Medicine.* — *Webster.*

DELTA. A piece of land in Cambridge, which belongs to Harvard College, where the students kick football, and play at cricket, and other games. The shape of the land is that of the Greek Δ, whence its name.

What was unmeetest of all, timid strangers as we were, it was expected on the first Monday eventide after our arrival, that we should assemble on a neighboring green, the *Delta*, since devoted to the purposes of a gymnasium, there to engage in a furious contest with those enemies, the Sophs, at kicking football and shins. — *A Tour through College*, 1823 – 1827, p. 13.

Where are the royal cricket matches of old, the great games of football, when the obtaining of victory was a point of honor, and crowds assembled on the *Delta* to witness the all-absorbing contest? — *Harvardiana*, Vol. I. p. 107.

I must have another pair of pantaloons soon, for I have burst the knees of two, in kicking football on the *Delta.* — *Ibid.*, Vol. III. p. 77.

The *Delta* can tell of the deeds we 've done,
The fierce fought fields we 've lost and won,
The shins we 've cracked,
And noses we 've whacked,
The eyes we 've blacked, and all in fun.
Class Poem, 1849, *Harv. Coll.*

DEMI, } The name of a scholar at Magdalen College,
DEMY. } Oxford, where there are thirty *demies* or half-

fellows, as it were, who, like scholars in other colleges, succeed to fellowships. — *Johnson.*

DETERMINING. In the University of Oxford, a Bachelor is entitled to his degree of A. M. twelve terms after the regular time for taking his first degree, having previously gone through the ceremony of *determining*, which exercise consists in reading two dissertations in Latin prose, or one in prose and a copy of Latin verses. As this takes place in Lent, it is commonly called *determining in Lent.* — *Oxf. Guide.*

DETUR. Latin; literally, *let it be given.*

In 1657, the Hon. Edward Hopkins, dying, left, among other donations to Harvard College, one "to be applied to the purchase of books for presents to meritorious undergraduates." The distribution of these books is made, at the commencement of each academic year, to students of the Sophomore Class, who have made meritorious progress in their studies; also, as far as the state of the funds admits, to those members of the Junior Class who entered as Sophomores, and have made meritorious progress in their studies during the Sophomore year, and to such Juniors as, having failed to receive a *detur* at the commencement of the Sophomore year, have, during that year, made decided improvement in scholarship. — *Laws of Univ. at Cam., Mass.*, 1848, p. 18.

"From the first word in the short Latin label," Peirce says, "which is signed by the President, and attached to the inside of the cover, a book presented from this fund is familiarly called a *Detur*." — *Hist. Harv. Univ.*, p. 103.

> Now for my books; first Bunyan's Pilgrim,
> (As he with thankful pleasure will grin,)
> Tho' dogleaved, torn, in bad type set in,
> 'T will do quite well for classmate B——,
> And thus with complaisance to treat her,
> 'T will answer for another *Detur*.
>
> *The Will of Charles Chatterbox.*

DEN. One of the buildings formerly attached to Harvard

College, which was taken down about six years ago, was for more than a half-century known by the name of the *Den*. It was occupied by students during the greater part of that period, although it was originally built for private use. In later years, from its appearance, both externally and internally, it fully merited its cognomen; but this is supposed to have originated from the following incident, which occurred within its walls about the year 1770, the time when it was built. The north portion of the house was occupied by Mr. Wiswal (to whom it belonged) and his family. His wife, who was then ill, and, as it afterwards proved, fatally, was attended by a woman who did not bear a very good character, to whom Mr. Wiswal seemed to be more attentive than was consistent with the character of a true and loving husband. About six weeks after Mrs. Wiswal's death, Mr. Wiswal espoused the nurse, which circumstance gave great offence to the good people of Cambridge, and was the cause of much scandal among the gossips. One Sunday, not long after this second marriage, Mr. Wiswal having gone to church, his wife, who did not accompany him, began an examination of her predecessor's wardrobe and possessions, with the intention, as was supposed, of appropriating to herself whatever had been left by the former Mrs. Wiswal to her children. On his return from church, Mr. Wiswal, missing his wife, after searching for some time, found her at last in the kitchen, convulsively clutching the dresser, her eyes staring wildly, she herself being unable to speak. In this state of insensibility she remained until her decease, which occurred shortly after. Although it was evident that she had been seized with convulsions, and that these were the cause of her death, the old women were careful to promulgate, and their daughters to transmit the story, that the Devil had appeared to her *in propria persona*, and shaken her to pieces, as a punishment for her crimes. The building was purchased by Harvard College in the year 1774.

In the Federal Orrery, March 26, 1795, is an article dated *Wiswal-Den*, Cambridge, which title it also bore, from the name of its former occupant.

Many years ago there emigrated to this University from the wilds of New Hampshire, an odd genius, by the name of Jedediah Croak, who took up his abode as a student in the old *Den*. — *Harvard Register*, 1827 - 28, *A Legend of the Den*, pp. 82 - 86.

DIG. To study hard; to spend much time in studying.

Another, in his study chair,
Digs up Greek roots with learned care, —
Unpalatable eating.
Harv. Reg., 1827 - 28, p. 247.

Here the sunken eye and sallow countenance bespoke the man who *dug* sixteen hours "per diem." — *Ibid.*, p. 303.

Some have gone to lounge away an hour in the libraries, — some to ditto in the grove, — some to *dig* upon the afternoon lesson. — *Amherst Indicator*, Vol. I. p. 77.

DIG. A diligent student; one who learns his lessons by hard and long-continued exertion.

A clever soul is one, I say,
Who wears a laughing face all day,
Who never misses declamation,
Nor cuts a stupid recitation,
And yet is no elaborate *dig*,
Nor for rank systems cares a fig.
Harvardiana, Vol. III. p. 283.

I could see, in the long vista of the past, the many honest *digs* who had in this room consumed the midnight oil. — *Collegian*, p. 231.

Resolves that he will be, in spite of toil or of fatigue,
That humbug of all humbugs, the staid, inveterate "*dig*."
Poem before Iadma of Harv. Coll., 1850.

The fact that I am thus getting the character of a man of no talent and a mere "*dig*," does, I confess, weigh down my spirits. — *Amherst Indicator*, Vol. I. p. 224.

By this 't is that we get ahead of the *Dig*,
'T is not we that prevail, but the wine that we swig.
Ibid., Vol. II. p. 252.

DIGGING. The act of studying hard; diligent application.

I find my eyes in doleful case,
By *digging* until midnight.
Harv. Reg., p. 312.

I 've had an easy time in College, and enjoyed well the "Otium cum dignitate," — the learned leisure of a scholar's life, — always despised *digging*, you know. — *Ibid.*, p. 194.

How often after his day of *digging*, when he comes to lay his weary head to rest, he finds the cruel sheets giving him no admittance. — *Ibid.*, p. 377.

Hopes to hit the mark
By *digging* nightly into matters dark.
Class Poem, Harv. Coll., 1835.

He "makes up" for past "*digging*."
Iadma Poem, Harv. Coll., 1850.

DIGNITY. At Bowdoin College, "*dignity*," says a correspondent, "is the name applied to the regular holidays, varying from one half-day per week, during the Freshman year, up to four in the Senior."

DIKED. At the University of Virginia, one who is dressed with more than ordinary elegance is said to be *diked out*. Probably corrupted from the word *decked*, or the nearly obsolete *dighted*.

DIPLOMA. Greek, δίπλωμα, from διπλόω, to *double* or fold. Anciently, a letter or other composition written on paper or parchment, and folded; afterward, any letter, literary monument, or public document. A letter or writing conferring some power, authority, privilege, or honor. Diplomas are given to graduates of colleges on their receiving the usual degrees; to clergymen who are licensed to exercise the ministerial functions; to physicians who are licensed to practise their profession; and to agents who are authorized to transact business for their principals. A diploma, then, is a writing or instrument, usually under seal, and signed by the proper person or officer, conferring merely honor, as in the case of graduates, or authority, as in the case of physicians, agents, &c. — *Webster*.

DISCIPLINE. The punishments which are at present generally adopted in American colleges, are warning, admonition, the letter home, suspension, rustication, and expulsion. Formerly they were more numerous, and their execution

was attended with great solemnity. "The discipline of the College," says President Quincy, in his History of Harvard University, "was enforced and sanctioned by daily visits of the tutors to the chambers of the students, fines, admonitions, confession in the Hall, publicly asking pardon, degradation to the bottom of the class, striking the name from the College list, and expulsion, according to the nature and aggravation of the offence." — Vol. I. p. 442.

Of Yale College, President Woolsey in his Historical Discourse says: "The old system of discipline may be described in general as consisting of a series of minor punishments for various petty offences, while the more extreme measure of separating a student from College seems not to have been usually adopted until long forbearance had been found fruitless, even in cases which would now be visited in all American colleges with speedy dismission. The chief of these punishments named in the laws are imposition of school exercises, — of which we find little notice after the first foundation of the College, but which we believe yet exists in the colleges of England;* deprivation of the privilege of sending Freshmen upon errands, or extension of the period during which this servitude should be required beyond the end of the Freshman year; fines either specified, of which there are a very great number in the earlier laws, or arbitrarily imposed by the officers; admonition and degradation. For the offence of mischievously ringing the bell, which was very common whilst the bell was in an exposed situation over an entry of a college building, students were sometimes required to act as the butler's waiters in ringing the bell for a certain time." — pp. 46, 47.

See under titles Admonition, Confession, Corporal Punishment, Degradation, Fines, Letter Home, Suspension, &c.

DISMISS. To separate from college, for an indefinite or limited time.

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* See under Imposition.

DISMISSION. In college government, dismission is the separation of a student from a college, for an indefinite or for a limited time, at the discretion of the Faculty. It is required of the dismissed student, on applying for readmittance to his own or any other class, to furnish satisfactory testimonials of good conduct during his separation, and to appear, on examination, to be well qualified for such readmission. — *College Laws.*

DISPENSATION. The granting of a license, or the license itself, to do what is forbidden by law, or to omit something which is commanded. In colleges, an exemption from attending a college exercise.

All the students, who are under twenty-one years of age, may be excused from attending the private Hebrew lectures of the Professor, upon their producing to the President a certificate from their parents or guardians, desiring a *dispensation.* — *Laws Harv. Coll.*, 1798, p. 12.

DISPERSE. A favorite word with tutors and proctors; used when speaking to a number of students unlawfully collected. This technical use of the word is burlesqued in the following passages.

Minerva conveys the Freshman to his room, where his cries make such a disturbance, that a proctor enters and commands the blue-eyed goddess "*to disperse.*" This order she reluctantly obeys. — *Harvardiana*, Vol. IV. p. 23.

And often grouping on the chains, he hums his own sweet verse,
Till Tutor —— coming up, commands him to *disperse.*
Poem before Y. H. Harv. Coll., 1849.

DISPUTATION. An exercise in colleges, in which parties reason in opposition to each other, on some question proposed. — *Webster.*

Disputations were formerly, in American colleges, a part of the exercises on Commencement and Exhibition Days.

DISPUTE. To contend in argument; to reason or argue in opposition. — *Webster.*

The two Senior classes shall *dispute* once or twice a week before the President, a Professor, or the Tutor. — *Laws Yale Coll.*, 1837, p. 15.

DIVINITY. A member of a theological school is often familiarly called a *Divinity*, abbreviated for a Divinity student.

> One of the young *Divinities* passed
> Straight through the College yard.
> *Childe Harvard*, p. 40.

DOCTOR. One who has passed all the degrees of a faculty, and is empowered to practise and teach it; as, a *doctor* in divinity, in physic, in law; or, according to modern usage, a person who has received the highest degree in a faculty. The degree of *doctor* is conferred by universities and colleges, as an honorary mark of literary distinction. It is also conferred on physicians as a professional degree. — *Webster.*

DOCTORATE. The degree of a doctor. — *Webster.*

The first diploma for a doctorate in divinity given in America was presented under the seal of Harvard College to Mr. Increase Mather, the President of that institution, in the year 1692. — *Peirce's Hist. Harv. Univ.*, App., p. 68.

DODGE. A trick; an artifice or stratagem for the purpose of deception. Used often with come, as, "*to come a dodge* over him."

> No artful *dodge* to leave my school could I just then prepare.
> *Poem before Iadma, Harv. Coll.*, 1850.

Agreed; but I have another *dodge* as good as yours. — *Collegian's Guide*, p. 240.

DOMINUS. A title bestowed on Bachelors of Arts, in England. *Dominus* Nokes; *Dominus* Stiles. — *Gradus ad Cantab.*

DON. In the English universities, a short generic term for all university authorities.

He had already told a lie to the *Dons*, by protesting against the justice of his sentence. — *Collegian's Guide*, p. 169.

Never to order in any wine from an Oxford merchant, at least not till I am a *Don*. — *The Etonian*, Vol. II. p. 288.

DORMIAT. Latin; literally, *let him sleep.* To take out a a *dormiat*, i. e. a license to sleep. The licensed person is excused from attending early prayers in the Chapel, from a plea of being indisposed. Used in the English universities. — *Gradus ad Cantab.*

DOUBLE MARKS. It was formerly the custom in Harvard College with the Professors in Rhetoric, when they had examined and corrected the *themes* of the students, to draw a straight line on the back of each one of them, under the name of the writer. Under the names of those whose themes were of more than ordinary correctness or elegance, *two* lines were drawn, which were called *double marks.*

Many, if not the greater part of Paine's themes, were written in verse; and his vanity was gratified, and his emulation roused, by the honor of constant *double marks.* — *Works of R. T. Paine, Biography*, p. xxii., ed. 1812.

See THEME.

DOUGH-BALL. At the Anderson Collegiate Institute, Indiana, a name given by the town's people to a student.

DRESS. A uniformity in dress has never been so prevalent in American colleges, as in the English and other universities. About the middle of the last century, however, the habit among the students of Harvard College of wearing gold lace attracted the attention of the Overseers, and a law was passed "requiring that on no occasion any of the scholars wear any gold or silver lace, or any gold or silver brocades in the College or town of Cambridge," and "that no one wear any silk night-gowns." "In 1786," says Quincy, "in order to lessen the expense of dress, a uniform was prescribed, the color and form of which were minutely set forth, with a distinction of the classes by means of frogs on the cuffs and button-holes; silk was prohibited, and home manufactures were recommended." This system of uniform is fully described in the laws of 1790, and is as follows: —

"All the Undergraduates shall be clothed in coats of blue gray, and with waistcoats and breeches of the same color, or of a black, a nankeen, or an olive color. The coats of the

Freshmen shall have plain button-holes. The cuffs shall be without buttons. The coats of the Sophomores shall have plain button-holes like those of the Freshmen, but the cuffs shall have buttons. The coats of the Juniors shall have cheap frogs to the button-holes, except the button-holes of the cuffs. The coats of the Seniors shall have frogs to the button-holes of the cuffs. The buttons upon the coats of all the classes shall be as near the color of the coats as they can be procured, or of a black color. And no student shall appear within the limits of the College, or town of Cambridge, in any other dress than in the uniform belonging to his respective class, unless he shall have on a night-gown or such an outside garment as may be necessary over a coat, except only that the Seniors and Juniors are permitted to wear black gowns, and it is recommended that they appear in them on all public occasions. Nor shall any part of their garments be of silk; nor shall they wear gold or silver lace, cord, or edging upon their hats, waistcoats, or any other parts of their clothing. And whosoever shall violate these regulations shall be fined a sum not exceeding ten shillings for each offence." — *Laws of Harv. Coll.*, 1790, pp. 36, 37.

It is to this dress that the poet alludes in these lines: —

> " In blue-gray coat, with buttons on the cuffs,
> First Modern Pride your ear with fustian stuffs;
> 'Welcome, blest age, by holy seers foretold,
> By ancient bards proclaimed the age of gold,' " &c.*

But it was by the would-be reformers of that day alone that such sentiments were held, and it was only by the severity of the punishment attending non-conformity with these regulations that they were ever enforced. In 1796, " the sumptuary law relative to dress had fallen into neglect," and in the next year " it was found so obnoxious and difficult to enforce," says Quincy, " that a law was passed abrogating the whole system of distinction by 'frogs on the cuffs and button-holes,' and the law respecting dress was limited to prescribing a blue-gray or dark-blue coat, with

* Education: a Poem before Φ. B. K. Soc., 1799, by William Biglow.

permission to wear a black gown, and a prohibition of wearing gold or silver lace, cord, or edging." — *Quincy's Hist. Harv. Univ.*, Vol. II. p. 277.

A writer in the New England Magazine, in an article relating to the customs of Harvard College at the close of the last century, gives the following description of the uniform ordered by the Corporation to be worn by the students: —

"Each head supported a three-cornered cocked hat. Yes, gentle reader, no man or boy was considered in full dress, in those days, unless his pericranium was thus surmounted, with the forward peak directly over the right eye. Had a clergyman, especially, appeared with a hat of any other form, it would have been deemed as great a heresy as Unitarianism is at the present day. Whether or not the three-cornered hat was considered as an emblem of Trinitarianism, I am not able to determine. Our hair was worn in a *queue*, bound with black ribbon, and reached to the small of the back, in the shape of the tail of that motherly animal which furnishes ungrateful bipeds of the human race with milk, butter, and cheese. Where nature had not bestowed a sufficiency of this ornamental appendage, the living and the dead contributed of their superfluity to supply the deficiency. Our ear-locks — *horresco referens* — my ears tingle and my countenance is distorted at the recollection of the tortures inflicted on them by the heated curling-tongs and crimping-irons.

"The bosoms of our shirts were ruffled with lawn or cambric, and

> 'Our fingers' ends were seen to peep
> From ruffles, full five inches deep.'

Our coats were double-breasted, and of a black or priest-gray color. The directions were not so particular respecting our waistcoats, breeches, — I beg pardon, — small clothes, and stockings. Our shoes ran to a point at the distance of two or three inches from the extremity of the foot, and turned upward, like the curve of a skate. Our dress was ornamented with shining stock, knee, and shoe buckles, the last embracing at least one half of the foot of

ordinary dimensions. If any wore boots, they were made to set as closely to the leg as its skin; for a handsome calf and ankle were esteemed as great beauties as any portion of the frame, or point in the physiognomy." — Vol. III. pp. 238, 239.

In 1822 was passed the "Law of Harvard University, regulating the dress of the students." The established uniform was as follows. "The coat of black-mixed, single-breasted, with a rolling cape, square at the end, and with pocket flaps; waist reaching to the natural waist, with lapels of the same length; skirts reaching to the bend of the knee; three crow's-feet, made of black-silk cord, on the lower part of the sleeve of a Senior, two on that of a Junior, and one on that of a Sophomore. The waistcoat of black-mixed or of black; or when of cotton or linen fabric, of white, single-breasted, with a standing collar. The pantaloons of black-mixed or of black bombazette, or when of cotton or linen fabric, of white. The surtout or great coat of black-mixed, with not more than two capes. The buttons of the above dress must be flat, covered with the same cloth as that of the garments not more than eight nor less than six on the front of the coat, and four behind. A surtout or outside garment is not to be substituted for the coat. But the students are permitted to wear black gowns, in which they may appear on all public occasions. Night-gowns, of cotton or linen or silk fabric, made in the usual form, or in that of a frock coat, may be worn, except on the Sabbath, on exhibition and other occasions when an undress would be improper. The neckcloths must be plain black or plain white."

No student, while in the State of Massachusetts, was allowed, either in vacation or term time, to wear any different dress or ornament from those above named, except in case of mourning, when he could wear the customary badges. Although dismission was the punishment for persisting in the violation of these regulations, they do not appear to have been very well observed, and gradually, like the other laws of an earlier date on this subject, fell into disuse. The

night-gowns or dressing-gowns continued to be worn at prayers and in public until within a few years. The black-mixed, otherwise called OXFORD MIXED cloth, is explained under the latter title.

At Union College, soon after its foundation, there was enacted a law, "forbidding any student to appear at chapel without the College badge, — a piece of blue ribbon, tied in the button-hole of the coat." — *Account of the First Semi-Centennial Anniversary of the Philomathean Society, Union College*, 1847.

Such laws as the above have often been passed in American colleges, but have generally fallen into disuse in a very few years, owing to the predominancy of the feeling of democratic equality, the tendency of which is to narrow, in as great a degree as possible, the intervals between different ages and conditions.

DUDLEIAN LECTURE. An anniversary sermon which is preached at Harvard College before the students; supported by the yearly interest of one hundred pounds sterling, the gift of Paul Dudley, from whom the lecture derives its name. The following topics were chosen by him as subjects for this lecture. First, for "the proving, explaining, and proper use and improvement of the principles of Natural Religion." Second, "for the confirmation, illustration, and improvement of the great articles of the Christian Religion." Third, "for the detecting, convicting, and exposing the idolatry, errors, and superstitions of the Romish Church." Fourth, "for maintaining, explaining, and proving the validity of the ordination of ministers or pastors of the churches, and so their administration of the sacraments or ordinances of religion, as the same hath been practised in New England from the first beginning of it, and so continued to this day."

"The instrument proceeds to declare," says Quincy, "that he does not intend to invalidate Episcopal ordination, or that practised in Scotland, at Geneva, and among the Dissenters in England and in this country, all which 'I esteem very safe, Scriptural, and valid.' He directed these

subjects to be discussed in rotation, one every year, and appointed the President of the College, the Professor of Divinity, the pastor of the First Church in Cambridge, the Senior Tutor of the College, and the pastor of the First Church in Roxbury, trustees of these lectures, which commenced in 1755, and have since been annually continued without intermission."—*Quincy's Hist. Harv. Univ.*, Vol. II. pp. 140, 141.

DULCE DECUS. Latin; literally, *sweet honor*. At Williams College a name given by a certain class of students to the game of whist; the reason for which is evident. Whether Mæcenas would have considered it an *honor* to have had the compliment of Horace,

"O et præsidium et dulce decus meum,"

transferred as a title for a game at cards, we leave for others to decide.

E.

EIGHT. On the scale of merit, at Harvard College, eight is the highest mark which a student can receive for a recitation. Students speak of "*getting an eight*," which is equivalent to saying, that they have made a perfect recitation.

But since the Fates will not grant all *eights*,
Save to some disgusting fellow
Who 'll fish and dig, I care not a fig,
We 'll be hard boys and mellow.—*MS. Poem.*

Numberless the *eights* he showers
Full on my devoted head.—*MS. Ibid.*

At the same college, when there were three exhibitions in the year, it was customary for the first eight scholars in the Junior Class to have "parts" at the first exhibition, the second eight at the second exhibition, and the third eight at the third exhibition. Eight Seniors performed with them at each of these three exhibitions, but they were taken pro-

miscuously from the first twenty-four in their class. Although there are now but two exhibitions in the year, twelve performing from each of the two upper classes, yet the students still retain the old phraseology, and you will often hear the question, "Is he in the first or second *eight?*"

> The bell for morning prayers had long been sounding!
> She says, "What makes you look so very pale?" —
> "I 've had a dream." — "Spring to 't, or you 'll be late!" —
> "Do n't care! 'T was worth a part among the *Second Eight.*"
> *Childe Harvard*, p. 121.

ELECTIONEERING. In many colleges in the United States, where there are rival societies, it is customary, on the admission of a student to college, for the partisans of the different societies to wait upon him, and endeavor to secure him as a member. An account of this *Society Electioneering*, as it is called, is given in *Sketches of Yale College*, at page 162.

EMERITUS, *pl.* EMERITI. Latin; literally, *obtained by service.* One who has been honorably discharged from public service, as in colleges and universities, a *Professor Emeritus.*

ENCENIA, *pl.* Greek ἐγκαίνια, *a feast of dedication.* Festivals anciently kept on the days on which cities were built or churches consecrated; and, in later times, ceremonies renewed at certain periods, as at Oxford, at the celebration of founders and benefactors. — *Hook.*

ENGAGEMENT. At Yale College, the student, on entering, signs an *engagement*, as it is called, in the words following: — "I, A. B., on condition of being admitted as a member of Yale College, promise, on my faith and honor, to observe all the laws and regulations of this College; particularly that I will faithfully avoid using profane language, gaming, and all indecent, disorderly behavior, and disrespectful conduct to the Faculty, and all combinations to resist their authority; as witness my hand. A. B." — *Yale Coll. Cat.*, 1837, p. 10.

Nearly the same formula is used at Williams College.

END WOMAN. At Bowdoin College, "end women," says a correspondent, "are the venerable females who officiate as chambermaids in the different entries." They are so called from the entries being placed at the *ends* of the buildings.

ENGINE. At Harvard College, for many years before and succeeding the year 1800, a fire-engine was owned by the government, and was under the management of the students. In a MS. Journal, under date of Oct. 29, 1792, is this note: "This day I turned out to exercise the engine. P. M." The company were accustomed to attend all the fires in the neighboring towns, and were noted for their skill and efficiency. But they often mingled enjoyment with their labor, nor were they always as scrupulous as they might have been in the means used to advance it. In 1810, the engine having been newly repaired, they agreed to try its power on an old house, which was to be fired at a given time. By some mistake, the alarm was given before the house was fairly burning. Many of the town's people endeavored to save it, but the company, dragging the engine into a pond near by, threw the dirty water on them in such quantities that they were glad to desist from their laudable endeavors.

It was about this time that the Engine Society was organized, before which so many pleasant poems and orations were annually delivered. Of these, that most noted is the "Rebelliad," which was spoken in the year 1819, and was first published in the year 1842. Of it the editor has well remarked: "It still remains the text-book of the jocose, and is still regarded by all, even the melancholy, as a most happy production of humorous taste." Its author was Dr. Augustus Pierce, who died at Tyngsboro', May 20, 1849.

The favorite beverage at fires was rum and molasses, commonly called *black-strap*, which is referred to in the following lines, commemorative of the engine company in its palmier days.

"But, O! let *black-strap's* sable god deplore
Those *engine-heroes* so renowned of yore!

Gone is that spirit, which, in ancient time,
Inspired more deeds than ever shone in rhyme!
Ye, who remember the superb array,
The deafening cry, the engine's 'maddening play,'
The broken windows, and the floating floor,
Wherewith those masters of hydraulic lore
Were wont to make us tremble as we gazed,
Can tell how many a false alarm was raised,
How many a room by their o'erflowings drenched,
And how few fires by their assistance quenched?"

Harvard Register, p. 235.

The habit of attending fires in Boston, as it had a tendency to draw the attention of the students from their college duties, was in part the cause of the dissolution of the company. Their presence was always welcomed in the neighboring city, and although they often left their engine behind them on returning to Cambridge, it was usually sent out to them soon after. The company would often parade through the streets of Cambridge in masquerade dresses, headed by a chaplain, presenting a most ludicrous appearance. In passing through the College yard, it was the custom to throw water into any window that chanced to be open. Their fellow-students, knowing when they were to appear, usually kept their windows closed, but the officers were not always so fortunate. About the year 1822, having discharged water into the room of the College regent, thereby damaging a very valuable library of books, the government disbanded the company, and shortly after sold the engine to the then town of Cambridge, on condition that it should never be taken out of the place. A few years ago it was again sold to some young men of West Cambridge, in whose hands it still remains. One of the brakes of the engine, a relic of its former glory, was lately discovered in the cellar of one of the College buildings, and that perchance has by this time been used to kindle the element which it once assisted to extinguish.

EUNDEM GRADUM. Latin, *the same degree.* In American colleges, a Bachelor or Master of one institution was formerly allowed to take *the same* degree at another, on

payment of a certain fee. By this he was admitted to all the privileges of a graduate of his adopted Alma Mater. *Ad eundem gradum*, to the same degree, were the important words in the formula of admission. A similar custom prevails at present in the English universities.

Persons who have received a degree in any other university or college may, upon proper application, be admitted *ad eundem*, upon paying five dollars to the Steward for the President. — *Laws of the Univ. in Cam., Mass.*, 1828.

The House of Convocation consists both of regents and non-regents, that is, in brief, all masters of arts not honorary, or *ad eundems* from Cambridge or Dublin, and of course graduates of a higher order. — *Oxford Guide*, 1847, p. xi.

EXAMINATION. An inquiry into the acquisitions of the students, in *colleges* and *seminaries of learning*, by questioning them in literature and the sciences, and by hearing their recitals. — *Webster.*

In all colleges candidates for entrance are required to be able to pass an examination in certain branches of study before they can be admitted. The students are generally examined, in most colleges, at the close of each term.

In the revised laws of Harvard College, printed in the year 1790, was one for the purpose of introducing examinations, the first part of which is as follows: — "To animate the students in the pursuit of literary merit and fame, and to excite in their breasts a noble spirit of emulation, there shall be annually a public examination, in the presence of a joint committee of the Corporation and Overseers, and such other gentlemen as may be inclined to attend it." It then proceeds to enumerate the times and text-books for each class, and closes by stating, that, "should any student neglect or refuse to attend such examination, he shall be liable to be fined a sum not exceeding twenty shillings, or to be admonished or suspended." Great discontent was immediately evinced by the students at this regulation, and as it was not with this understanding that they entered college, they considered it as an *ex post facto* law, and therefore not binding upon them. With these views, in the year 1791, the Senior and Junior

Classes petitioned for exemption from the examination, but their application was rejected by the Overseers. When this was declared, some of the students determined to stop the exercises for that year, if possible. For this purpose they obtained six hundred grains of tartar emetic, and early on the morning of April 12th, the day on which the examination was to begin, emptied it into the great cooking boilers in the kitchen. At breakfast, 150 or more students and officers being present, the coffee was brought on, made with the water from the boilers. Its effects were soon visible. One after another left the hall, some in a slow, others in a hurried manner, but all plainly showing that their situation was by no means a pleasant one. Out of the whole number there assembled, only four or five escaped without being made unwell. Those who put the drug in the coffee had drank the most, in order to escape detection, and were consequently the most severely affected. Unluckily, one of them was seen putting something into the boilers, and the names of the others were soon after discovered. Their punishment is stated in the following memoranda from a manuscript journal.

"Exhibition, 1791. April 20th. This morning Trapier was rusticated and Sullivan suspended to Groton for nine months, for mingling tartar emetic with our commons on y^{e} morning of April 12th."

"May 21st. Ely was suspended to Amherst for five months, for assisting Sullivan and Trapier in mingling tartar emetic with our commons."

Another student who threw a stone into the examination-room, which struck the chair in which Governor Hancock sat, was more severely punished. The circumstance is mentioned in the manuscript referred to above as follows: —

"April 14th, 1791. Henry W. Jones of H—— was expelled from College upon evidence of a little boy that he sent a stone into y^{e} Philosopher's room while a committee of y^{e} Corporation and Overseers, and all y^{e} Immediate Government were engaged in examination of y^{e} Freshman Class."

Although the examination was delayed for a day or two on account of these occurrences, it was again renewed and carried on during that year, although many attempts were made to stop it. For several years after, whenever these periods occurred, disturbances came with them, and it was not until the year 1797 that the differences between the officers and the students were satisfactorily adjusted, and examinations established on a sure basis.

EXAMINE. To inquire into the improvements or qualifications of students, by interrogatories, proposing problems, or by hearing their recitals; as, to *examine* the classes in college; to *examine* the candidates for a degree, or for a license to preach or to practise in a profession. — *Webster.*

EXAMINER. One who examines. In colleges and seminaries of learning, the person who interrogates the students, proposes questions for them to answer, and problems to solve.

Coming forward with assumed carelessness, he threw towards us the formal reply of his *examiners*.— *Harvardiana*, Vol. III. p. 9.

EXEAT. Latin; literally, *let him depart.* Leave of absence given to a student in the English universities. — *Webster.*

The students who wish to go home apply for an "*Exeat*," which is a paper signed by the Tutor, Master, and Dean. — *Alma Mater*, Vol. I. p. 162.

EXERCISE. A task or lesson; that which is appointed for one to perform. In colleges, all the literary duties are called *exercises.*

It may be inquired, whether a great part of the *exercises* be not at best but serious follies. — *Cotton Mather's Suggestions*, in *Quincy's Hist. Harv. Univ.*, Vol. I. p. 558.

In the English universities, certain exercises, as acts, opponencies, &c., are required to be performed for particular degrees.

EXHIBIT. To take part in an exhibition; to speak in public at an exhibition or commencement.

No student who shall receive any appointment to *exhibit* before

the class, the College, or the public, shall give any treat or entertainment to his class, or any part thereof, for or on account of those appointments. — *Laws Yale Coll.*, 1837, p. 29.

If any student shall fail to perform the exercise assigned him, or shall *exhibit* any thing not allowed by the Faculty, he may be sent home. — *Ibid.*, 1837, p. 16.

2. To provide for poor students by an exhibition. (See EXHIBITION, second meaning.) An instance of this use is given in the Gradus ad Cantabrigiam, where one Antony Wood says of Bishop Longland, "He was a special friend to the University, in maintaining its privileges and in *exhibiting* to the wants of certain scholars." In Mr. Peirce's History of Harvard University occurs this passage, in an account of the will of the Hon. William Stoughton: "He bequeathed a pasture in Dorchester, containing twenty-three acres and four acres of marsh, 'the income of both to be *exhibited*, in the first place, to a scholar of the town of Dorchester, and if there be none such, to one of the town of Milton, and in want of such, then to any other well deserving that shall be most needy.'" — p. 77.

EXHIBITION. In colleges, a public literary and oratorical display. The exercises at *exhibitions* are original compositions, prose translations from the English into Greek and Latin, and from other languages into the English, metrical versions, dialogues, &c.

At Harvard College, in the year 1760, it was voted, "that twice in a year, in the spring and fall, each class should recite to their Tutors, in the presence of the President, Professors, and Tutors, in the several books in which they are reciting to their respective Tutors, and that publicly in the College Hall or Chapel." The next year, the Overseers being informed "that the students are not required to translate English into Latin nor Latin into English," their committee "thought it would be convenient that specimens of such translations and other performances in classical and polite literature should be from time to time laid before" their board. A vote passed the Board of Overseers recommending to the Corporation a conformity to these sugges-

tions, but it was not until the year 1766 that a law was formally enacted in both boards, "that twice in the year, viz. at the semiannual visitation of the committee of the Overseers, some of the scholars, at the direction of the President and Tutors, shall publicly exhibit specimens of their proficiency, by pronouncing orations and delivering dialogues, either in English or in one of the learned languages, or hearing a forensic disputation, or such other exercises as the President and Tutors shall direct." — *Quincy's Hist. Harv. Univ.*, Vol. II. pp. 128 – 132.

A few years after this, two more exhibitions were added, and were so arranged as to fall one in each quarter of the College year. The last year in which there were four exhibitions was 1789. After this time there were three exhibitions during the year until 1849, when one was omitted, since which time the original plan has been adopted.

In the journal of a member of the class which graduated at Harvard College in the year 1793, under the date of December 23d, 1789, Exhibition, is the following memorandum: "Music was intermingled with elocution, which (we read) has charms to soothe even a savage breast." Again, on a similar occasion, April 13th, 1790, an account of the exercises of the day closes with this note: "Tender music being interspersed to enliven the audience." Vocal music was sometimes introduced. In the same Journal, date October 1st, 1790, Exhibition, the writer says: "The performances were enlivened with an excellent piece of music, sung by Harvard Singing Club, accompanied with a band of music." From this time to the present day, music, either vocal or instrumental, has formed a very entertaining part of the Exhibition performances.

The exercises for exhibitions are assigned by the Faculty to meritorious students, usually of the two higher classes. The exhibitions are held under the direction of the President, and a refusal to perform the part assigned is regarded as a high offence. — *Laws of Univ. at Cam., Mass.*, 1848, p. 19. *Laws Yale Coll.*, 1837, p. 16.

2. Allowance of meat and drink; pension; benefaction

settled for the maintenance of scholars in the English Universities, not depending on the foundation. — *Encyc.*

> What maintenance he from his friends receives,
> Like *exhibition* thou shalt have from me.
>
> *Two Gent. Verona*, Act I. Sc. 3.

This word was formerly used in American colleges.

I order and appoint . . . . ten pounds a year for one *exhibition*, to assist one pious young man. — *Quincy's Hist. Harv. Univ.*, Vol. I. p. 530.

As to the extending the time of his *exhibitions*, we agree to it. — *Ibid.*, Vol. I. p. 532.

In the yearly "Statement of the Treasurer" of Harvard College, the word is still retained.

EXHIBITIONER. One who has a pension or allowance, granted for the encouragement of learning; one who enjoys an exhibition. Used principally in the English universities.

2. One who performs a part at an exhibition in American colleges is sometimes called an *exhibitioner*.

EXPEL. In college government, to command to leave; to dissolve the connection of a student; to interdict him from further connection. — *Webster.*

EXPULSION. In college government, expulsion is the highest censure, and is a final separation from the college or university. — *Coll. Laws.*

In the Diary of Mr. Leverett, who was President of Harvard College from 1707 to 1724, is an account of the manner in which the punishment of expulsion was then inflicted. It is as follows: — "In the College Hall the President, after morning prayers, the Fellows, Masters of Art, and the several classes of undergraduates being present, after a full opening of the crimes of the delinquents, a pathetic admonition of them, and solemn obtestation and caution to the scholars, pronounced the sentence of expulsion, ordered their names to be rent off the tables, and them to depart the Hall." — *Quincy's Hist. Harv. Univ.*, Vol. I. p. 442.

F.

FACULTY. In colleges, the masters and professors of the several sciences. — *Johnson.*

In America, the *faculty* of a college or university consists of the president, professors, and tutors. — *Webster.*

The duties of the faculty are very extended. They have the general control and direction of the studies pursued in the college. They have cognizance of all offences committed by undergraduates, and it is their special duty to enforce the observance of all the laws and regulations for maintaining discipline, and promoting good order, virtue, piety, and good learning in the institution with which they are connected. The faculty hold meetings to communicate and compare their opinions and information, respecting the conduct and character of the students and the state of the college; to decide upon the petitions or requests which may be offered them by the members of college, and to consider and suggest such measures as may tend to the advancement of learning, and the improvement of the college. This assembly is called a *Faculty-meeting*, a word very often in the mouths of students. — *Coll. Laws.*

2. One of the members or departments of a university.

"In the origin of the university of Paris," says Brande, "the seven liberal arts (grammar, logic, rhetoric, arithmetic, geometry, astronomy, and music) seem to have been the subjects of academic instruction. These constituted what was afterwards designated the Faculty of Arts. Three other faculties — those of divinity, law, and medicine — were subsequently added. In all these four, lectures were given, and degrees conferred by the University. The four Faculties were transplanted to Oxford and Cambridge, where they are still retained; although, in point of fact, the faculty of arts is the only one in which substantial instruction is communicated in the academical course." — *Brande's Dict.*, Art. Faculty.

In some American colleges, these four departments are established, and sometimes a fifth, the Scientific, is added.

FAG. Scotch, *faik*, to fail, to languish. Ancient Swedish, *wik-a*, cedere. To drudge; to labor to weariness; to become weary.

2. To study hard; to persevere in study.

> Place me 'midst every toil and care,
> A hapless undergraduate still,
> To *fag* at mathematics dire, &c.
>
> *Gradus ad Cantab.*, p. 8.

Dee, the famous mathematician, appears to have *fagged* as intensely as any man at Cambridge. For three years, he declares, he only slept four hours a night, and allowed two hours for refreshment. The remaining eighteen hours were spent in study. — *Ibid.*, p. 48.

> How did ye toil, and *fagg*, and fume, and fret,
> And — what the bashful muse would blush to say.
> But, now, your painful tremors all are o'er,
> Cloath'd in the glories of a full-sleev'd gown,
> Ye strut majestically up and down,
> And now ye *fagg*, and now ye fear, no more!
>
> *Gent. Mag.* 1795, p. 20.

FAG. A laborious drudge; a drudge for another. In colleges and schools, this term is applied to a boy who does menial services for another boy of a higher form or class.

But who are those three by-standers, that have such an air of submission and awe in their countenances? They are *fags*, — Freshmen, poor fellows, called out of their beds, and shivering with fear in the apprehension of missing morning prayers, to wait upon their lords the Sophomores in their midnight revellings. — *Harvardiana*, Vol. II. p. 106.

> His *fag* he had wellnigh killed by a blow.
>
> *Wallenstein in Bohn's Stand. Lib.*, p. 155.

Under the title FRESHMAN SERVITUDE will be found an account of the manner in which members of that class were formerly treated in the older American colleges.

2. A diligent study, i. e. a *dig*.

FAG. Time spent in, or period of, studying.

The afternoon's *fag* is a pretty considerable one, lasting from three till dark. — *Alma Mater*, Vol. I. p. 248.

After another hard *fag* of a week or two, a land excursion would be proposed. — *Ibid.*, Vol. II. p. 56.

FAGGING. Laborious drudgery; the acting as a drudge for another at a college or school.

2. Studying hard, equivalent to *digging*, *grubbing*, *&c.*

Thrice happy ye, through toil and dangers past,
Who rest upon that peaceful shore,
Where all your *fagging* is no more,
And gain the long-expected port at last.
Gent. Mag., 1795, p. 19.

To *fagging* I set to, therefore, with as keen a relish as ever alderman sat down to turtle. — *Alma Mater*, Vol. I. p. 123.

See what I pay for liberty to leave school early, and to figure in every ball-room in the country, and see the world, instead of *fagging* at college. — *Collegian's Guide*, p. 307.

FAIR LICK. In the game of football, when the ball is fairly caught or kicked beyond the bounds, the cry usually heard, is *Fair lick! Fair lick!*

"*Fair lick!*" he cried, and raised his dreadful foot,
Armed at all points with the ancestral boot.
Harvardiana, Vol. IV. p. 22.

See FOOTBALL.

FANTASTICS. At Princeton College, an exhibition on Commencement evening, of a number of students on horseback, fantastically dressed in masks, &c.

FAT. At Princeton College, a letter with money or a draft is thus denominated.

FATHER OR PRÆLECTOR. In the University of Cambridge, Eng., one of the fellows of a college, who attends all the examinations for the Bachelor's degree, to see that justice is done to the candidates from his own college, who are at that time called his *sons*. — *Gradus ad Cantab.*

The *Fathers* of the respective colleges, zealous for the credit of the societies of which they are the guardians, are incessantly employed in examining those students who appear most likely to contest the palm of glory with their *sons*. — *Gent. Mag.*, 1773, p. 435.

FEBRUARY TWENTY-SECOND. At Shelby, Centre, and Bacon Colleges, in Kentucky, it is customary to select the best orators and speakers from the different literary societies to deliver addresses on the twenty-second of February, in commemoration of the birthday of Washington. At Bethany College, in Virginia, this day is observed in a similar manner.

FEEZE. The meaning of this word seems, by the annexed extract from a letter from the University of Vermont, to be, *to deceive*, *to cheat*. "A man writes cards during examinations to '*feeze* the profs'; said cards are 'gumming cards.'"

FELLOW. A member of a corporation; a trustee. In the English universities, a residence at the college, engagement in instruction, and receiving therefor stipend, are essential requisites to the character of a *fellow*. In American colleges, it is not necessary that a *fellow* should be a resident, a stipendiary, or an instructor. In most cases the greater number of the *Fellows of the Corporation* are non-residents, and have no part in the instruction at the college.

At Harvard College, the tutors were formerly called *resident fellows*. — *Quincy's Hist. Harv. Univ.*, Vol. I. p. 278.

The *resident fellows* were tutors to the classes and instructed them in Hebrew, "and led them through all the liberal arts before the four years were expired." — *Harv. Reg.*, p. 249.

For some remarks on the word Fellow, see under the title College.

FELLOW-COMMONER. In the University of Cambridge, England, *fellow-commoners* are generally the younger sons of the nobility, or young men of fortune, and have the privilege of dining at the Fellows' table, from whence the appellation originated.

In the old laws of Harvard College we find the following: "None shall be admitted a *Fellow-commoner* unless he first pay thirteen pounds six and eight pence to the college. And every *Fellow-commoner* shall pay double tuition money. They shall have the privilege of dining and supping with the Fellows at their table in the Hall; they shall be excused

from going on errands, and shall have the title of Masters, and have the privilege of wearing their hats as the Masters do; but shall attend all duties and exercises with the rest of their class, and be alike subject to the laws and government of the College," &c. The Hon. Paine Wingate, a graduate of the class of 1759, says in reference to this subject, "I never heard any thing about *Fellow-commoners* in college excepting in this paragraph. I am satisfied there has been no such description of scholars at Cambridge since I have known any thing about the place." — *Peirce's Hist. Harv. Coll.*, p. 314.

It is probable that this order, although introduced from the University of Cambridge, England, into Harvard College, never received any members, on account of the evil influence which such distinctions usually exert.

A *Fellow-commoner* at Cambridge is equivalent to an Oxford *Gentleman-commoner*, and is in all respects similar to what in private schools and seminaries is called a *parlor boarder*. A fuller account of this, the first rank at the University, will be found in the Gentleman's Magazine, 1795, p. 20, and in the Gradus ad Cantabrigiam, p. 50.

"Fellow-Commoners have been nick-named '*Empty Bottles!*' They have been called, likewise, 'Useless Members!' 'The licensed Sons of Ignorance.'" — *Gradus ad Cantab.*

The Fellow-Commoners, alias *empty bottles*, (not so called because they 've let out any thing during the examination,) are then presented. — *Alma Mater*, Vol. II. p. 101.

A *Hat Fellow-commoner* is the son of a nobleman, a baronet, or eldest son of a baronet, who wears the gown of a Fellow-commoner with a hat, and is admitted to the degree of A. M. after two years' residence.

FELLOW OF THE HOUSE. See under HOUSE.

FELLOWSHIP. An establishment in colleges, for the maintenance of a fellow. — *Webster.*

In Harvard College, tutors were formerly called Fellows of the house or college, and their office, *fellowships*. In this sense that word is used in the following passage.

Joseph Stevens was chosen "Fellow of the College, or House," and as such was approved by that board [the Corporation], in the language of the records, "to supply a vacancy in one of the *Fellowships* of the House." — *Quincy's Hist. Harv. Univ.*, Vol. I. p. 279.

FELLOWS' ORCHARD. See TUTORS' PASTURE.

FERG. To lose the heat of excitement or passion; to become less angry, ardent; to cool. A correspondent from the University of Vermont, where this word is used, says: "If a man gets angry, we 'let him *ferg*,' and he feels better."

FESS. Probably abbreviated for CONFESS. In some of the Southern Colleges, to fail in reciting; to silently request the teacher not to put farther queries.

FINES. In many of the colleges in the United States it was formerly customary to impose fines upon the students as a punishment for non-compliance with the laws. The practice is now very generally abolished.

About the middle of the eighteenth century, the custom of punishing by pecuniary mulcts began, at Harvard College, to be considered objectionable. "Although," says Quincy, "little regarded by the students, they were very annoying to their parents." A list of the fines which were imposed on students at that period presents a curious aggregate of offences and punishments.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Absence from prayers,	0	0	2
Tardiness at prayers,	0	0	1
Absence from Professor's public lecture,	0	0	4
Tardiness at do.	0	0	2
Profanation of Lord's day, not exceeding	0	3	0
Absence from public worship,	0	0	9
Tardiness at do.	0	0	3
Ill behavior at do. not exceeding	0	1	6
Going to meeting before bell-ringing,	0	0	6
Neglecting to repeat the sermon,	0	0	9
Irreverent behavior at prayers, or public divinity lectures,	0	1	6
Absence from chambers, &c., not exceeding	0	0	6
Not declaiming, not exceeding	0	1	6
Not giving up a declamation, not exceeding	0	1	6
Absence from recitation, not exceeding	0	1	6

	£	s.	d.
Neglecting analyzing, not exceeding	0	3	0
Bachelors neglecting disputations, not exceeding	0	1	6
Respondents neglecting do. from 1*s.* 6*d.* to	0	3	0
Undergraduates out of town without leave, not exceeding	0	2	6
Undergraduates tarrying out of town without leave, not exceeding *per diem*,	0	1	3
Undergraduates tarrying out of town one week without leave, not exceeding	0	10	0
Undergraduates tarrying out of town one month without leave, not exceeding	2	10	0
Lodging strangers without leave, not exceeding	0	1	6
Entertaining persons of ill character, not exceeding	0	1	6
Going out of College without proper garb, not exceeding	0	0	6
Frequenting taverns, not exceeding	0	1	6
Profane cursing, not exceeding	0	2	6
Graduates playing cards, not exceeding	0	5	0
Undergraduates playing cards, not exceeding	0	2	6
Undergraduates playing any game for money, not exceeding	0	1	6
Selling and exchanging without leave, not exceeding	0	1	6
Lying, not exceeding	0	1	6
Opening door by pick-locks, not exceeding	0	5	0
Drunkenness, not exceeding	0	1	6
Liquors prohibited under penalty, not exceeding	0	1	6
Second offence, not exceeding	0	3	0
Keeping prohibited liquors, not exceeding	0	1	6
Sending for do.	0	0	6
Fetching do.	0	1	6
Going upon the top of the College,	0	1	6
Cutting off the lead,	0	1	6
Concealing the transgression of the 19th Law,*	0	1	6
Tumultuous noises,	0	1	6
Second offence,	0	3	0
Refusing to give evidence,	0	3	0
Rudeness at meals,	0	1	0
Butler and cook to keep utensils clean, not exceeding	0	5	0
Not lodging at their chambers, not exceeding	0	1	6
Sending Freshmen in studying time,	0	0	9
Keeping guns, and going on skating,	0	1	0
Firing guns or pistols in College yard,	0	2	6
Fighting or hurting any person, not exceeding	0	1	6

* In reference to cutting lead from the old College.

In 1761, a committee, of which Lieutenant-Governor Hutchinson was a member, was appointed to consider of some other method of punishing offenders. Although they did not altogether abolish mulcts, yet "they proposed that, in lieu of an increase of mulcts, absences without justifiable cause from any exercise of the College should subject the delinquent to warning, private admonition, exhortation to duty, and public admonition, with a notification to parents; when recitations had been omitted, performance of them should be exacted at some other time; and, by way of punishment for disorders, confinement, and the performance of exercises during its continuance, should be enjoined." — *Quincy's Hist. Harv. Univ.*, Vol. II. pp. 135, 136.

By the laws of 1798, fines not exceeding one dollar were imposed by a Professor or Tutor, or the Librarian; not exceeding two dollars, by the President; all above two dollars, by the President, Professors, and Tutors, at a meeting.

"Of fines," says President Woolsey, in his Historical Discourse relating to Yale College, "the laws are full, and other documents show that the laws did not sleep. Thus there was in 1748 a fine of a penny for the absence of an undergraduate from prayers, and of a half-penny for tardiness or coming in after the introductory collect; of fourpence for absence from public worship; of from two to sixpence for absence from one's chamber during the time of study; of one shilling for picking open a lock the first time, and two shillings the second; of two and sixpence for playing at cards or dice, or for bringing strong liquor into College; of one shilling for doing damage to the College or jumping out of the windows, — and so in many other cases.

"In the year 1759, a somewhat unfair pamphlet was written, which gave occasion to several others in quick succession, wherein, amidst other complaints of President Clap's administration, mention is made of the large amount of fines imposed upon students. The author, after mentioning that in three years' time over one hundred and seventy-two pounds of lawful money was collected in this way, goes on

to add, that 'such an exorbitant collection by fines tempts one to suspect that they have got together a most disorderly set of young men training up for the service of the churches, or that they are governed and corrected chiefly by pecuniary punishments; — that almost all sins in that society are purged and atoned for by money.' He adds, with justice, that these fines do not fall on the persons of the offenders, — most of the students being minors, — but upon their parents; and that the practice takes place chiefly where there is the least prospect of working a reformation, since the thoughtless and extravagant, being the principal offenders against College law, would not lay it to heart if their frolics should cost them a little more by way of fine. He further expresses his opinion that this way of punishing the children of the College has but little tendency to better their hearts and reform their manners; that pecuniary impositions act only by touching the shame or covetousness or necessities of those upon whom they are levied; and that fines had ceased to become dishonorable at College, while to appeal to the love of money was expelling one devil by another, and to restrain the necessitous by fear of fine would be extremely cruel and unequal. These and other considerations are very properly urged, and the same feeling is manifested in the laws by the gradual abolition of nearly all pecuniary mulcts. The practice, it ought to be added, was by no means peculiar to Yale College, but was transferred, even in a milder form, from the colleges of England." — pp. 47, 48.

In connection with this subject, it may not be inappropriate to mention the following occurrence, which is said to have taken place at Harvard College.

Dr. ——, *in propria persona*, called upon a Southern student one morning in the recitation-room to define logic. The question was something in this form. "Mr. ——, what is logic?" Ans. "Logic, Sir, is the art of reasoning." "Ay; but I wish you to give the definition in the exact words of the *learned author*." "O, Sir, he gives a very long, intricate, confused definition, with which I did not think proper to burden my memory." "Are you aware

who the learned author is?" "O, yes! your honor, Sir." "Well, then, I fine you one dollar for disrespect." Taking out a two-dollar note, the student said, with the utmost *sang froid*, "If you will change this, I will pay you on the spot." "I fine you another dollar," said the Professor, emphatically, "for repeated disrespect." "Then 't is just the change, Sir," said the student, coolly.

FIRST-YEAR MEN. In the University of Cambridge, England, the title of *First-Year Men*, or *Freshmen*, is given to students during the first year of their residence at the University.

FISH. At Harvard College, to seek or gain the good-will of an instructor by flattery, caresses, kindness, or officious civilities; to curry favor. The German word *fischen* has a secondary meaning, to get by cunning, which is similar to the English word *fish*. Students speak of fishing for parts, appointments, ranks, marks, &c.

> I give to those that *fish for parts*
> Long, sleepless nights, and aching hearts,
> A little soul, a fawning spirit,
> With half a grain of plodding merit,
> Which is, as Heaven I hope will say,
> Giving what 's not my own away.
> *Will of Charles Prentiss, in Rural Repository*, 1795.

> Who would let a Tutor knave
> Screw him like a Guinea slave!
> Who would *fish* a fine to save!
> Let him turn and flee. — *Rebelliad*, p. 53.

> Did I not promise those who *fished*
> And pimped most, any part they wished? — *Ibid.*, p. 33.

> 'T is all well here; though 't were a grand mistake
> To write so, should one "*fish*" for a "forty-eight!"
> *Childe Harvard*, p. 33.

> Still achieving, still intriguing,
> Learn to labor and to *fish*.
> *Poem before Y. H.*, 1849.

The following passage explains more clearly, perhaps, the

meaning of this word. "Any attempt to raise your standing by ingratiating yourself with the instructors, will not only be useless, but dishonorable. Of course, in your intercourse with the Professors and Tutors, you will not be wanting in that respect and courtesy which is due to them, both as your superiors and as gentlemen." — *Harvardiana*, Vol. III. p. 79.

Washington Allston, who graduated at Harvard College in the year 1800, left a painting of a fishing scene, to be transmitted from class to class. It was in existence in the year 1828, but has disappeared of late.

FISH. } One who attempts to ingratiate himself with his
FISHER. } instructor, thereby to obtain favor or advantage; one who curries favor.

FISHING. The act performed by a *fisher*.

To those who 've parts at exhibition,
Obtained by long, unwearied *fishing*,
I say, to such unlucky wretches,
I give, for wear, a brace of breeches.
Will of Charles Prentiss, in Rural Repository, 1795.

And, since his *fishing* on the land was vain,
To try his luck upon the azure main.
Class Poem, 1835.

At Dartmouth College, the electioneering for members of the secret societies was formerly called *fishing*. At the same institution, individuals in the Senior Class were said to be *fishing for appointments*, if they tried to gain the good-will of the Faculty by any special means.

FIVES. A kind of play with a ball against the side of a building, resembling tennis; so named, because three *fives* or *fifteen* are counted to the game. — *Smart*.

A correspondent, writing of Centre College, Ky., says: "Fives was a game very much in vogue, at which the President would often take a hand, and while the students would play for ice-cream or some other refreshment, he would never fail to come in for his share."

FIZZLE. Halliwell says: "The half-hiss, half-sigh of an

animal." In many colleges in the United States, this word is applied to a bad recitation, probably from the want of distinct articulation, which usually attends such performances. It is further explained in the Yale Banger, November 10, 1846: "This figure of a wounded snake is intended to represent what in technical language is termed a *fizzle*. The best judges have decided, that to get just one third of the meaning right constitutes a *perfect fizzle*."

With a mind and body so nearly at rest, that naught interrupted my inmost repose save cloudy reminiscences of a morning "*fizzle*" and an afternoon "flunk," my tranquillity was sufficiently enviable. — *Yale Lit. Mag.*, Vol XV. p. 114.

Here he could *fizzles* mark without a sigh,
And see orations unregarded die.
The Tomahawk, Nov., 1849.

Not a wail was heard, or a "*fizzle's*" mild sigh,
As his corpse o'er the pavement we hurried.
The Gallinipper, Dec., 1849.

At Princeton College, the word *blue* is used with *fizzle*, to render it intensive; as he made a *blue fizzle*, he *fizzled blue*.

FIZZLE. To fail in reciting; to recite badly. A correspondent from Williams College says: "Flunk is the common word when some unfortunate man makes an utter failure in recitation. He *fizzles* when he stumbles through at last." Another from Union writes: "If you have been lazy, you will probably *fizzle*." A writer in the Yale Literary Magazine thus humorously defines this word: "*Fizzle*. To rise with modest reluctance, to hesitate often, to decline finally; generally, to misunderstand the question." — Vol. XIV. p. 144.

My dignity is outraged at beholding those who *fizzle* and flunk in my presence tower above me. — *The Yale Banger*, Oct. 22, 1847.

The verb *to fizzle out*, which is used at the West, has a little stronger signification, viz. to be quenched, extinguished; to prove a failure. — *Bartlett's Dict. Americanisms.*

The factious and revolutionary action of the fifteen has interrupted the regular business of the Senate, disgraced the actors, and *fizzled out*. — *Cincinnati Gazette.*

2. To cause one to fail in reciting. Said of an instructor.

Fizzle him tenderly,
Bore him with care,
Fitted so slenderly,
Tutor, beware.
Yale Lit. Mag., Vol. XIII. p. 321.

FIZZLING. Reciting badly; the act of making a poor recitation.

Weather drizzling,
Freshmen *fizzling*.
Yale Lit. Mag., Vol. XV. p. 212.

FLASH-IN-THE-PAN. A student is said to make a *flash-in-the-pan* when he commences to recite brilliantly, and suddenly fails; the latter part of such a recitation is a FIZZLE. The metaphor is borrowed from a gun, which, after being primed, loaded, and ready to be discharged, *flashes in the pan*.

FLOP. A correspondent from the University of Vermont writes: "Any 'cute' performance by which a man is sold [deceived] is a *good flop*, and, by a phrase borrowed from the ball ground, is 'rightly played.' The discomfited individual declares that they 'are all on a side,' and gives up, or 'rolls over' by giving his opponent 'gowdy.'" "A man writes cards during examination to 'feeze the profs'; said cards are 'gumming cards,' and he *flops* the examination if he gets a good mark by the means." One usually *flops* his marks by feigning sickness.

FLUMMUX. Any failure is called a *flummux*. In some colleges the word is particularly applied to a poor recitation. At Williams College, a failure on the play-ground is called a *flummux*.

FLUMMUX. To fail; to recite badly. Mr. Bartlett, in his Dictionary of Americanisms, has the word *flummix*, to be overcome; to be frightened; to give way to.

Perhaps Parson Hyme did n't put it into Pokerville for two mortal hours; and perhaps Pokerville did n't mizzle, wince, and finally *flummix* right beneath him. — *Field, Drama in Pokerville.*

FLUNK. This word is used in some American colleges to denote a complete failure in recitation.

This, 0, [signifying neither beginning nor end,] Tutor H—— said meant a perfect *flunk*. — *The Yale Banger*, Nov. 10, 1846.

I 've made some twelve or fourteen *flunks*. — *The Gallinipper*, Dec., 1849.

And that bold man must bear a *flunk*, or die,
Who, when John pleased be captious, dared reply.
Yale Tomahawk, Nov., 1849.

The Sabbath dawns upon the poor student burdened with the thought of the lesson, or *flunk* of the morrow morning. — *Ibid.*, Feb., 1851.

He thought . . . . .
First of his distant home and parents, tunc,
Of tutors' note-books, and the morrow's *flunk*.
Ibid., Feb., 1851.

The words *flunk* and *funk* are sometimes used to denote any fault or failure.

So my friend's first fault is timidity, which is only not recognized as such on account of its vast proportions. I grant, then, that *funk* is sublime, which is a true and friendly admission. — *A letter to the N. Y. Tribune*, in *Lit. World*, Nov. 30, 1850.

FLUNK. To make a complete failure when called on to recite. A writer in the Yale Literary Magazine defines it, "to decline peremptorily, and then to whisper, 'I had it all, except that confounded little place.'" — Vol. XIV. p. 144.

They know that a man who has *flunked*, because too much of a genius to get his lesson, — is not in a state to appreciate joking. — *Amherst Indicator*, Vol. I. p. 253.

Nestor was appointed to deliver a poem, but most ingloriously *flunked*. — *Ibid.*, Vol. I. p. 256.

The phrase *to flunk out*, which Bartlett, in his Dictionary of Americanisms, defines, "to retire through fear; to back out," is of the same nature as the above word.

Why, little one, you must be cracked, if you *flunk out* before we begin. — *J. C. Neal.*

FLUNKING. Failing completely in reciting.

Flunking so gloomily,
Crushed by contumely.
Yale Lit. Mag., Vol. XIII. p. 322.

We made our earliest call while the man first called up in the division-room was deliberately and gracefully '*flunking*.' — *Ibid.*, Vol. XIV. p. 190.

See what a spot a *flunking* Soph'more made!
Yale Gallinipper, Nov., 1848.

FOOTBALL. For many years, the game of football has been the favorite amusement at some of the American colleges, during certain seasons of the year. At Harvard and Yale, it is customary for the Sophomore Class to challenge the Freshmen to a trial game, soon after their entrance into College. The interest excited on this occasion is always very great, the Seniors usually siding with the former, and the Juniors with the latter class. The result is generally in favor of the Sophomores. College poets and prose-writers have often chosen the game of football as a topic on which to exercise their descriptive powers. One invokes his muse, in imitation of a great poet, as follows : —

"The Freshmen's wrath, to Sophs the direful spring
Of shins unnumbered bruised, great goddess, sing!"

Another, speaking of the size of the ball in ancient times compared with what it is at present, says : —

"A ball like this, so monstrous and so hard,
Six eager Freshmen scarce could kick a yard!"

Further compositions on this subject are to be found in the Harvard Register, Harvardiana, Yale Banger, &c.

See WRESTLING-MATCH.

FORENSIC. A written argument, maintaining either the affirmative or the negative side of a question.

In Harvard College, the two senior classes are required to write *forensics*, once in every four weeks, on a subject assigned by the Professor of Moral Philosophy ; these they read before him and the division of the class to which they belong on appointed days. It was formerly customary for the teacher to name those who were to write on the affirmative and those on the negative, but it is now left optional with the student which side he will take. This word was originally used as an adjective, and it was usual to speak

of a forensic dispute, which has now been shortened into *forensic*.

For every unexcused omission of a *forensic*, or of reading a *forensic*, a deduction shall be made of the highest number of marks to which that exercise is entitled. Seventy-two is the highest mark for *forensics*. — *Laws of Univ. at Cam., Mass.*, 1848.

What with themes, *forensics*, letters, memoranda, notes on lectures, verses, and articles, I find myself considerably hurried. — *Collegian*, 1830, p. 241.

When
I call to mind *Forensics* numberless,
With arguments so grave and erudite,
I never understood their force myself,
But trusted that my sage instructor would.
Harvardiana, Vol. III. p. 403.

FORK ON. At Hamilton College, *to fork on*, to appropriate to one's self.

FORTS. At Jefferson and at Washington Colleges in Pennsylvania, the boarding-houses for the students are called *forts*.

FOUNDATION. A donation or legacy appropriated to support an institution, and constituting a permanent fund, usually for a charitable purpose. — *Webster*.

In America it is also applied to a donation or legacy appropriated especially to maintain poor and deserving, or other students at a college.

In the selection of candidates for the various beneficiary *foundations*, the preference will be given to those who are of exemplary conduct and scholarship. — *Laws of Univ. at Cam., Mass.*, 1848, p. 19.

Scholars on this *foundation* are to be called "scholars of the house." — *Sketches of Yale College*, p. 86.

FOUNDATIONER. One who derives support from the funds or foundation of a college or a great school. — *Jackson*.

This word is not in use in the *United States*.

See BENEFICIARY.

FOX. In the German Universities, a student during the first half-year is called a Fox (Fuchs), the same as Freshman. To this the epithet *nasty* is sometimes added.

"Halloo there, Herdman, *fox!*" yelled another lusty tippler, and Herdman, thus appealed to, arose and emptied the contents of his glass. — *Yale Lit. Mag.*, Vol. XII. p. 116.

At the same moment, a door at the end of the hall was thrown open, and a procession of new-comers or *Nasty Foxes*, as they are called in the college dialect, entered two by two, looking wild, and green, and foolish. — *Longfellow's Hyperion*, p. 109.

See also in the last-mentioned work the Fox song.

FREEZE. A correspondent from Williams College writes: "But by far the most expressive word in use among us is *Freeze*. The meaning of it might be felt, if, some cold morning, you would place your tender hand upon some frosty door-latch; it would be a striking specimen on the part of the door-latch of what we mean by *Freeze*. Thus we *freeze* to apples in the orchards, to fellows whom we electioneer for in our secret societies, and alas! some even go so far as to *freeze* to the ladies."

FRESH. An abbreviation for Freshman or Freshmen; FRESHES is sometimes used for the plural.

When Sophs met *Fresh*, power met opposing power.
Harv. Reg., p. 251.

The Sophs did nothing all the first fortnight but torment the *Fresh*, as they call us. — *Harvardiana*, Vol. III. p. 76.

Listen to the low murmurings of some annihilated *Fresh* upon the Delta. — *Oration before H. L. of I. O. of O. F.*, 1848.

FRESH. Newly come; likewise, awkward, like a Freshman. — *Grad. ad Cantab.*

For their behavior at table, spitting and coughing, and speaking loud, was counted uncivil in any but a gentleman; as we say in the university, that nothing is *fresh* in a Senior, and to him it was a glory. — *Archæol. Atticæ*, Edit. Oxon., 1675, B. VI.

FRESHMAN, *pl.* FRESHMEN. In England, a student during his first year's residence at the university. In America, one who belongs to the youngest of the four classes in college, called the *Freshman Class*. — *Webster*.

FRESHMAN. Pertaining to a Freshman, or to the class called *Freshmen*.

FRESHMAN, BUTLER'S. At Harvard and Yale Colleges, a Freshman, formerly hired by the Butler, to perform certain duties pertaining to his office, was called by this name.

The Butler may be allowed a Freshman, to do the foregoing duties, and to deliver articles to the students from the Buttery, who shall be appointed by the President and Tutors, and he shall be allowed the same provision in the Hall as the Waiters; and he shall not be charged in the Steward's quarter-bills under the heads of Steward and Instruction and Sweepers, Catalogue and Dinner. — *Laws of Harv. Coll.*, 1798, p. 61.

FRESHMAN CLUB. At Hamilton College, it is customary for the new Sophomore Class to present to the Freshmen at the commencement of the first term a heavy cudgel, six feet long, of black walnut, brass bound, with a silver plate inscribed "*Freshman Club.*" The Club is given to the one who can hold it out at arm's length the longest time, and the presentation is accompanied with an address from one of the Sophomores in behalf of his class. He who receives the club is styled the "leader." The "leader" having been declared, after an appropriate speech from a Freshman appointed for that purpose, "the class," writes a correspondent, "form a procession, march around the College yard, the leader carrying the club before them. A trial is then made by the class of the virtues of the club, on the Chapel door."

FRESHMAN, COLLEGE. In Harvard University, a member of the Freshman Class, whose duties are enumerated below. "On Saturday, after the exercises, any student not specially prohibited may go out of town. If the students thus going out of town fail to return so as to be present at evening prayers, they must enter their names with the *College Freshman* within the hour next preceding the evening study bell; and all students who shall be absent from evening prayers on Saturday must in like manner enter their names." — *Statutes and Laws of the Univ. in Cam., Mass.*, 1825, p. 42.

The *College Freshman* lived in No. 1, Massachusetts Hall, and was commonly called the *book-keeper*. The duties of this office are now performed by one of the Proctors.

FRESHMANHOOD. The state of a *Freshman*, or the time in which one is a Freshman, which is in duration a year.

> But yearneth not thy laboring heart, O Tom,
> For those dear hours of simple *Freshmanhood?*
> *Harvardiana*, Vol. III. p. 405.

When to the college I came, in the first dear day of my *freshhood*,
Like to the school we had left I imagined the new situation.
Ibid., Vol. III. p. 98.

FRESHMANIC. Pertaining to a *Freshman;* resembling a *Freshman*, or his condition.

The Junior Class had heard of our miraculous doings, and asserted with that peculiar dignity which should at all times excite terror and awe in the *Freshmanic* breast, that they would countenance no such proceedings. — *Harvardiana*, Vol. III. p. 316.

I do not pine for those *Freshmanic* days. — *Ibid.*, Vol. III. p. 405.

FRESHMAN, PARIETAL. In Harvard College, the member of the Freshman Class who gives notice to those whom the chairman of the Parietal Committee wishes to see, is known by the name of the *Parietal Freshman*. For his services he receives about forty dollars per annum, and the rent of his room.

FRESHMAN, PRESIDENT'S. A member of the Freshman Class who performs the official errands of the President, for which he receives the same compensation as the PARIETAL FRESHMAN.

> Then Bibo kicked his carpet thrice,
> Which brought his *Freshman* in a trice.
> "You little rascal! go and call
> The persons mentioned in this scroll."
> The fellow, hearing, scarcely feels
> The ground, so quickly fly his heels.
> *Rebelliad*, p. 27.

FRESHMAN, REGENT'S. In Harvard College, a member of the Freshman Class whose duties are given below.

"When any student shall return to town, after having had leave of absence for one night or more, or after any vacation, he shall apply to the *Regent's Freshman*, at his

room, to enter the time of his return; and shall tarry till he see it entered.

"The *Regent's Freshman* is not charged under the heads of Steward, Instruction, Sweepers, Catalogue, and Dinner." — *Laws of Harv. Coll.*, 1816, pp. 46, 47.

This office is now abolished.

FRESHMAN'S BIBLE. This is the name given by the students to the laws of a college. The significancy of the word *Bible* is seen, when the position in which the laws are intended to be regarded is considered. The *Freshman* is supposed to have studied and to be more familiar with the laws than any one else, hence the propriety of using his name in this connection. A copy of the laws are usually presented to each student on his entrance into college.

See COLLEGE BIBLE.

FRESHMAN SERVITUDE. The custom which formerly prevailed in the older American colleges of allowing the members of all the upper classes to send Freshmen upon errands, and in other ways to treat them as inferiors, appears at the present day strange and almost unaccountable. That our forefathers had reasons which they deemed sufficient, not only for allowing, but sanctioning, this subjection, we cannot doubt; but what these were we are not able to know from any accounts which have come down to us from the past.

"On attending prayers the first evening," says one who graduated at Harvard College near the close of the last century, "no sooner had the President pronounced the concluding 'Amen,' than one of the Sophomores sung out, 'Stop, Freshmen, and hear the customs read.'" An account of these customs is given in President Quincy's History of Harvard University, Vol. II. p. 539. It is entitled, "THE ANCIENT CUSTOMS OF HARVARD COLLEGE, ESTABLISHED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF IT."

"1. No Freshman shall wear his hat in the College yard, unless it rains, hails, or snows, provided he be on foot, and have not both hands full.

"2. No Undergraduate shall wear his hat in the College yard when any of the Governors of the College are there; and no Bachelor shall wear his hat when the President is there.

"3. Freshmen are to consider all the other classes as their seniors.

"4. No Freshman shall speak to a Senior with his hat on, or have it on in a Senior's chamber, or in his own, if a Senior be there.

"5. All the Undergraduates shall treat those in the Government of the College with respect and deference; particularly they shall not be seated without leave in their presence; they shall be uncovered when they speak to them or are spoken to by them.

"6. All Freshmen (except those employed by the Immediate Government of the College) shall be obliged to go on any errand (except such as shall be judged improper by some one in the Government of the College) for any of his Seniors, Graduates or Undergraduates, at any time, except in studying hours, or after nine o'clock in the evening.

"7. A Senior Sophister has authority to take a Freshman from a Sophomore, a Middle Bachelor from a Junior Sophister, a Master from a Senior Sophister, and any Governor of the College from a Master.

"8. Every Freshman before he goes for the person who takes him away (unless it be one in the Government of the College) shall return and inform the person from whom he is taken.

"9. No Freshman, when sent on an errand, shall make any unnecessary delay, neglect to make due return, or go away till dismissed by the person who sent him.

"10. No Freshman shall be detained by a Senior, when not actually employed on some suitable errand.

"11. No Freshman shall be obliged to observe any order of a Senior to come to him, or go on any errand for him, unless he be wanted immediately.

"12. No Freshman, when sent on an errand, shall tell who he is going for, unless he be asked; nor be obliged to tell what he is going for, unless asked by a Governor of the College.

"13. When any person knocks at a Freshman's door, except in studying time, he shall immediately open the door, without inquiring who is there.

"14. No scholar shall call up or down, to or from, any chamber in the College.

"15. No scholar shall play football or any other game in the College yard, or throw any thing across the yard.

"16. The Freshmen shall furnish bats, balls, and footballs for the use of the students, to be kept at the Buttery.

"17. Every Freshman shall pay the Butler for putting up his name in the Buttery.

"18. Strict attention shall be paid by all the students to the common rules of cleanliness, decency, and politeness.

"The Sophomores shall publish these customs to the Freshmen in the Chapel, whenever ordered by any in the Government of the College; at which time the Freshmen are enjoined to keep their places in their seats, and attend with decency to the reading."

A written copy of these regulations in Latin, of a very early date, is still extant. They appear first in English, in the fourth volume of the Immediate Government Books, 1781, p. 257. The two following laws — one of which was passed soon after the establishment of the College, the other in the year 1734 — seem to have been the foundation of these rules. "Nulli ex scholaribus senioribus, solis tutoribus et collegii sociis exceptis, recentem sive juniorem, ad itinerandum, aut ad aliud quodvis faciendum, minis, verberibus, vel aliis modis impellere licebit. Et siquis non gradatus in hanc legem peccaverit, castigatione corporali, expulsione, vel aliter, prout præsidi cum sociis visum fuerit punietur." — *Mather's Magnalia*, B. IV. p. 133.

"None belonging to the College, except the President, Fellows, Professors, and Tutors, shall by threats or blows compel a Freshman or any Undergraduate to any duty or obedience; and if any Undergraduate shall offend against this law, he shall be liable to have the privilege of sending Freshmen taken from him by the President and Tutors, or be degraded or expelled, according to the aggravation of the offence. Neither shall any Senior scholars, Graduates, or Undergraduates send any Freshman on errands in studying hours, without leave from one of the Tutors, his own Tutor if in College." — *Peirce's Hist. Harv. Univ.*, App., p. 141.

That this privilege of sending Freshmen on errands was abused in some cases, we see from an account of "a meeting of the Corporation in Cambridge, March 27th, 1682," at which time notice was given that "great complaints have

been made and proved against ——, for his abusive carriage, in requiring some of the Freshmen to go upon his private errands, and in striking the said Freshmen."

In the year 1772, "the Overseers having repeatedly recommended abolishing the custom of allowing the upper classes to send Freshmen on errands, and the making of a law exempting them from such services, the Corporation voted, that, 'after deliberate consideration and weighing all circumstances, they are not able to project any plan in the room of this long and ancient custom, that will not, in their opinion, be attended with equal, if not greater, inconveniences.'" It seems, however, to have fallen into disuse, for a time at least, after this period, for in June, 1786, "the retaining men or boys to perform the services for which Freshmen had been heretofore employed," was declared to be a growing evil, and was prohibited by the Corporation. — *Quincy's Hist. Harv. Univ.*, Vol. I. p. 515; Vol. II. pp. 274, 277.

The upper classes being thus forbidden to employ persons not connected with the College to wait upon them, the services of Freshmen were again brought into requisition, and they were not wholly exempted from menial labor until after the year 1800.

Another service which the Freshmen were called on to perform, was once every year to shake the carpets of the Library and Philosophy Chamber in the Chapel.

Those who refused to comply with these regulations were not allowed to remain in College, as appears from the following circumstance which happened about the year 1790. A young man from the West Indies, of wealthy and highly respectable parents, entered Freshman, and soon after, being ordered by a member of one of the upper classes to go upon an errand for him, refused, at the same time saying, that if he had known it was the custom to require the lower class to wait on the other classes, he would have brought a slave with him to perform his share of these duties. In the common phrase of the day, he was *hoisted*, i. e. complained of to a tutor, and on being told that he could not remain at

College if he did not comply with its regulations, he took up his connections and returned home.

The following account of this system, as it formerly obtained at Yale College, is from President Woolsey's Historical Discourse before the Graduates of that Institution, Aug. 14, 1850. "Another remarkable particular in the old system here was the servitude of Freshmen, — for such it really deserved to be called. The new-comers — as if it had been to try their patience and endurance in a novitiate before being received into some monastic order — were put into the hands of Seniors, to be reproved and instructed in manners, and were obliged to run upon errands for the members of all the upper classes. And all this was very gravely meant, and continued long in use. The Seniors considered it as a part of the system to initiate the ignorant striplings into the college system, and performed it with the decorum of dancing-masters. And, if the Freshmen felt the burden, the upper classes who had outlived it, and were now reaping the advantages of it, were not willing that the custom should die in their time.

"The following paper, printed I cannot tell when, but as early as the year 1764, gives information to the Freshmen in regard to their duty of respect towards the officers, and towards the older students. It is entitled 'FRESHMAN LAWS,' and is perhaps part of a book of customs which was annually read for the instruction of new-comers.

"'It being the duty of the Seniors to teach Freshmen the laws, usages, and customs of the College, to this end they are empowered to order the whole Freshman Class, or any particular member of it, to appear, in order to be instructed or reproved, at such time and place as they shall appoint; when and where every Freshman shall attend, answer all proper questions, and behave decently. The Seniors, however, are not to detain a Freshman more than five minutes after study bell, without special order from the President, Professor, or Tutor.

"'The Freshmen, as well as all other undergraduates, are to be uncovered, and are forbidden to wear their hats (unless in stormy weather) in the front door-yard of the President's or Professor's house, or within ten rods of the person of the President, eight rods of the Professor, and five rods of a Tutor.

" ' The Freshmen are forbidden to wear their hats in College yard (except in stormy weather, or when they are obliged to carry something in their hands) until May vacation; nor shall they afterwards wear them in College or Chapel.

" ' No Freshman shall wear a gown, or walk with a cane, or appear out of his room without being completely dressed, and with his hat; and whenever a Freshman either speaks to a superior or is spoken to by one, he shall keep his hat off until he is bidden to put it on. A Freshman shall not play with any members of an upper class, without being asked; nor is he permitted to use any acts of familiarity with them, even in study time.

" ' In case of personal insult, a Junior may call up a Freshman and reprehend him. A Sophomore, in like case, must obtain leave from a Senior, and then he may discipline a Freshman, not detaining him more than five minutes, after which the Freshman may retire, even without being dismissed, but must retire in a respectful manner.

" ' Freshmen are obliged to perform all reasonable errands for any superior, always returning an account of the same to the person who sent them. When called, they shall attend and give a respectful answer; and when attending on their superior, they are not to depart until regularly dismissed. They are responsible for all damage done to any thing put into their hands by way of errand. They are not obliged to go for the Undergraduates in study time, without permission obtained from the authority; nor are they obliged to go for a graduate out of the yard in study time. A Senior may take a Freshman from a Sophimore, a Bachelor from a Junior, and a Master from a Senior. None may order a Freshman, in one play time, to do an errand in another.

" ' When a Freshman is near a gate or door belonging to College or College yard, he shall look around and observe whether any of his superiors are coming to the same; and if any are coming within three rods, he shall not enter without a signal to proceed. In passing up or down stairs, or through an entry or any other narrow passage, if a Freshman meets a superior, he shall stop and give way, leaving the most convenient side, — if on the stairs, the banister side. Freshmen shall not run in College yard, or up or down stairs, or call to any one through a College window. When going into the chamber of a superior, they shall knock at the door, and shall leave it as they find it, whether open or shut. Upon entering the chamber of a superior, they shall not speak until spoken to; they shall reply modestly to all questions, and perform their messages decently and respectfully. They shall not tarry in a

superior's room, after they are dismissed, unless asked to sit. They shall always rise whenever a superior enters or leaves the room where they are, and not sit in his presence until permitted.

"'These rules are to be observed, not only about College, but everywhere else within the limits of the city of New Haven.'

"This is certainly a very remarkable document, one which it requires some faith to look on as originating in this land of universal suffrage, in the same century with the Declaration of Independence. He who had been moulded and reduced into shape by such a system might soon become expert in the punctilios of the court of Louis the Fourteenth.

"This system, however, had more tenacity of life than might be supposed. In 1800 we still find it laid down as the Senior's duty to inspect the manners and customs of the lower classes, and especially of the Freshmen; and as the duty of the latter to do any proper errand, not only for the authorities of the College, but also, within the limits of one mile, for resident graduates and for the two upper classes. By degrees the old usage sank down so far, that what the laws permitted was frequently abused for the purpose of playing tricks upon the inexperienced Freshmen; and then all evidence of its ever having been current disappeared from the College code. The Freshmen were formally exempted from the duty of running upon errands in 1804." — pp. 54–56.

In the Sketches of Yale College, p. 174, is the following anecdote, relating to this subject: — "A Freshman was once furnished with a dollar, and ordered by one of the upper classes to procure for him pipes and tobacco, from the farthest store on Long Wharf, a good mile distant. Being at that time compelled by College laws to obey the unreasonable demand, he proceeded according to orders, and returned with ninety-nine cents worth of pipes and one pennyworth of tobacco. It is needless to add that he was not again sent on a similar errand."

The custom of obliging the Freshmen to run on errands for the Seniors was done away with at Dartmouth College, by the class of 1797, at the close of their Freshman year,

when, having served their own time out, they presented a petition to the trustees to have it abolished.

In the old laws of Middlebury College are the two following regulations in regard to Freshmen, which seem to breathe the same spirit as those cited above. "Every Freshman shall be obliged to do any proper errand or message for the Authority of the College." — "It shall be the duty of the Senior Class to inspect the manners of the Freshman Class, and to instruct them in the customs of the College, and in that graceful and decent behavior toward superiors, which politeness and a just and reasonable subordination require." — *Laws*, 1804, pp. 6, 7.

FRESHMANSHIP. The state of a Freshman.

FRESHMAN, TUTOR'S. In Harvard College, the *Freshman* who occupies a room under a *Tutor*. He is required to do the errands of the Tutor which relate to College, and in return has a high choice of rooms in his Sophomore year.

The same remarks, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to the *Proctor's Freshman*.

FRESH-SOPH. An abbreviation of *Freshman-Sophomore*. One who enters college in the *Sophomore* year, having passed the time of the *Freshman* year elsewhere.

G.

GAS. To deceive; to cheat.

Found that Fairspeech only wanted to "*gas*" me, which he did pretty effectually. — *Sketches of Williams College*, p. 72.

GAUDY. In the University of Oxford, a feast or festival. The days on which they occur are called *gaudies* or *gaudy days*. "Blount, in his Glossographia," says Archdeacon Nares in his Glossary, "speaks of a foolish derivation of the word from a Judge *Gaudy*, said to have been the institutor of such

days. But *such* days were held in all times, and did not want a judge to invent them."

Come,
Let 's have one other *gaudy* night: call to me
All my sad captains; fill our bowls; once more
Let 's mock the midnight bell.
Antony and Cleopatra, Act. III. Sc. 11.

A foolish utensil of state,
Wich like old plate upon a *gaudy day*,
's brought forth to make a show, and that is all.
Goblins, Old Play, X. 143.

2. An entertainment; a treat; a spree.

Cut lectures, go to chapel as little as possible, dine in hall seldom more than once a week, give *Gaudies* and spreads. — *Gradus ad Cantab.*, p. 122.

GENTLEMAN-COMMONER. The highest class of commoners at Oxford University. Equivalent to a Cambridge *Fellow-Commoner*.

GILL. The projecting parts of a standing collar are, from their situation, sometimes denominated *gills*.

But, O, what rage his maddening bosom fills!
Far worse than dust-soiled coat are ruined "*gills*."
Poem before the Class of 1828, *Harv. Coll.*, *by J. C. Richmond*, p. 6.

GOBBLE. At Yale College, to seize; to lay hold of; to appropriate; nearly the same as to *collar*, q. v.

Alas! how dearly for the fun they paid,
Whom the Proffs *gobbled*, and the Tutors too.
The Gallinipper, Dec., 1849.

I never *gobbled* one poor flat,
To cheer me with his soft dark eye, &c.
Yale Tomahawk, Nov., 1849.

I went and performed, and got through the burning,
But oh! and alas! I was *gobbled* returning.
Yale Banger, Nov., 1850.

Upon that night, in the broad street, was I by one of the brain-deficient men *gobbled*. — *Yale Battery*, Feb., 1850.

2. At Cambridge, Eng., this word is used in the phrase *gobbling Greek*, i. e. studying or speaking that tongue.

Ambitious to "*gobble*" his Greek in the *haute monde*. — *Alma Mater*, Vol. I. p. 79.

It was now ten o'clock, and up stairs we therefore flew to *gobble* Greek with Professor ——. — *Ibid.*, Vol. I. p. 127.

You may have seen him, traversing the grass-plots, "*gobbling Greek*" to himself. — *Ibid.*, Vol. I. p. 210.

GONUS. A stupid fellow.

He was a *gonus;* perhaps, though, you don't know what *gonus* means. One day I heard a Senior call a fellow a *gonus*. "A what?" said I. "A great gonus," repeated he. "*Gonus*," echoed I, "what 's that mean?" "O," said he, "you 're a Freshman and don't understand." A stupid fellow, a dolt, a boot-jack, an ignoramus, is called here a *gonus*. "All Freshmen," continued he gravely, "are *gonuses*." — *The Dartmouth*, Vol. IV. p. 116.

If the disquisitionist should ever reform his habits and turn his really brilliant talents to some good account, then future *gonuses* will swear by his name, and quote him in their daily maledictions of the appointment system. — *Amherst Indicator*, Vol. I. p. 76.

The word *goney*, with the same meaning is often used.

"How the *goney* swallowed it all, didn't he?" said Mr. Slick, with great glee. — *Slick in England*, Chap. XXI.

Some on 'em were fools enough to believe the *goney;* that 's a fact. — *Ibid.*

GOODY. At Harvard College, a woman who has the care of the students' rooms. The word seems to be an abbreviated form of the word *goodwife*. It has long been in use, as a low term of civility or sport, and in some cases with the signification of a good old dame, but in the sense above given it is believed to be peculiar to Harvard College. In early times, *sweeper* was in use instead of *goody*, and even now at Yale College the word *sweep* is retained. The words *bed-maker* at Cambridge, Eng., and *gyp* at Oxford, express the same idea.

The Rebelliad, an epic poem, opens with an invocation to the Goody, as follows.

Old *Goody* Muse! on thee I call,
Pro more, (as do poets all,)
To string thy fiddle, wax thy bow,
And scrape a ditty, jig, or so.

Now don't wax wrathy, but excuse
My calling you old *Goody* Muse;
Because "*Old Goody*" is a name
Applied to every college dame.
Aloft in pendent dignity,
Astride her magic broom,
And wrapt in dazzling majesty,
See! see! the *Goody* come! — p. 11.

Go on, dear *Goody!* and recite
The direful mishaps of the fight. — *Ibid.*, p. 20.

The *Goodies* hearing, cease to sweep,
And listen; while the cook-maids weep. — *Ibid.*, p. 47.

The *Goody* entered with her broom,
To make his bed and sweep his room. — *Ibid.*, p. 73.

On opening the papers left to his care, he found a request that his effects might be bestowed on his friend, the *Goody*, who had been so attentive to him during his declining hours. — *Harvard Register*, 1827–28, p. 86.

I was interrupted by a low knock at my door, followed by the entrance of our old *Goody*, with a bundle of musty papers in her hand tied round with a soiled red ribbon. — *Collegian*, 1830, p. 231.

Were there any *Goodies* when you were in college, father? Perhaps you did not call them by that name. They are nice old ladies (not so *very* nice, either), who come in every morning, after we have been to prayers, and sweep the rooms, and make the beds, and do all that sort of work. However they don't much like their title, I find; for I called one, the other day, *Mrs. Goodie*, thinking it was her real name, and she was as sulky as she could be. — *Harvardiana*, Vol. III. p. 76.

Yet these half-emptied bottles shall I take,
And, having purged them of this wicked stuff,
Make a small present unto *Goody* Bush.
Ibid., Vol. III. p. 257.

Reader! wert ever beset by a dun? ducked by the *Goody* from thy own window, when "creeping like snail unwillingly" to morning prayers? — *Ibid.*, Vol. IV. p. 274.

The crowd delighted
Saw them, like *Goodies*, clothed in gowns of satin,
Of silk or cotton. — *Childe Harvard*, p. 26, 1848.

On the wall hangs a Horse-shoe I found in the street;
'T is the shoe that to-day sets in motion my feet;
Though its charms are all vanished this many a year,
And not even my *Goody* regards it with fear.

The Horse-Shoe, a Poem, by J. B. Felton, 1849, p. 4.

A very clever elegy on the death of a Goody, who

"For forty years or more
. . . . . contrived the while
No little dust to raise"

in the rooms of the students of Harvard College, is to be found in Harvardiana, Vol. I. p. 233.

GORM. From *gormandize*. At Hamilton College, to eat voraciously.

GOT. In Princeton College, when a student or any one else has been cheated or taken in, it is customary to say, he was *got*.

GOVERNMENT. In American colleges, the general government is usually vested in a corporation or a board of trustees, whose powers, rights, and duties are established by the respective charters of the colleges over which they are placed. The immediate government of the undergraduates is in the hands of the president, professors, and tutors, who are styled *the Government*, or *the College Government*, and more frequently *the Faculty*, or *the College Faculty*. — *Laws of Univ. at Cam., Mass.*, 1848, pp. 7, 8. *Laws of Yale Coll.*, 1837, p. 5.

Κύδιστε, mighty President!!!
Καλῶμεν νῦν the *Government*. — *Rebelliad*, p. 27.

Did I not jaw the *Government*,
For cheating more than ten per cent. — *Ibid.*, p. 32.

They shall receive due punishment
From Harvard College *Government*. — *Ibid.*, p. 44.

The *Government* of College met,
And Willard ruled the stern debate.

MS. Description of a Government Meeting in 1787, *by J. Q. Adams.*

GOWN. A long, loose upper garment or robe, worn by professional men, as divines, lawyers, students, &c., who are called *men of the gown*, or *gownmen*. It is made of any kind

of cloth worn over ordinary clothes, and hangs down to the ankles, or nearly so. — *Encyc.*

From a letter written in the year 1766, by Mr. Holyoke, then President of Harvard College, it would appear that gowns were first worn by the members of that institution about the year 1760. The gown, although worn by the students in the English universities, is now seldom worn in American colleges except on Commencement, Exhibition, or other days of a similar public character.

The students are permitted to wear black *gowns*, in which they may appear on all public occasions. —*Laws Harv. Coll.*, 1798, p. 37.

Every candidate for a first degree shall wear a black dress and the usual black *gown*. — *Laws Univ. at Cam., Mass.*, 1848, p. 20.

The performers all wore black *gowns* with sleeves large enough to hold me in, and shouted and swung their arms, till they looked like so many Methodist ministers just ordained. — *Harvardiana*, Vol. III. p. 111.

> Saw them . . . . . clothed in *gowns* of satin,
> Or silk or cotton, black as souls benighted. —
> All, save the *gowns*, was startling, splendid, tragic,
> But gowns on menshave lost their wonted magic.
> *Childe Harvard*, p. 26.

> The door swings open — and — he comes! behold him
> Wrapt in his mantling *gown*, that round him flows
> Waving, as Cæsar's toga did enfold him. — *Ibid.*, p. 36.

2. One who wears a gown.

And here, I think, I may properly introduce a very singular gallant, a sort of mongrel between town and *gown*, — I mean a bibliopola, or (as the vulgar have it) a bookseller. — *The Student*, Vol. II. p. 226. *Oxf. and Cam.*

GOWNMAN, } One whose professional habit is a gown,
GOWNSMAN. } as a divine or lawyer, and particularly a member of an English university. — *Webster.*

> The *gownman* learned. — *Pope.*

For if townsmen by our influence are so enlightened, what must we *gownsmen* be ourselves? — *The Student*, Vol. I. p. 56. *Oxf. and Cam.*

GRACE. In English universities, an act, vote, or decree of the government of the institution. — *Webster.*

GRADUATE. To honor with a degree or diploma, in a college or university; to confer a degree on; as, to *graduate* a master of arts. — *Wotton.*

Graduated a doctor, and dubb'd a knight. — *Carew.*

Pickering, in his Vocabulary, says of the word *graduate:* "Johnson has it as a verb active only. But an English friend observes, that 'the active sense of this word is rare in England.' I have met with one instance in an English publication where it is used in a dialogue, in the following manner: 'You, methinks, *are graduated.*' See a review in the British Critic, Vol. XXXIV. p. 538."

In Mr. Todd's edition of Johnson's Dictionary, this word is given as a verb intransitive also: "To take an academical degree; to become a graduate; as he *graduated* at Oxford."

In America, the use of the phrase he *was graduated*, instead of he *graduated*, which has been of late so common, "is merely," says Mr. Bartlett in his Dictionary of Americanisms, "a return to former practice, the verb being originally active transitive."

He *was graduated* with the esteem of the government, and the regard of his contemporaries. — *Works of R. T. Paine*, p. xxix.

The latter, who *was graduated* thirteen years after. — *Peirce's Hist. Harv. Univ.*, p. 219.

In this perplexity the President had resolved "to yield to the torrent and *graduate* Hartshorn." — *Quincy's Hist. Harv. Univ.*, Vol. I. p. 398. (The quotation was written in 1737.)

In May, 1749, three gentlemen who had sons about *to be graduated.* — *Ibid.*, Vol. II. p. 92.

Mr. Peirce was born in September, 1778; and, after *being graduated* at Harvard College, with the highest honors of his class. — *Ibid.*, Vol. II. p. 390, and Chap. XXXVII. *passim.*

He *was graduated* in 1789 with distinguished honors, at the age of nineteen. — *Mr. Young's Discourse on the Life of President Kirkland.*

His class when *graduated*, in 1785, consisted of thirty-two persons. — *Dr. Palfrey's Discourse on the Life and Character of Dr. Ware.*

2. *Intransitively.* To receive a degree from a college or university.

He *graduated* at Leyden in 1691. — *London Monthly Mag.*, Oct., 1808, p. 224.

Wherever Magnol *graduated.* — *Rees's Cyclopædia*, Art. MAGNOL.

GRADUATE. One who has received a degree in a college or university, or from some professional incorporated society. — *Webster.*

GRADUATE IN A SCHOOL. A degree given in the University of Virginia, to those who have been through a course of study less than is required for the degree of A. B.

GRADUATION. The act of conferring or receiving academical degrees. — *Charter of Dartmouth College.*

After his *graduation* at Yale College, in 1744, he continued his studies at Harvard University, where he took his second degree in 1747. — *Hist. Sketch of Columbia Coll.*, p. 122.

Bachelors were called Senior, Middle, or Junior Bachelors according to the year since *graduation* and before taking the degree of Master. — *Woolsey's Hist. Disc.*, p. 122.

GRATULATORY. Expressing gratulation; congratulatory.

At Harvard College, while Wadsworth was President, in the early part of the last century, it was customary to close the exercises of Commencement day with a *gratulatory oration*, pronounced by one of the candidates for a degree. This has now given place to what is generally called the *valedictory oration.*

GRAVEL DAY. The following account of this day is given in a work entitled Sketches of Williams College. "On the second Monday of the first term in the year, if the weather be at all favorable, it has been customary from time immemorial to hold a college meeting, and petition the President for '*Gravel day.*' We did so this morning. The day was granted, and recitations being dispensed with, the students turned out *en masse* to re-gravel the college walks. The gravel which we obtain here is of such a nature that it packs down very closely, and renders the walks as hard and smooth as a pavement. The Faculty grant this day for the purpose of fostering in the students the habit of physical labor and exercise, so essential to vigorous mental exertion."

GREAT GO. In the English universities the final and most important examination is called the *great go*, in contradistinction to the *little go*, an examination about the middle of the course.

In my way back I stepped into the *Great Go* schools. — *The Etonian*, Vol. II. p. 287.

Read through the whole five volumes folio, Latin, previous to going up for his *Great Go*. — *Ibid.*, Vol. II. p. 381.

GRIND. An exaction; an oppressive action. Students speak of a very long lesson which they are required to learn, or of any thing which it is very unpleasant or difficult to perform, as a *grind*. This meaning is derived from the verb *to grind*, in the sense of to harass, to afflict; as, to *grind* the faces of the poor (Isaiah iii. 15).

I must say 't is a *grind*, though — (perchance I spoke too loud).
Poem before Iadma, 1850, p. 12.

GROATS. At the English universities, "nine *groats*," says Grose, in his Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue, "are deposited in the hands of an academic officer by every person standing for a degree, which, if the depositor obtains with honor, are returned to him."

To save his groats; to come off handsomely. — *Gradus ad Cantab.*

GROUP. A crowd or throng; a number collected without any regular form or arrangement. At Harvard College, students are not allowed to assemble in *groups*, as is seen by the following extract from the laws. Three persons together are considered as a *group*.

Collecting in *groups* round the doors of the College buildings, or in the yard, shall be considered a violation of decorum. — *Laws Univ. at Cam., Mass.*, 1848, Suppl., p. 4.

GROUPING. Collecting together.

It will surely be incomprehensible to most students how so large a number as six could be suffered with impunity to horde themselves together within the limits of the college yard. In those days the very learned laws about *grouping* were not in existence. A collection of two was not then considered a sure prognostic of

rebellion, and spied out vigilantly by tutoric eyes. A *group* of three was not reckoned a gross outrage of the college peace, and punished severely by the subtraction of some dozens from the numerical rank of the unfortunate youth engaged in so high a misdemeanor. A congregation of four was not esteemed an open, avowed contempt of the laws of decency and propriety, prophesying utter combustion, desolation, and destruction to all buildings and trees in the neighborhood; and lastly, a multitude of five, though watched with a little jealousy, was not called an intolerable, unparalleled violation of every thing approaching the name of order, absolute, downright shamelessness, worthy capital mark-punishment, alias the loss of 87¾ digits! — *Harvardiana*, Vol. III. p. 314.

The above passage and the following are both evidently of a satirical nature.

And often *grouping* on the chains, he hums his own sweet verse,
Till Tutor ——, coming up, commands him to disperse!
Poem before Y. H., 1849, p. 14.

GRUB. A hard student. Used at Williams College, and synonymous with DIG at other colleges. A correspondent says, writing from Williams: "Our real delvers, midnight students, are familiarly called *Grubs*. This is a very expressive name."

A man must not be ashamed to be called a *grub* in college, if he would shine in the world. — *Sketches of Williams College*, p. 76.

GRUB. To study hard; to be what is denominated a *grub*, or hard student. "The primary sense," says Dr. Webster, "is probably to rub, to rake, scrape, or scratch, as wild animals dig by scratching."

I can *grub out* a lesson in Latin or mathematics as well as the best of them. — *Amherst Indicator*, Vol. I. p. 223.

GUARDING. "The custom of *guarding* Freshmen," says a correspondent from Dartmouth College, "is comparatively a late one. Persons masked would go into another's room at night, and oblige him to do any thing they commanded him, as to get under his bed, sit with his feet in a pail of water," &c.

GULFING. In the University of Cambridge, England, "those

candidates for B. A. who, but for sickness or some other sufficient cause, might have obtained an honor, have their degree given them without examination, and thus avoid having their names inserted in the lists. This is called *Gulfing*." A degree taken in this manner is called "an Ægrotat Degree." — *Alma Mater*, Vol. II. pp. 60, 105.

I discovered that my name was nowhere to be found, — that I was *Gulfed*. — *Ibid.*, Vol. II. p. 97.

GUM. A trick; a deception. In use at Dartmouth College.

Gum is another word they have here. It means something like chaw. To say, "It 's all a *gum*," or "a regular chaw," is the same thing. — *The Dartmouth*, Vol. IV. p. 117.

The verb *to gum* is also in very common use; neither is confined to college.

He was speaking of the "moon hoax" which "*gummed*" so many learned philosophers. — *Yale Lit. Mag.*, Vol. XIV. p. 189.

GUMMATION. A trick; raillery.

Our reception to college ground was by no means the most hospitable, considering our unacquaintance with the manners of the place, for, as poor "Fresh," we soon found ourselves subject to all manner of sly tricks and "*gummations*" from our predecessors, the Sophs. — *A Tour through College*, Boston, 1832, p. 13.

GYP. A cant term for a servant at Cambridge, England, as *scout* is used at Oxford. Said to be a sportive application of γύψ, a vulture. — *Smart.*

The word *Gyp* very properly characterizes them. — *Gradus ad Cantab.*, p. 56.

It is sometimes spelled *Jip*, though probably by mistake.

My *Jip* brought one in this morning; faith! and told me I was focussed. — *Gent. Mag.*, 1794, p. 1085.

H.

HALL. A college or large edifice belonging to a collegiate institution. — *Webster.*

2. A collegiate body in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. In the former institution a hall differs from a college, in that halls are not incorporated; consequently whatever estate or other property they possess are held in trust by the University. In the latter, colleges and halls are synonymous. — *Cam. and Oxf. Calendars.*

"In Cambridge," says the author of the Collegian's Guide, "the halls stand on the same footing as the colleges, but at Oxford they did not, in my time, hold by any means so high a place in general estimation. Certainly those halls which admit the outcasts of other colleges, and of those alone I am now speaking, used to be precisely what one would expect to find them; indeed, I had rather that a son of mine should forego a university education altogether, than that he should have so sorry a counterfeit of academic advantages as one of these halls affords." — p. 172.

HARRY SOPHS, or Henry Sophisters; in reality Harisophs, a corruption of Erisophs (*ἐρισοφος, valde eruditus*). At Cambridge, England, students who have kept all the terms required for a law act, and hence are ranked as Bachelors of Law by courtesy. — *Gradus ad Cantab.*

See, also, Gentleman's Magazine, 1795, p. 818.

HARVARD WASHINGTON CORPS. From a memorandum on a fly leaf of an old Triennial Catalogue, it would appear that a military company was first established among the students of Harvard College about the year 1769, and that its first captain was Mr. William Wetmore, a graduate of the Class of 1770. The motto which it then assumed, and continued to bear through every period of its existence, was, "Tam Marti quam Mercurio." It was called at that time the Marti Mercurian Band. The prescribed uniform was a blue coat, the skirts turned with white, nankeen

breeches, white stockings, top-boots, and a cocked hat. This association continued for nearly twenty years from the time of its organization, but the chivalrous spirit which had called it into existence seems at the end of that time to have faded away. The last captain, it is believed, was Mr. Solomon Vose, a graduate of the class of 1787.

Under the auspices of Governor Gerry, in December of the year 1811, it was revived, and through his influence received a new loan of arms from the State, taking at the same time the name of the Harvard Washington Corps. In 1812, Mr. George Thacher was appointed its commander. The members of the company wore a blue coat, white vest, white pantaloons, white gaiters, a common black hat, and around the waist a white belt, which was always kept very neat, and to which were attached a bayonet and cartridge-box. The officers wore the same dress, with the exceptions of a sash instead of the belt, and a chapeau in place of the hat. Soon after this reorganization, in the fall of 1812, a banner, with the arms of the College on one side and the arms of the State on the other, was presented by the beautiful Miss Mellen, daughter of Judge Mellen of Cambridge, in the name of the ladies of that place. The presentation took place before the door of her father's house. Appropriate addresses were made, both by the fair donor and the captain of the company. Mr. Frisbie, a Professor in the College, who was at that time engaged to Miss Mellen, whom he afterwards married, recited on the occasion the following verses impromptu, which were received with great *eclat.*

"The standard 's victory's leading star,
'T is danger to forsake it;
How altered are the scenes of war,
They 're vanquished now who take it."

A writer in the Harvardiana, 1836, referring to this banner, says: "The gilded banner now moulders away in inglorious quiet, in the dusty retirement of a Senior Sophister's study. What a desecration for that 'flag by angel-hands to valor given'!" Within the last two years it has wholly disappeared from its accustomed resting-place. Though departed,

its memory will be ever dear to those who saw it in its better days, and under its shadow enjoyed many of the proudest moments of college life.

At its second organization, the company was one of the finest and best drilled in the State. The members were from the Senior and Junior Classes. The armory was in the fifth story of Hollis Hall. The regular time for exercise was after the evening commons. The drum would often beat before the meal was finished, and the students could then be seen rushing forth with the half-eaten biscuit, and at the same time buckling on their armor for the accustomed drill. They usually paraded on exhibition days, when the large concourse of people afforded an excellent opportunity for showing off their skill in military tactics and manœuvring. On the arrival of the news of the peace of 1815, it appears, from an interleaved almanac, that "the H. W. Corps paraded and fired a salute; Mr. Porter treated the company." Again, on the 12th of May, same year, "H. W. Corps paraded in Charlestown, saluted Com. Bainbridge, and returned by the way of Boston." The captain for that year, Mr. W. H. Moulton, dying, on the 6th of July, at five o'clock, P. M., "the class," says the same authority, "attended the funeral of Br. Moulton in Boston. The H. W. Corps attended in uniform, without arms, the ceremony of entombing their late Captain."

In the year 1825, it received a third loan of arms, and was again reorganized, admitting the members of all the classes to its ranks. From this period until the year 1834, very great interest was manifested in it, but a rebellion having broken out at that time among the students, and the guns of the company having been considerably damaged by being thrown from the windows of the armory, which was then in University Hall, the company was disbanded, and the arms were returned to the State.

The feelings with which it was regarded by the students generally cannot be better shown than by quoting from some of the publications in which reference is made to it. "Many are the grave discussions and entry caucuses," says

a writer in the Harvard Register, published in 1828, "to determine what favored few are to be graced with the sash and epaulets, and march as leaders in the martial band. Whilst these important canvassings are going on, it behooves even the humblest and meekest to beware how he buttons his coat, or stiffens himself to a perpendicular, lest he be more than suspected of aspiring to some military capacity. But the *Harvard Washington Corps* must not be passed over without further notice. Who can tell what eagerness fills its ranks on an Exhibition day? with what spirit and bounding step the glorious phalanx wheels into the College yard? with what exultation they mark their banner, as it comes floating on the breeze from Holworthy? And ah! who cannot tell how this spirit expires, — this exultation goes out, when the clerk calls again and again for the assessments." — p. 378.

A college poet has thus immortalized this distinguished band: —

"But see where yonder light-armed ranks advance! —
Their colors gleaming in the noonday glance, —
Their steps symphonious with the drum's deep notes,
While high the buoyant, breeze-borne banner floats!
O, let not allied hosts yon band deride!
'T is *Harvard Corps*, our bulwark and our pride!
Mark, how like one great whole, instinct with life,
They seem to woo the dangers of the strife!
Who would not brave the heat, the dust, the rain,
To march the leader of that valiant train?"

Harvard Register, p. 235.

Another has sung their requiem in the following strain: —

"That martial band, 'neath waving stripes and stars
Inscribed alike to Mercury and Mars,
Those gallant warriors in their dread array,
Who shook these halls, — O, where, alas! are they?
Gone! gone! and never to our ears shall come
The sounds of fife and spirit-stirring drum;
That war-worn banner slumbers in the dust,
Those bristling arms are dim with gathering rust;
That crested helm, — that glittering sword, — that plume,
Are laid to rest in reckless faction's tomb."

Winslow's Class Poem, 1835.

HAULED UP. In many colleges, one brought up before the Faculty is said to be *hauled up*.

HAZE. To trouble; to harass; to disturb. This word is used at Harvard College, to express the treatment which Freshmen sometimes receive from the higher classes, and especially from the Sophomores. It is used among sailors with the meanings, *to urge*, *to drive*, *to harass*, especially with labor. In his Dictionary of Americanisms, Mr. Bartlett says, "To haze round, is to go rioting about."

Be ready in fine to cut, to drink, to smoke, to swear, to *haze*, to dead, to spree, — in one word, to be a Sophomore. — *Oration before H. L. of I. O. of O. F.*, 1848, p. 11.

To him no orchard is unknown, — no grape-vine unappraised,
No farmer's hen-roost yet unrobbed, — no Freshman yet *unhazed!*
Poem before Y. H., 1849, p. 9.

'T is the Sophomores rushing the Freshmen to *haze*.
Poem before Iadma, 1850, p. 22

Never again
Leave unbolted your door when to rest you retire,
And, *unhazed* and unmartyred, you proudly may scorn
Those foes to all Freshmen who 'gainst thee conspire.
Ibid., p. 23.

The various means which are made use of in *hazing* the Freshmen are enumerated in part below. In the first passage, a Sophomore speaks in soliloquy.

I am a man,
Have human feelings, though mistaken Fresh
Affirmed I was a savage or a brute,
When I did dash cold water in their necks,
Discharged green squashes through their window panes,
And stript their beds of soft, luxurious sheets,
Placing instead harsh briers and rough sticks,
So that their sluggish bodies might not sleep,
Unroused by morning bell; or when perforce,
From leaden syringe, engine of fierce might,
I drave black ink upon their ruffle shirts,
Or drenched with showers of melancholy hue,
The new-fledged dickey peering o'er the stock,
Fit emblem of a young ambitious mind!
Harvardiana, Vol. III. p. 254.

A Freshman thus writes on the subject: —

The Sophs did nothing all the first fortnight but torment the Fresh, as they call us. They would come to our rooms with masks on, and frighten us dreadfully; and sometimes squirt water through our key-holes, or throw a whole pailful on to one of us from the upper windows. — *Harvardiana*, Vol. III. p. 76.

HEADS OF HOUSES. The masters of the different colleges in the English universities are so called.

HEADS OUT. At Princeton College, the cry when any thing occurs in the *Campus*. Used, also, to give the alarm when a professor or tutor is about to interrupt a spree.

See CAMPUS.

HIGH GO. A merry frolic, usually with drinking.

Songs of scholars in revelling roundelays,
Belched out with hickups at bacchanal Go,
Bellowed, till heaven's high concave rebound the lays,
Are all for college carousals too low.
Of dulness quite tired, with merriment fired,
And fully inspired with amity's glow,
With hate-drowning wine, boys, and punch all divine, boys,
The Juniors combine, boys, in friendly HIGH Go.

Classology, by William Biglow.

This word is now seldom used; the words *High* and *Go* are, however, often used separately with the same meaning as the compound. The phrase *to get high*, i. e. to become intoxicated, is allied with the above expression.

Or men "*get high*" by drinking abstract toddies?

Childe Harvard, p. 71.

HIGH STEWARD. In the English universities, an officer who has special power to hear and determine capital causes, according to the laws of the land and the privileges of the University, whenever a scholar is the party offending. He also holds the university *court-leet*, according to the established charter and custom. — *Oxf. and Cam. Cals.*

HISS. To condemn by hissing.

This is a favorite method, especially among students,

of expressing their disapprobation of any person or measure.

> I 'll tell you what; your crime is this,
> That, Touchy, you did scrape and *hiss*.
> *Rebelliad*, p. 45.
>
> Who will bully, scrape, and *hiss!*
> Who, I say, will do all this!
> Let him follow me. — *Ibid.*, p. 53.

HOAXING. At Princeton College, inducing new-comers to join the secret societies is called *hoaxing*.

HOBBY. A translation. Hobbies are used by some students in translating Latin, Greek, and other languages, who from this reason are said to ride, in contradistinction to others who learn their lessons by study, who are said to *dig* or *grub*. See PONY.

HOE IN. At Hamilton College, to strive vigorously; a metaphorical meaning, taken from labor with the hoe.

HOIST. It was formerly customary at Harvard College, when the Freshmen were used as servants, to report them to the Tutor, if they refused to go when sent on an errand; this complaint was called a *hoisting*, and the delinquent was said to be *hoisted*.

HOLD INS. At Bowdoin College, "near the commencement of each year," says a correspondent, "the Sophs are wont, on some particular evening, to attempt to '*hold in*' the Freshmen when coming out of prayers, generally producing quite a skirmish."

HOLLIS. Mr. Thomas Hollis of Lincoln's Inn, to whom, with many others of the same name, Harvard College is so much indebted, among other presents to its library, gave "sixty-four volumes of valuable books, curiously bound." To these reference is made in the following extract from the Gentleman's Magazine for September, 1781. "Mr. Hollis employed Mr. Pingo to cut a number of emblematical devices, such as the caduceus of Mercury, the wand of Æsculapius, the owl, the cap of liberty, &c.; and these

devices were to adorn the backs and sometimes the sides of books. When patriotism animated a work, instead of unmeaning ornaments on the binding, he adorned it with caps of liberty. When wisdom filled the page, the owl's majestic gravity bespoke its contents. The caduceus pointed out the works of eloquence, and the wand of Æsculapius was a signal of good medicine. The different emblems were used on the same book, when possessed of different merits, and to express his disapprobation of the whole or parts of any work, the figure or figures were reversed. Thus each cover exhibited a critique on the book, and was a proof that they were not kept for show, as he must read before he could judge. Read this, ye admirers of gilded books, and imitate."

HONORS. In American colleges, the principal honors are appointments as speakers at Exhibitions and Commencements. These are given for excellence in scholarship. The appointments for Exhibitions are different in different colleges. Those of Commencement do not vary so much. The following is a list of the appointments at Harvard College, in the order in which they are usually assigned: Valedictory Oration, called also *the* English Oration, Salutatory in Latin, English Orations, Dissertations, Disquisitions, and Essays. The salutatorian is not always the second scholar in the class, but must be the best, or, in case this distinction is enjoyed by the valedictorian, the second-best Latin scholar. Latin or Greek poems or orations or English poems sometimes form a part of the exercises, and may be assigned, as are the other appointments, to persons in the first part of the class. At Yale College the order is as follows: Valedictory Oration, Salutatory in Latin, Philosophical Orations, Orations, Dissertations, Disputations, and Colloquies. A person who receives the appointment of a Colloquy can either write or speak in a colloquy, or write a poem. Any other appointee can also write a poem. Other colleges usually adopt one or the other of these arrangements, or combine the two.

HOOD. An ornamental fold that hangs down the back of a graduate, to mark his degree. — *Johnson.*

> My head with ample square-cap crown,
> And deck with *hood* my shoulders.
> *The Student*, Vol. I. p. 349, Oxf. and Cam.

HORN-BLOWING. At Princeton College, the students often provide themselves at night with horns, bugles, &c., climb the trees in the Campus, and set up a blowing which is continued as long as prudence and safety allow.

HOUSE. A college. The word was formerly used with this signification in Harvard and Yale Colleges.

> If any scholar shall transgress any of the laws of God, or the *House*, he shall be liable, &c. — *Quincy's Hist. Harv. Univ.*, Vol. I. p. 517.

> If detriment come by any out of the society, then those officers [the butler and cook] themselves shall be responsible to the *House*. — *Ibid.*, Vol. I. p. 583.

A member of the college was also called a *Member of the House.*

> The steward is to see that one third part be reserved of all the payments to him by the *members of the House* quarterly made. — *Quincy's Hist. Harv. Univ.*, Vol. I. p. 582.

A College officer was called an *Officer of the House.*

> The steward shall be bound to give an account of the necessary disbursements which have been issued out to the steward himself, butler, cook, or any other *officer of the House.* — *Quincy's Hist. Harv. Univ.*, Vol. I. p. 582.

> Neither shall the butler or cook suffer any scholar or scholars whatever, except the Fellows, Masters of Art, Fellow-commoners, or *officers of the House*, to come into the butteries, &c. — *Ibid.*, Vol. I. p. 584.

Before the year 1708, the term *Fellows of the House* was applied, at Harvard College, both to the members of the Corporation, and to the instructors who did not belong to the Corporation. The equivocal meaning of this title was noticed by President Leverett, for, in his duplicate record of the proceedings of the Corporation and the Overseers, he designates certain persons to whom he refers as "Fellows

of the House, i. e. of the Corporation." Soon after this, an attempt was made to distinguish between these two classes of Fellows, and in 1711 the distinction was settled, when one Whiting, "who had been for several years known as Tutor and 'Fellow of the House,' but had never in consequence been deemed or pretended to be a member of the Corporation, was admitted to a seat in that board." — *Quincy's Hist. Harv. Univ.*, Vol. I. pp. 278, 279.

At Yale College, those are called *Scholars of the House* who, by superiority in scholarship, become entitled to receive the income arising from certain foundations established for the purpose of promoting learning and literature. In some cases the recipient is required to remain at New Haven for a specified time, and pursue a course of study under the direction of the Faculty of the College. — *Sketches of Yale Coll.*, p. 86. *Laws of Yale Coll.*

2. "The *scholar of the house*," says President Woolsey, in his Historical Discourse, — "*scholaris ædilitus* of the Latin laws, — before the institution of Berkeley's scholarships which had the same title, was a kind of ædile appointed by the President and Tutors to inspect the public buildings, and answered in a degree to the Inspector known to our present laws and practice. He was not to leave town until the Friday after Commencement, because in that week more than usual damage was done to the buildings." — p. 43.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. At Union College, the members of the Junior Class compose what is called the *House of Representatives*, a body organized after the manner of the national House, for the purpose of becoming acquainted with the forms and manner of legislation. The following account has been funished by a member of that College.

"At the end of the third term, Sophomore year, when the members of that class are looking forward to the honors awaiting them, comes off the initiation to the House. The Friday of the tenth week is the day usually selected for the occasion. On the afternoon of that day the Sophomores

assemble in the Junior recitation-room, and, after organizing themselves by the appointment of a chairman, are waited upon by a committee of the House of Representatives of the Junior Class, who announce that they are ready to proceed with the initiation, and occasionally dilate upon the importance and responsibility of the future position of the Sophomores.

"The invitation thus given is accepted, and the class, headed by the committee, proceeds to the Representatives' Hall. On their arrival, the members of the House retire, and the incoming members, under the direction of the committee, arrange themselves around the platform of the Speaker, all in the room at the same time rising in their seats. The Speaker of the House now addresses the Sophomores, announcing to them their election to the high position of Representatives, and exhorting them to discharge well all their duties to their constituents and their common country. He closes, by stating it to be their first business to elect the officers of the House.

"The election of Speaker, Vice-Speaker, Clerk, and Treasurer by ballot then follows, two tellers being appointed by the Chair. The Speaker is elected for one year, and must be one of the Faculty; the other officers hold only during the ensuing term. The Speaker, however, is never expected to be present at the meetings of the House, with the exception of that at the beginning of each term session, so that the whole duty of presiding falls on the Vice-Speaker. This is the only meeting of the *new* House during that term.

"On the second Friday afternoon of the fall term, the Speaker usually delivers an inaugural address, and soon after leaves the chair to the Vice-Speaker, who then announces the representation from the different States, and also the list of committees. The members are apportioned by him according to population, each State having at least one, and some two or three, as the number of the Junior Class may allow. The committees are constituted in the manner common to the National House, the number of each, however, being less. Business then follows, as described in Jeffer-

son's Manual; petitions, remonstrances, resolutions, reports, debates, and all the 'toggery' of legislation come on in regular, or rather irregular succession. The exercises, as may be well conceived, furnish an excellent opportunity for improvement in parliamentary tactics and political oratory."

See SENATE.

HUMANIST. One who pursues the study of the *humanities* (*literæ humaniores*), or polite literature; a term used in various European universities, especially the Scotch. — *Brande.*

HUMANITY, *pl.* HUMANITIES. In the plural signifying grammar, rhetoric, the Latin and Greek languages, and poetry; for teaching which there are professors in the English and Scotch universities. — *Encyc.*

HYPHENUTE. At Princeton College, the aristocratic or would-be aristocratic in dress, manners, &c., are called *Hyphenutes.* Used both as a noun and adjective. Same as Οἱ Ἄριστοι, q. v.

I.

ILLUMINATE. To interline with a translation. Students *illuminate* a book when they write between the printed lines a translation of the text. *Illuminated* books are preferred by good judges to ponies or hobbies, as the text and translation in them are brought nearer to one another. The idea of calling books thus prepared, *illuminated*, is taken partly from the meaning of the word *illuminate*, to adorn with ornamental letters, substituting, however, in this case, useful for ornamental, and partly from one of its other meanings, to throw light on, as on obscure subjects.

IMPOSITION. In the English universities, a supernumerary exercise enjoined on students as a punishment.

Minor offences are punished by rustication, and those of a more trivial nature by fines, or by literary tasks, here termed *Impositions*. — *Oxford Guide*, p. 149.

Literary tasks called *impositions*, or frequent compulsive attendances on tedious and unimproving exercises in a college hall. — *T. Warton, Minor Poems of Milton*, p. 432.

Impositions are of various lengths. For missing chapel, about one hundred lines to copy; for missing a lecture, the lecture to translate. This is the measure for an occasional offence. . . . . For coming in late at night repeatedly, or for any offence nearly deserving rustication, I have known a whole book of Thucydides given to translate, or the Ethics of Aristotle to analyze, when the offender has been a good scholar, while others, who could only do mechanical work, have had a book of Euclid to write out.

Long *impositions* are very rarely *barberized*. When college tutors intend to be severe, which is very seldom, they are not to be trifled with.

At Cambridge, *impositions* are not always in writing, but sometimes two or three hundred lines to repeat by heart. This is ruin to the barber. — *Collegian's Guide*, pp. 159, 160.

See BARBER.

INCEPT. To take the degree of Master of Arts.

They may nevertheless take the degree of M. A. at the usual period, by putting their names on the *College boards* a few days previous to *incepting*. — *Cambridge Calendar*.

INCEPTOR. One who has proceeded to the degree of A. M., but who, not enjoying all the privileges of A. M. until the Commencement, is in the mean time termed an Inceptor.

Used in the English universities, and formerly at Harvard College.

And, in case any of the Sophisters, Questionists, or *Inceptors* fail in the premises required at their hands, ... they shall be deferred to the following year. — *Laws of* 1650, *in Quincy's Hist. Harv. Univ.*, Vol. I. p. 518.

The Admissio *Inceptorum* was as follows: "Admitto te ad secundum gradum in artibus pro more Academiarum in Angliâ: tibique trado hunc librum unâ cum potestate publicè profitendi, ubicunque ad hoc munus publicè evocatus fueris. — *Ibid.*, Vol. I. p. 580.

INDIAN SOCIETY. At the Collegiate Institute of Indiana, a society of smokers was established, in the year 1837, by an Indian named Zachary Colbert, and called the Indian Society. The members and those who have been invited to join the society, to the number of sixty or eighty, are accustomed to meet in a small room, ten feet by eighteen; all are obliged to smoke, and he who first desists is required to pay for the cigars smoked at that meeting.

INDIGO. At Dartmouth College, a member of the party called the Blues. The same as a BLUE, which see.

The Rowes, years ago, used to room in Dartmouth Hall, though none room there now, and so they made up some verses. Here is one.

"Hurrah for Dartmouth Hall!
Success to every student
That rooms in Dartmouth Hall,
Unless he be an *Indigo*,
Then, no success at all."

The Dartmouth, Vol. IV. p. 117.

INITIATION. Secret societies exist in almost all the colleges in the United States, which require those who are admitted to pass through certain ceremonies called the initiation. This fact is often made use of to deceive Freshmen, upon their entrance into college, who are sometimes initiated into societies which have no existence, and again into societies where initiation is not necessary for membership.

A correspondent from Dartmouth College writes as follows: "I believe several of the colleges have various exercises of *initiating* Freshmen. Ours is done by the 'United Fraternity,' one of our library societies (they are neither of them secret), which gives out word that the *initiation* is a fearful ceremony. It is simply every kind of operation that can be contrived to terrify and annoy, and make fun of Freshmen, who do not find out for some time that it is not the necessary and serious ceremony of making them members of the society."

In the University of Virginia, students on entering are sometimes initiated into the ways of college life by very

novel and unique ceremonies, an account of which has been furnished by a graduate of that institution. "The first thing, by way of admitting the novitiate to all the mysteries of college life, is to require of him in an official communication, under apparent signature of one of the Professors, a written list, tested under oath, of the entire number of his shirts and other necessary articles in his wardrobe. The list he is requested to commit to memory, and be prepared for an examination on it, before the Faculty, at some specified hour. This the new-comer usually passes with due satisfaction, and no little trepidation, in the presence of an august assemblage of his student Professors. He is now remanded to his room to take his bed, and to rise about midnight bell for breakfast. The 'Callithumpians' (in this Institution a regularly organized company), 'Squallinaders,' or 'Masquers,' perform their part during the livelong night with instruments 'harsh thunder grating' to insure to the poor youth a sleepless night, and give him full time to con over and curse in his heart the miseries of a college existence. Our fellow-comrade is now up, dressed, and washed, perhaps two hours in advance of the first light of dawn, and under the guidance of a *posse comitatus* of older students is kindly conducted to his morning meal. A long alley, technically 'Green Alley,' terminating with a brick wall, informing all, 'Thus far shalt thou go, and no farther,' is pointed out to him, with directions 'to follow his nose and keep straight ahead.' Of course the unsophisticated finds himself completely nonplused, and gropes his way back, amidst the loud vociferations of 'Go it, green un!' With due apologies for the treatment he has received, and violent denunciations against the former *posse* for their unheard-of insolence towards the gentleman, he is now placed under different guides, who volunteer their services 'to see him through.' Suffice it to be said, that he is again egregiously 'taken in,' being deposited in the Rotunda or Lecture-room, and told to ring for whatever he wants, either coffee or hot biscuit, but particularly enjoined not to leave without special permission from one of the Faculty. The length of his sojourn in this

place, where he is finally left, is of course in proportion to his state of verdancy."

INSPECTOR OF THE COLLEGE. At Yale College, a person appointed to ascertain, inspect, and estimate all damages done to the College buildings and appurtenances, whenever required by the President. All repairs, additions, and alterations are made under his inspection, and he is also authorized to determine whether the College chambers are fit for the reception of the students. Formerly the same office existed in Harvard College, and was held by one of the members of the College government. His duty was to examine the state of the College public buildings, and also at stated times to examine the exterior and interior of the buildings occupied by the students, and to cause such repairs to be made as were in his opinion proper. The same duties are now performed by the *Superintendent of Public Buildings.* — *Laws Yale Coll.*, 1837, p. 22. *Laws Harv. Coll.*, 1814, p. 58, and 1848, p. 29.

INTERLINEAR. A printed book, with a written translation between the lines. The same as an *illuminated* book; for an account of which, see under ILLUMINATE.

> Then devotes himself to study, with a steady, earnest zeal,
> And scorns an *Interlinear*, or a Pony's meek appeal.
> *Poem before Iadma*, 1850, p. 20.

Sometimes written *Interliner*.

> Ponies, *Interliners*, Ticks, Screws, and Deads (these are all college verbalities) were all put under contribution. — *A Tour through College*, p. 25. Boston, 1832.

INTONITANS BOLUS. Greek, βῶλος, a lump. Latin, *bolus*, a bit, a morsel. English, *bolus*, a mass of any thing made into a large pill. It may be translated *a thundering pill.* At Harvard College, the *Intonitans Bolus* was a great cane or club which was given nominally to the strongest fellow in the graduating class; "but really," says a correspondent, "to the greatest bully," and thus was transmitted, as an entailed estate, to the Samsons of College. If any one felt that he had been wronged in not receiving this emblem

of valor, he was permitted to take it from its possessor if he could. In later years the club presented a very curious appearance; being almost entirely covered with the names of those who had held it, carved on its surface in letters of all imaginable shapes and descriptions. It has disappeared within the last ten or fifteen years, and its hiding-place, even if it is in existence, is not known.

See BULLYISM.

J.

JACK-KNIFE. At Harvard College it has long been the custom for the ugliest member of the Senior Class to receive from his classmates a *Jack-knife*, as a reward or consolation for the plainness of his features. In former times, it was transmitted from class to class, its possessor in the graduating class presenting it to the one who was deemed the ugliest in the class next below.

Mr. William Biglow, a member of the class of 1794, the recipient for that year of the Jack-knife, —in an article under the head of "Omnium Gatherum," published in the Federal Orrery, April 27, 1795, entitled, "A Will: Being the last words of CHARLES CHATTERBOX, Esq., late worthy and much lamented member of the Laughing Club of Harvard University, who departed college life, June 21, 1794, in the twenty-first year of his age," — presents this *transmittendum* to his successor, with the following words: —

> "*Item.* C—— P——s* has my knife,
> During his natural college life;
> That knife, which ugliness inherits,
> And due to his superior merits,

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* Charles Prentiss, who when this was written was a member of the Junior Class. Both he and Mr. Biglow were fellows of "infinite jest," and were noted for the superiority of their talents and intellect.

And when from Harvard he shall steer,
I order him to leave it here,
That 't may from class to class descend,
Till time and ugliness shall end."

Mr. Prentiss, in the autumn of 1795, soon after graduating, commenced the publication of the Rural Repository, at Leominster, Mass. In one of the earliest numbers of this paper, following the example of Mr. Biglow, he published his will, which Mr. Paine, the editor of the Federal Orrery, immediately transferred to his columns with this introductory note: — "Having, in the second number of 'Omnium Gatherum' presented to our readers the last will and testament of Charles Chatterbox, Esq., of witty memory, wherein the said Charles, now deceased, did lawfully bequeathe to Ch——s Pr——s the celebrated 'Ugly Knife,' to be by him transmitted, at his college demise, to the next succeeding candidate; * * * * and whereas the said Ch——s Pr——s, on the 21st of June last, departed his aforesaid college life, thereby leaving to the inheritance of his successor the valuable legacy which his illustrious friend had bequeathed, as an entailed estate, to the poets of the university, — we have thought proper to insert a full, true, and attested copy of the will of the last deceased heir, in order that the world may be furnished with a correct genealogy of this renowned *Jack-knife*, whose pedigree will become as illustrious in after time as the family of the 'Rolles,' and which will be celebrated by future wits as the most formidable *weapon* of modern genius."

That part of the will only is here inserted which refers particularly to the Knife. It is as follows: —

I — I say I, now make this will;
Let those whom I assign fulfil.
I give, grant, render, and convey
My goods and chattels thus away;
That *honor of a college life*,
That celebrated Ugly Knife,
Which predecessor Sawney * orders,
Descending to time's utmost borders,

* Mr. Biglow was known in college by the name of Sawney,

To *noblest bard* of *homeliest phiz*,
To have and hold and use, as his;
I now present C——s P——y S——r,*
To keep with his poetic lumber,
To scrape his quid, and make a split,
To point his pen for sharpening wit;
And order that he ne'er abuse
Said ugly knife, in dirtier use,
And let said CHARLES, that best of writers,
In prose satiric skilled to bite us,
And equally in verse delight us,
Take special care to keep it clean
From unpoetic hands, — I ween.
And when those walls, the muses' seat,
Said S——r is obliged to quit,
Let some one of APOLLO's firing,
To such heroic joys aspiring,
Who long has borne a poet's name,
With said Knife cut his way to fame."

See *Buckingham's Reminiscences*, Vol. II. pp. 231, 270.

Tradition asserts that the original Jack-knife was terminated at one end of the handle by a large blade, and at the other by a projecting piece of iron to which a chain of the same metal was attached, and that it was customary to carry it in the pocket fastened by this chain to some part of the person. When this was lost, and the custom of transmitting the Knife went out of fashion, the class, guided by no rule but that of their own fancy, were accustomed to present any thing in the shape of a knife, whether oyster or case, it made no difference. In one instance a wooden one was given, and was immediately burned by the person who received it. At present the Jack-knife is voted to the ugliest member of the Senior Class at the meeting for the election of officers for Class Day, and the sum appropriated for its purchase varies in different years from fifty cents to twenty dollars. The custom of presenting the Jack-knife is one of the most

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and was thus frequently addressed by his familiar friends in after life.

* Charles Pinckney Sumner, afterwards a lawyer in Boston, and for many years sheriff of the county of Suffolk.

amusing of those which have come down to us from the past, and if any conclusion may be drawn from the interest which is now manifested in its observance, it is safe to infer, in the words of the poet, that it will continue

"Till time and ugliness shall end."

In the Collegiate Institute of Indiana, a Jack-knife is given to the greatest liar, as a reward of merit.

JOE. A name given at Yale and Hamilton Colleges to a privy. The following account of *Joe-Burning* is by a correspondent from Hamilton College: — "On the night of the 5th of November, every year, the Sophomore Class burn 'Joe.' A large pile is made of rails, logs, and light wood, in the form of a triangle. The space within is filled level to the top, with all manner of combustibles. A 'Joe' is then sought for by the class, carried from its foundations on a rude bier, and placed on this pile. The interior is filled with wood and straw, surrounding a barrel of tar placed in the middle, over all of which gallons of turpentine are thrown, and then set fire to. From the top of the lofty hill on which the College buildings are situated, this fire can be seen for twenty miles around. The Sophomores are all disguised in the most odd and grotesque dresses. A ring is formed around the burning 'Joe,' and a chant is sung. Horses of the neighbors are obtained and ridden indiscriminately, without saddle or bridle. The burning continues usually until daylight."

Ponamus Convivium
Josephi in locum,
Et id uremus.
Convivii Exsequiæ, Hamilton Coll., 1850.

JUN. Abbreviated for Junior.

The target for all the venomed darts of rowdy Sophs, magnificent *Juns*, and lazy Senes. — *The Yale Banger*, Nov. 10, 1846.

JUNIOR. One in the third year of his collegiate course in an American college, formerly called JUNIOR SOPHISTER.

See SOPHISTER.

2. One in the first year of his course at a theological seminary. — *Webster.*

JUNIOR. Noting the third year of the collegiate course in American colleges, or the first year in the theological seminaries. — *Webster.*

JUNIOR APPOINTMENTS. At Yale College, there appears yearly, in the papers conducted by the students, a burlesque imitation of the regular appointments of the Junior exhibition. These mock appointments are generally of a satirical nature, referring to peculiarities of habits, character, or manners. The following, taken from some of the Yale newspapers, may be considered as specimens of the subjects usually assigned. Philosophical Oration, given to one distinguished for a certain peculiarity ; subject, " The Advantage of a Great Breadth of Base." Latin Oration, to a vain person ; subject, " Amor Sui." Dissertations: to a meddling person ; subject, " The Busybody " ; to a poor punster, subject, " Diseased Razors " ; to a poor scholar, subject, " Flunk on, — flunk ever." Colloquy, to a joker whose wit was not estimated ; subject, " Unappreciated Facetiousness."

See Mock Part.

JUNIOR BACHELOR. One who is in his first year after taking the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

No *Junior Bachelor* shall continue in the College after the commencement in the Summer vacation. — *Laws of Harv. Coll.*, 1798, p. 19.

K.

KEEP. To lodge, live, dwell, or inhabit. This word, though formerly used extensively, is now confined to colleges and universities.

Inquire of any body you meet in the court of a college at Cambridge your way to Mr. A——'s room, you will be told that he *keeps* on such a staircase, up so many pair of stairs, door to the right or left. — *Forby's Vocabulary*, Vol. II. p. 178.

He said I ought to have asked for his rooms, or inquired where he *kept*. — *Gent. Mag.*, 1795, p. 118.

Dr. Johnson, in his Dictionary, cites this very apposite passage from Shakspeare: "Knock at the study where they say he keeps." Mr. Pickering, in his Vocabulary, says of the word: "This is noted as an Americanism in the Monthly Anthology, Vol. V. p. 428. It is less used now than formerly."

To keep an act, in the English universities, "to perform an exercise in the public schools preparatory to the proceeding in degrees." The phrase was formerly in use in Harvard College. In an account in the Mass. Hist. Coll., Vol. I. p. 245, entitled New England's First Fruits, is the following in reference to that institution: "The students of the first classis that have beene these foure yeeres trained up in University learning, and are approved for their manners, as they have *kept their publick Acts* in former yeeres, ourselves being present at them; so have they lately *kept two solemn Acts* for their Commencement."

To keep Chapel, in colleges, to attend Divine services, which are there performed daily.

"As you have failed to *make up your number* of chapels the last two weeks," such are the very words of the Dean, "you will, if you please, *keep every chapel* till the end of term." — *Household Words*, Vol. II. p. 161.

To keep a term, in universities, is to reside during a term. — *Webster*.

KITCHEN-HATCH. A half-door between the kitchen and the hall in colleges and old mansions. At Harvard College, the students in former times received at the *kitchen-hatch* their food for the evening meal, which they were allowed to eat in the yard or at their rooms. At the same place the waiters also took the food which they carried to the tables.

The waiters when the bell rings at meal-time shall take the victuals at the *kitchen-hatch*, and carry the same to the several tables for which they are designed. — *Laws Harv. Coll.*, 1798, p. 41.

See BUTTERY-HATCH.

KNOCK IN. A phrase used at Oxford, and thus explained in the Collegian's Guide : " *Knocking in* late, or coming into college after eleven or twelve o'clock, is punished frequently with being ' confined to gates,' or being forbidden to ' *knock in* ' or come in after nine o'clock for a week or more, sometimes all the term." — p. 161.

KNUCKS. From KNUCKLES. At some of the Southern colleges, a game at marbles called *Knucks* is a common diversion among the students.

L.

LANDSMANNSCHAFT. German. The name of an association of students in German universities.

LAP-EAR. At Washington College, Penn., students of a religious character are called *lap-ears* or *donkeys*. The opposite class are known by the common name of *bloods*.

LATIN SPOKEN AT COLLEGES. At our older American colleges students were formerly required to be able to speak and write Latin before admission, and to continue the use of it after they had become members. In his History of Harvard University, Quincy remarks on this subject : —

" At a period when Latin was the common instrument of communication among the learned, and the official language of statesmen, great attention was naturally paid to this branch of education. Accordingly, ' to speak true Latin, both in prose and verse,' was made an essential requisite for admission. Among the ' Laws and Liberties ' of the College we also find the following : ' The scholars *shall never use their mother tongue*, except that, in public exercises of oratory or such like, they be called to make them in English.' This law appears upon the records of the College in the

Latin as well as in the English language. The terms in the former are indeed less restrictive and more practical: 'Scholares vernaculâ linguâ, *intra Collegii limites*, nullo pretextu utentur.' There is reason to believe that those educated at the College, and destined for the learned professions, acquired an adequate acquaintance with the Latin, and those destined to become divines, with the Greek and Hebrew. In other respects, although the sphere of instruction was limited, it was sufficient for the age and country, and amply supplied all their purposes and wants." — Vol. I. pp. 193, 194.

By the laws of 1734, the undergraduates were required to "declaim publicly in the hall, in one of the three learned languages; and in no other without leave or direction from the President." The observance of this rule seems to have been first laid aside, when, "at an Overseers' meeting at the College, April 27th, 1756, John Vassall, Jonathan Allen, Tristram Gilman, Thomas Toppan, Edward Walker, Samuel Barrett presented themselves before the Board, and pronounced in the respective characters assigned them a dialogue in *the English tongue*, translated from Castalio, and then withdrew." — *Peirce's Hist. Harv. Univ.*, p. 240.

The first English Oration was spoken by Mr. Jedediah Huntington in the year 1763, and the first English Poem by Mr. John Davis in 1781.

In reference to this subject as connected with Yale College, President Woolsey remarks, in his Historical Discourse: —

"With regard to practice in the learned languages, particularly the Latin, it is prescribed that 'no scholar shall use the English tongue in the College with his fellow-scholars, unless he be called to a public exercise proper to be attended in the English tongue, but scholars in their chambers, and when they are together, shall talk Latin.'" — p. 59.

"The fluent use of Latin was acquired by the great body of the students; nay, certain phrases were caught up by the very cooks in the kitchen. Yet it cannot be said that elegant Latin was either spoken or written. There was not, it would appear, much practice in writing this language,

except on the part of those who were candidates for Berkleian prizes. And the extant specimens of Latin discourses written by the officers of the College in the past century are not eminently Ciceronian in their style. The speaking of Latin, which was kept up as the College dialect in rendering excuses for absences, in syllogistic disputes, and in much of the intercourse between the officers and students, became nearly extinct about the time of Dr. Dwight's accession. And at the same period syllogistic disputes as distinguished from forensic seem to have entirely ceased." — p. 62.

The following story is from the Sketches of Yale College. "In former times, the students were accustomed to assemble together to render excuses for absence in Latin. One of the Presidents was in the habit of answering to almost every excuse presented, 'Ratio non sufficit' (The reason is not sufficient). On one occasion, a young man who had died a short time previous was called upon for an excuse. Some one answered, 'Mortuus est' (He is dead). 'Ratio non sufficit,' repeated the grave President, to the infinite merriment of his auditors." — p. 182.

The story is current of one of the old Presidents of Harvard College, that, wishing to have a dog that had strayed in at evening prayers driven out of the Chapel, he exclaimed, half in Latin and half in English, "Exclude canem et shut the door." It is also related that a Freshman who had been shut up in the buttery by some Sophomores, and had on that account been absent from a recitation, when called upon with a number of others to render an excuse, not knowing how to express his ideas in Latin, replied in as learned a manner as possible, hoping that his answer would pass as Latin, "Shut m' up in t' Buttery."

See Non Paravi and Non Valui.

LAUREATE. To honor with a degree in the university, and a present of a wreath of laurel. — *Warton.*

LAUREATION. The act of conferring a degree in the university, together with a wreath of laurel; an honor bestowed on those who excelled in writing verse. This was an an-

cient practice at Oxford, from which, probably, originated the denomination of *poet laureate.* — *Warton.*

The laurel crown, according to Brande, "was customarily given at the universities in the Middle Ages to such persons as took degrees in grammar and rhetoric, of which poetry formed a branch; whence, according to some authors, the term Baccalaureatus has been derived." The academical custom of bestowing the laurel, and the court custom, were distinct until the former was abolished. The last instance in which the laurel was bestowed in the universities, was in the reign of Henry the Eighth.

LAWS. In early times the laws in the oldest colleges in the United States were as often in Latin as in English. They were usually in manuscript, and the students were required to make copies for themselves on entering college. The Rev. Henry Dunster, who was the first President of Harvard College, formed the first code of laws for the College. They were styled, "The Laws, Liberties, and Orders of Harvard College, confirmed by the Overseers and President of the College in the years 1642, 1643, 1644, 1645, and 1646, and published to the scholars for the perpetual preservation of their welfare and government." Referring to him, Quincy says: "Under his administration, the first code of laws was formed; rules of admission, and the principles on which degrees should be granted, were established; and scholastic forms, similar to those customary in the English universities, were adopted; many of which continue, with little variation, to be used at the present time." — *Hist. Harv. Univ.*, Vol. I. p. 15.

In 1732, the laws were revised, and it was voted that they should all be in Latin, and that each student should have a copy, which he was to write out for himself and subscribe. In 1790, they were again revised and printed in English, since which time many editions have been issued.

Of the laws of Yale College, President Woolsey gives the following account, in his Historical Discourse before the Graduates of that institution, Aug. 14, 1850. "In the very first year of the legal existence of the College, we find the

Trustees ordaining, that, ' until they should provide further, the Rector or Tutors should make use of the orders and institutions of Harvard College, for the instructing and ruling of the collegiate school, so far as they should judge them suitable, and wherein the Trustees had not at that meeting made provision.' The regulations then made by the Trustees went no farther than to provide for the religious education of the College, and to give to the College officers the power of imposing extraordinary school exercises or degradation in the class. The earliest known laws of the College belong to the years 1720 and 1726, and are in manuscript; which is explained by the custom that every Freshman, on his admission, was required to write off a copy of them for himself, to which the admittatur of the officers was subscribed. In the year 1745 a new revision of the laws was completed, which exists in manuscript; but the first printed code was in Latin, and issued from the press of T. Green at New London, in 1748. Various editions, with sundry changes in them, appeared between that time and the year 1774, when the first edition in English saw the light.

" It is said of this edition that it was printed by particular order of the legislature. That honorable body, being importuned to extend aid to the College, not long after the time when President Clap's measures had excited no inconsiderable ill-will, demanded to see the laws; and accordingly a bundle of the Latin laws, — the only ones in existence, — were sent over to the State-House. Not admiring legislation in a dead language, and being desirous to pry into the mysteries which it sealed up from some of the members, they ordered the code to be translated. From that time the numberless editions of the laws have all been in the English tongue." — pp. 45, 46.

The College of William and Mary, which was founded in 1693, imitated in its laws and customs the English universities, but especially the University of Oxford. The other colleges which were founded before the Revolution, viz. New Jersey College, Columbia College, Pennsylvania University, Brown University, Dartmouth, and Rutgers College,

"generally imitated Harvard in the order of classes, the course of studies, the use of text-books, and the manner of instruction." — *Am. Quart. Reg.*, Vol. XV. 1843, p. 426.

The colleges which were founded after the Revolution compiled their laws, in a great measure, from those of the above-named colleges.

LEATHER MEDAL. At Harvard College, the *Leather Medal* was formerly bestowed upon the *laziest* fellow in College. He was to be last at recitation, last at commons, seldom at morning prayers, and always asleep in church.

LECTURE. A discourse *read*, as the derivation of the word implies, by a professor to his pupils; more generally it is applied to every species of instruction communicated *vivâ voce*. — *Brande.*

In American colleges, lectures form a part of the collegiate instruction, especially during the last two years, in the latter part of which, in some colleges, they divide the time nearly equally with recitations.

2. A rehearsal of a lesson. — *Eng. Univ.*

LEM. At Williams College, a privy.

LETTER HOME. A writer in the American Literary Magazine, thus explains and remarks upon the custom of punishing students by sending a letter to their parents: — "In some institutions, there is what is called the '*letter home*,' — which, however, in justice to professors and tutors in general, we ought to say, is a punishment inflicted upon parents for sending their sons to college, rather than upon delinquent students. A certain number of absences from matins or vespers, or from recitations, entitles the culprit to a heart-rending epistle, addressed, not to himself, but to his anxious father or guardian at home. The document is always conceived in a spirit of severity, in order to make it likely to take effect. It is meant to be impressive, less by the heinousness of the offence upon which it is predicated, than by the pregnant terms in which it is couched. It often creates a misery and anxiety far away from the place wherein it is

indited, not because it is understood, but because it is misunderstood and exaggerated by the recipient. While the student considers it a farcical proceeding, it is a leaf of tragedy to fathers and mothers. Then the thing is explained. The offence is sifted. The father finds out that less than a dozen morning naps are all that is necessary to bring about this stupendous correspondence. The moral effect of the act of discipline is neutralized, and the parent is perhaps too glad, at finding his anxiety all but groundless, to denounce the puerile, infant-school system, which he has been made to comprehend by so painful a process." — Vol. IV. p. 402.

Avaunt, ye terrific dreams of "failures," "conditions," "*letters home*," and "admonitions." — *Yale Lit. Mag.*, Vol. III. p. 407.

The birch twig sprouts into — *letters home* and dismissions. — *Ibid.*, Vol. XIII. p. 369.

But if they, capricious through long indulgence, did not choose to get up, what then? Why, absent marks and *letters home*. — *Yale Banger*, Oct. 22, 1847.

LICET MIGRARI. Latin; literally, *it is permitted him to be removed*. In the University of Cambridge, England, a permission to leave one's college. This differs from the Bene Discessit, for although you may leave with consent, it by no means follows in this case that you have the approbation of the Master and Fellows so to do. — *Gradus ad Cantab.*

LITTLE-GO. In the English universities, a cant name for a public examination about the middle of the course, which, being less strict and less important in its consequences than the final one, has received this appellation. — *Lyell.*

Whether a regular attendance on the lecture of the college would secure me a qualification against my first public examination; which is here called *the Little-go*. — *The Etonian*, Vol. II. p. 283.

Also called at Oxford *Smalls*, or *Small-go*.

You must be prepared with your list of books, your testamur for Responsions (by Undergraduates called "*Little-go*" or "*Smalls*"), and also your certificate of matriculation. — *Collegian's Guide*, p. 241.

See RESPONSION.

LIBERTY TREE. At Harvard College, a tree which formerly stood between Massachusetts and Harvard Halls received, about the year 1760, the name of the Liberty Tree, on an occasion which is mentioned in Hutchinson's posthumous volume of the History of Massachusetts Bay. "The spirit of liberty," says he, "spread where it was not intended. The Undergraduates at Harvard College had been long used to make excuses for absence from prayers and college exercises; pretending detention at their chambers by their parents, or friends, who come to visit them. The tutors came into an agreement not to admit such excuses, unless the scholar came to the tutor, before prayers or college exercises, and obtained leave to be absent. This gave such offence, that the scholars met in a body, under and about a great tree, to which they gave the name of the *tree of liberty!* There they came into several resolves in favor of liberty; one of them, that the rule or order of the tutors was *unconstitutional.* The windows of some of the tutors were broken soon after, by persons unknown. Several of the scholars were suspected, and examined. One of them falsely reported that he had been confined without victuals or drink, in order to compel him to a confession; and another declared, that he had seen him under this confinement. This caused an attack upon the tutors, and brickbats were thrown into the room, where they had met together in the evening, through the windows. Three or four of the rioters were discovered and expelled. The three junior classes went to the President and desired to give up their chambers, and to leave the college. The fourth class, which was to remain but about three months, and then to be admitted to their degrees, applied to the President for a recommendation to the college in Connecticut, that they might be admitted there. The Overseers of the College met on the occasion, and, by a vigorous exertion of the powers with which they were intrusted, strengthened the hands of the President and tutors, by confirming the expulsions, and declaring their resolution to support the subordinate government of the College; and the scholars were brought to a sense and ac-

knowledgment of their fault, and a stop was put to the revolt." — Vol. III. p. 187.

Some years after, this tree was either blown or cut down, and the name was transferred to another. A few of the old inhabitants of Cambridge remember the stump of the former Liberty Tree, but all traces of it seem to have been removed before the year 1800. The present Liberty Tree stands between Holden Chapel and Harvard Hall, to the west of Hollis. As early as the year 1815 there were gatherings under its branches on Class Day, and it is probable that this was the case even at an earlier date. At present it is customary for the members of the Senior Class, at the close of the exercises incident to Class Day, (the day on which the members of that class finish their collegiate studies, and retire to make preparations for the ensuing Commencement,) after cheering the buildings, to encircle this tree, and, with hands joined, to sing their favorite ballad, "Auld Lang Syne." They then dance around it, and afterwards cheer their own class, the other classes, and many of the College professors. At parting, each takes a sprig or a flower from the beautiful wreath which is hung around the tree, and this is sacredly preserved as a last memento of the scenes and enjoyments of college life.

In the poem delivered before the Class of 1849, on their Class Day, occur the following beautiful stanzas in memory of departed classmates, in which reference is made to some of the customs mentioned above: —

"They are listening now to our parting prayers;
And the farewell song that we pour
Their distant voices will echo
From the far-off spirit shore;

"And the wreath that we break with our scattered band,
As it twines round the aged elm, —
Its fragments we 'll keep with a sacred hand,
But the fragrance shall rise to them.

"So to-day we will dance right merrily,
An unbroken band, round the old elm-tree;

And they shall not ask for a greener shrine
Than the hearts of the class of '49."

Its grateful shade has in later times been used for purposes similar to those which Hutchinson records, as the accompanying lines will show, written in commemoration of the Rebellion of 1819.

"Wreaths to the chiefs who our rights have defended;
Hallowed and blessed be the Liberty Tree:
Where Lenox * his pies 'neath its shelter hath vended,
We Sophs have assembled, and sworn to be free."

The Rebelliad, p. 54.

The poet imagines the spirits of the different trees in the College yard assembled under the Liberty Tree to utter their sorrows.

"It was not many centuries since,
When gathered on the moonlit green,
Beneath the Tree of Liberty,
A ring of weeping sprites was seen."

Meeting of the Dryads,† *Holmes's Poems*, p. 102.

It is sometimes called "the Farewell Tree," for obvious reasons.

"Just fifty years ago, good friends, a young and gallant band
Were dancing round the Farewell Tree, — each hand in comrade's hand."

Song, at Semi-centennial Anniversary of the Class of 1798.

See CLASS DAY.

LITERARY CONTESTS. At Jefferson College, in Pennsylvania, "there is," says a correspondent, "an unusual interest taken in the two literary societies, and once a year a challenge is passed between them, to meet in an open literary contest upon an appointed evening, usually that preceding the close of the second session. The *contestors* are a Debater, an Orator, an Essayist, and a Declaimer, elected from each society by the majority, some time previous to their public appearance. An umpire and two associate judges, selected either by the societies or by the *contestors*

* A black man who sold pies and cakes.

† Written after a general pruning of the trees around Harvard College.

themselves, preside over the performances, and award the honors to those whom they deem most worthy of them. The greatest excitement prevails upon this occasion, and an honor thus conferred is preferable to any given in the institution."

At Washington College, in Pennsylvania, the contest performances are conducted upon the same principle as at Jefferson.

LL. B. An abbreviation for *Legum Baccalaureus*, Bachelor of Laws. In the University of Cambridge, Eng., a Bachelor of Laws must be an A. B. of six years' standing, and must keep the greater part of several terms. The exercise is one act. In American colleges, this degree is conferred on students who fulfil the conditions of the statutes of the law school to which they belong. The law schools in the different colleges are regulated on this point by different rules, but in many the degree of LL. B. is given to an A. B. who has been a member of a law school for a year and a half.

See B. C. L.

LL. D. An abbreviation for *Legum Doctor*, Doctor of Laws. In the University of Cambridge, Eng., a Doctor of Laws must be an LL. B. of five years' standing; or an A. M. of seven. The exercises are two acts and one opponency. In American colleges, this degree is honorary, and is conferred *pro meritis* on those who are distinguished as lawyers, statesmen, &c.

See D. C. L.

L. M. An abbreviation for the words *Licentiate in Medicine*. At the University of Cambridge, Eng., an L. M. must be an M. A. or M. B. of two years' standing. No exercise, but examination by the Professor and another Doctor in the Faculty.

LOAF. At Princeton College, to borrow any thing, whether returning it or not; usually in the latter sense.

LONG EAR. At Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, a student of a sober or religious character is denominated a *long ear*. The opposite is *short ear*.

LOTTERY. The method of obtaining money by lottery has at different times been adopted in several of our American colleges. In 1747, a new building being wanted at Yale College, the "Liberty of a Lottery" was obtained from the General Assembly "by which," says Clap, "Five Hundred Pounds Sterling was raised, clear of all Charge and Deductions." — *Hist. of Yale Coll.*, p. 55.

This sum defrayed one third of the expense of building what was then called Connecticut Hall, and is known now by the name of "the South Middle College."

In 1772, Harvard College being in an embarrassed condition, the Legislature granted it the benefit of a lottery; in 1794 this grant was renewed, and for the purpose of enabling the College to erect an additional building. The proceeds of the lottery amounted to $18,400, which, with $5,300 from the general funds of the College, was applied to the erection of Stoughton Hall, which was completed in 1805. In 1806 the Legislature again authorized a lottery, which enabled the Corporation in 1813 to erect a new building, called Holworthy Hall, at an expense of about $ 24,500, the lottery having produced about $ 29,000. — *Quincy's Hist. of Harv. Univ.*, Vol. II. pp. 162, 273, 292.

M.

MAKE UP. To recite a lesson which was not recited with the class at the regular recitation. It is properly used as a transitive verb, but in conversation is very often used intransitively. The following passage explains the meaning of the phrase more fully.

A student may be permitted, on petition to the Faculty, to *make up* a recitation or other exercise from which he was absent and has been excused, provided his application to this effect be made within the term in which the absence occurred. — *Laws of Univ. at Cam., Mass.*, 1848, p. 16.

. . . . . sleeping, — a luxury, however, which is sadly diminished by the anticipated necessity of *making up* back lessons. — *Harv. Reg.*, p. 202.

MAN. An undergraduate in a university or college.

At Cambridge and eke at Oxford, every stripling is accounted a *Man* from the moment of his putting on the gown and cap. — *Gradus ad Cantab.*, p. 75.

Sweet are the slumbers, indeed, of a Freshman, who, just escaped the trammels of "home, sweet home," and the pedagogue's tyrannical birch, for the first time in his life, with the academical gown, assumes the *toga virilis*, and feels himself a *Man*. — *Alma Mater*, Vol. I. p. 30.

MANCIPLE. Latin, *manceps; manu capio*, to take with the hand.

In the English universities, the person who purchases the provisions; the college victualler. The office is now obsolete.

Our *Manciple* I lately met,
Of visage wise and prudent.
The Student, Vol. I. p. 115., *Oxf. and Cam.*

MANNERS. The outward observances of respect which were formerly required of the students by college officers seem very strange to us of the present time, and we cannot but notice the omissions which have been made in college laws during the present century in reference to this subject. Among the laws of Harvard College, passed in 1734, is one declaring, that "all scholars shall show due respect and honor in speech and behavior, as to their natural parents, so to magistrates, elders, the President and Fellows of the Corporation, and to all others concerned in the instruction or government of the College, and to all superiors, keeping due silence in their presence, and not disorderly gainsaying them; but showing all laudable expressions of honor and reverence that are in use; such as uncovering the head, rising up in their presence, and the like. And particularly undergraduates shall be uncovered in the College yard when any of the Overseers, the President or Fellows of the Corporation, or any other concerned in the government or instruc-

tion of the College, are therein, and Bachelors of Art shall be uncovered when the President is there." This law was still further enforced by some of the regulations contained in a list of "The Ancient Customs of Harvard College." Those which refer particularly to this point are the following: —

"No Freshman shall wear his hat in the College yard, unless it rains, hails, or snows, provided he be on foot, and have not both hands full.

"No Undergraduate shall wear his hat in the College yard, when any of the Governors of the College are there; and no Bachelor shall wear his hat when the President is there.

"No Freshman shall speak to a Senior with his hat on; or have it on in a Senior's chamber, or in his own, if a Senior be there.

"All the Undergraduates shall treat those in the government of the College with respect and deference; particularly they shall not be seated without leave in their presence; they shall be uncovered when they speak to them, or are spoken to by them."

Such were the laws of the last century, and their observance was enforced with the greatest strictness. After the Revolution, the spirit of the people had become more republican, and about the year 1796, "considering the spirit of the times and the extreme difficulty the executive must encounter in attempting to enforce the law prohibiting students from wearing hats in the College yard," a vote passed repealing it. — *Quincy's Hist. Harv. Univ.*, Vol. II. p. 278.

"In connection with the subject of discipline," says President Woolsey, in his Historical Discourse before the Graduates of Yale College, "we may aptly introduce that of the respect required by the officers of the College, and of the subordination which younger classes were to observe towards older. The germ, and perhaps the details, of this system of college manners, is to be referred back to the English universities. Thus the Oxford laws require that juniors shall show all due and befitting reverence to seniors, that is, undergraduates to Bachelors, they to Masters, Masters to Doctors, as well in private as in public, by giving them the better place when they are together, by withdrawing out of their way when they meet, by uncovering the head at the

proper distance, and by reverently saluting and addressing them."

After citing the law of Harvard College passed in 1734, which is given above, he remarks as follows. "Our laws of 1745 contain the same identical provisions. These regulations were not a dead letter, nor do they seem to have been more irksome than many other college restraints. They presupposed originally that the college rank of the individual towards whom respect is to be shown could be discovered at a distance by peculiarities of dress; the gown and the wig of the President could be seen far beyond the point where features and gait would cease to mark the person." — pp. 52, 53.

As an illustration of the severity with which the laws on this subject were enforced, it may not be inappropriate to insert the annexed account from the Sketches of Yale College: — "The servile requisition of making obeisance to the officers of College within a prescribed distance was common, not only to Yale, but to all kindred institutions throughout the United States. Some young men were found whose high spirit would not brook the degrading law imposed upon them without some opposition, which, however, was always ineffectual. The following anecdote, related by Hon. Ezekiel Bacon, in his Recollections of Fifty Years Since, although the scene of its occurrence was in another college, yet is thought proper to be inserted here, as a fair sample of the insubordination caused in every institution by an enactment so absurd and degrading. In order to escape from the requirements of striking his colors and doffing his chapeau when within the prescribed striking distance from the venerable President or the dignified tutors, young Ellsworth, who afterward rose to the honorable rank of Chief Justice of the United States, and to many other elevated stations in this country, and who was then a student there, cut off entirely the brim portion of his hat, leaving of it nothing but the crown, which he wore in the form of a skull-cap on his head, putting it under his arm when he approached their reverences. Being reproved for his per-

versity, and told that this was not a hat within the meaning and intent of the law, which he was required to do his obeisance with, by removing it from his head, he then made bold to wear his skull-cap into the Chapel and recitation-room, in presence of the authority. Being also then again reproved for wearing his hat in those forbidden and sacred places, he replied that he had once supposed that it was in truth a veritable hat, but having been informed by his superiors that it was *no hat* at all, he had ventured to come into their presence as he supposed with his head uncovered by that proscribed garment. But the dilemma was, as in his former position, decided against him; and no other alternative remained to him but to resume his full-brimmed beaver, and to comply literally with the enactments of the collegiate pandect." — pp. 179, 180.

MARK. The figure given to denote the quality of a recitation. In most colleges the merit of each performance is expressed by some number of a series, in which a certain fixed number indicates the highest value.

In Harvard College the highest mark is eight. Four is considered as the average, and a student not receiving this average in all the studies of a term is not allowed to remain as a member of college. At Yale the marks range from zero to four. Two is the average, and a student not receiving this is obliged to leave College, not to return until he can pass an examination in all the branches which his class has pursued.

In Harvard College, where the system of marks is most strictly followed, the merit of each individual is ascertained by adding together the term aggregates of each instructor, these "term aggregates being the sum of all the marks given during the term, for the current work of each month, for omitted lessons made up by permission, and of the marks given for examination by the instructor and the examining committee at the close of the term." From the aggregate of these numbers deductions are made for delinquencies unexcused, and the result is the rank of the student,

according to which his appointment (if he receives one) is given. — *Laws Univ. at Cam., Mass.*, 1848.

That 's the way to stand in college
High in "*marks*," and want of knowledge!
Childe Harvard, p. 154.

MARKER. In the University of Cambridge, England, three or four persons called *markers* are employed to walk up and down chapel during a considerable part of the service, with lists of the names of the members in their hands; they are required to run a pin through the names of those present.

MARSHAL. In the University of Oxford, an officer who is usually in attendance on one of the proctors. — *Collegian's Guide.*

MASQUERADE. It was formerly the custom at Harvard College for the Tutors, on leaving their office, to invite their friends to a masquerade ball, which was held at some time during the vacation, usually in the rooms which they occupied in the College buildings. One of the most splendid entertainments of this kind was given by Mr. Kirkland, afterwards President of the College, in the year 1794. The same custom also prevailed to a certain extent among the students, and these balls were not wholly discontinued until the year 1811. After this period, members of societies would often appear in masquerade dresses in the streets, and would sometimes in this garb enter houses, with the occupants of which they were not acquainted, thereby causing much sport, and not unfrequently much mischief.

MASTER. The president of a college. This word is used in England, and was formerly in use in this country, in this sense.

Every schollar, that on proofe is found able to read the originals of the Old and New Testament into the Latine tongue, &c. and at any publick act hath the approbation of the Overseers and *Master* of the Colledge, is fit to be dignified with his first degree. — *New England's First Fruits*, in *Mass. Hist. Coll.*, Vol. I. pp. 245, 246.

2. A title of dignity in colleges and universities; as, *Master* of Arts. — *Webster.*

They, likewise, which peruse the questiones published by the *Masters.* — *Mather's Magnalia*, B. IV. pp. 131, 132.

MASTER OF THE KITCHEN. In Harvard College, a person who formerly made all the contracts, and performed all the duties necessary for the providing of commons, under the direction of the Steward. He was required to be "discreet and capable." — *Laws of Harv. Coll.*, 1814, p. 42.

MASTER'S QUESTION. A proposition advanced by a candidate for the degree of Master of Arts.

In the older American colleges it seems to have been the established custom, at a very early period, for those who proceeded Masters, to maintain in public *questions* or propositions on scientific or moral topics. Dr. Cotton Mather, in his *Magnalia*, p. 132, referring to Harvard College, speaks of "the *questiones* published by the Masters," and remarks that they "now and then presume to fly as high as divinity." These questions were in Latin, and the discussions upon them were carried on in the same language. The earliest list of Masters' questions extant was published at Harvard College in the year 1655. It was entitled, "Quæstiones in Philosophia Discutiendæ . . . . . in comitiis per Inceptores in artib[us]. In 1669 the title was changed to "Quæstiones pro modulo discutiendæ . . . . . per inceptores." The last Masters' questions were presented at the Commencement in 1789. The next year Masters' exercises were substituted, which usually consisted of an English Oration, a Poem, and a Valedictory Latin Oration, delivered by three out of the number of candidates for the second degree. A few years after, the Poem was omitted. The last Masters' exercises were performed in the year 1843. At Yale College, from 1787 onwards, there were no Masters' valedictories, nor syllogistic disputes in Latin, and in 1793 there were no Masters' exercises at all.

MATHEMATICAL SLATE. At Harvard College, the best mathematician received in former times a large slate, which, on leaving college, he gave to the best mathematician in the next class, and thus transmitted it from class to class. The

slate disappeared a few years since, and the custom is no longer observed.

MATRICULA. A roll or register, from *matrix*. In *colleges* the register or record which contains the names of the students, times of entrance into college, remarks on their character, &c.

The remarks made in the *Matricula* of the College respecting those who entered the Freshman Class together with him are, of one, that he "in his third year went to Philadelphia College." — *Hist. Sketch of Columbia College*, p. 42.

Similar brief remarks are found throughout the *Matricula* of King's College. — *Ibid.*, p. 42.

We find in its *Matricula* the names of William Walton, &c. — *Ibid.*, p. 64.

MATRICULATE. Latin, *Matricula*, a roll or register, from *matrix*. To enter or admit to membership in a body or society, particularly in a college or university, by enrolling the name in a register. — *Wotton*.

In July, 1778, he was examined at that university, and *matriculated*. — *Works of R. T. Paine, Biography*, p. xviii.

In 1787, he *matriculated* at St. John's College, Cambridge. — *Household Words*, Vol. I. p. 210.

MATRICULATE. One enrolled in a register, and thus admitted to membership in a society. — *Arbuthnot*.

The number of *Matriculates* has in every instance been greater than that stated in the table. — *Cat. Univ. of North Carolina*, 1848 – 49.

MATRICULATION. The act of registering a name and admitting to membership. — *Ayliffe*.

In American colleges, students who are found qualified on examination to enter, usually join the class to which they are admitted, on probation, and are matriculated as members of the college in full standing, either at the close of their first or second term. The time of probation seldom exceeds one year; and if at the end of this time, or of a shorter, as the case may be, the conduct of a student has not been such as is deemed satisfactory by the Faculty, his connection with

the college ceases. As a punishment, the *matriculation certificate* of a student is sometimes taken from him, and during the time in which he is unmatriculated, he is under especial probation, and disobedience to college laws is then punished with more severity than at other times. — *Laws Univ. at Cam. Mass.*, 1848, p. 12. *Laws Yale Coll.*, 1837, p. 9.

MAUDLIN. The name by which Magdalen College, Cambridge, England, is always known and spoken of by Englishmen.

The "*Maudlin Men*" were at one time so famous for tea-drinking, that the Cam, which licks the very walls of the college, is said to have been absolutely rendered unnavigable with tea-leaves. — *Alma Mater*, Vol. II. p. 202.

MAX. Abbreviated for *maximum*, greatest. At Union College, he who receives the highest possible number of marks, which is one hundred, in each study, for a term, is said to *take Max* (or maximum); to be a *Max scholar*. On the Merit Roll all the *Maxs* are clustered at the top.

See MERIT ROLL.

MAY TRAINING. A correspondent from Bowdoin College, where the farcical custom of May Training is observed, writes as follows in reference to its origin: "In 1836, a law passed the Legislature requiring students to perform military duty, and they were summoned to appear at muster, equipped as the law directs, to be inspected and drilled with the common militia. Great excitement prevailed in consequence, but they finally concluded to *train*. At the appointed time and place, they made their appearance armed *cap-à-pie* for grotesque deeds, some on foot, some on horse, with banners and music appropriate, and altogether presenting as ludicrous a spectacle as could easily be conceived of. They paraded pretty much 'on their own hook,' threw the whole field into disorder by their evolutions, and were finally ordered off the ground by the commanding officer. They were never called upon again, but the day is still commemorated."

M. B. An abbreviation for *Medicinæ Baccalaureus*, Bachelor of Physic. At Cambridge, England, an M. B. must keep

the greater part of nine several terms, and may be admitted any time after the sixth year from the degree of A. B. The exercises are one act and one opponency. At Oxford, England, the degree is given to an A. M. of one year's standing. The exercises are disputations upon two distinct days before the Professors of the Faculty of Medicine. The degree was formerly given in American colleges before that of M. D., but has of late years been laid aside.

M. D. An abbreviation for *Medicinæ Doctor*, Doctor of Physic. At Cambridge, England, an M. D. is bound to the same regulations as an LL. D. At Oxford, an M. D. must be an M. B. of three years' standing. The exercises are three distinct lectures, to be read on three different days. In American colleges the degree is usually given to those who have pursued their studies in a medical school for three years; but the regulations differ in different institutions.

MED, } A name sometimes given to a student in medi-
MEDIC. } cine.

> Seniors, Juniors, Freshmen blue,
> And *medics* sing the anthem too.
>
> *Yale Banger*, Nov., 1850.

MEDALIST. In universities, colleges, &c., one who has gained a medal as the reward of merit. — *Ed. Rev. Gradus ad Cantab.*

MEDICAL FACULTY. Usually abbreviated Med. Fac. The Medical Faculty Society was established one evening after commons, in the year 1818, by four students of Harvard College, James F. Deering, Charles Butterfield, David P. Hall, and Joseph Palmer, members of the class of 1820. Like many other societies, it originated in sport, and, as its after history shows, was carried on in the same spirit. The young men above named happening to be assembled in Hollis Hall, No. 13, a proposition was started that Deering should deliver a mock lecture, which having been done, to the great amusement of the rest, he in his turn proposed that they should at some future time initiate members by solemn rites, in order that others might enjoy their edifying exer-

cises. From this small beginning sprang the renowned Med. Fac. Society. Deering, a "fellow of infinite jest," was chosen its first President; he was much esteemed for his talents, but died early, the victim of melancholy madness.

The following entertaining account of the early history of this Society has been kindly furnished, in a letter to the editor, by a distinguished gentleman who was its President in the year 1820, and a graduate of the class of 1822.

"With regard to the Medical Faculty," he writes, "I suppose that you are aware that its object was mere fun. That object was pursued with great diligence during the earlier period of its history, and probably through its whole existence. I do not remember that it ever had a constitution, or any stated meetings, except the annual one for the choice of officers. Frequent meetings, however, were called by the President to carry out the object of the institution. They were held always in some student's room in the afternoon. The room was made as dark as possible, and brilliantly lighted. The Faculty sat round a long table, in some singular and antique costume, almost all in large wigs, and breeches with knee-buckles. This practice was adopted to make a strong impression on students who were invited in for examination. Members were always examined for admission. The strangest questions were asked by the venerable board, and often strange answers elicited, — no matter how remote from the purpose, provided there was wit or drollery. Sometimes a singularly slow person would be invited, on purpose to puzzle and tease him with questions that he could make nothing of; and he would stand in helpless imbecility, without being able to cover his retreat with even the faintest suspicion of a joke. He would then be gravely admonished of the necessity of diligent study, reminded of the anxieties of his parents on his account, and his duty to them, and at length a month or two would be allowed him to prepare himself for another examination, or he would be set aside altogether. But if he appeared again for another trial, he was sure to fare no better. He would be set aside at last. I remember an instance in which a member was

expelled for a reason purely fictitious, — droll enough to be worth telling, if I could remember it, — and the secretary directed 'to write to his father, and break the matter gently to him, that it might not bring down the gray hairs of the old man with sorrow to the grave.'

"I have a pleasant recollection of the mock gravity, the broad humor, and often exquisite wit of those meetings, but it is impossible to give you any adequate idea of them. Burlesque lectures on all conceivable and inconceivable subjects were frequently read or improvised by members *ad libitum*. I remember something of a remarkable one from Dr. Alden, upon part of a skeleton of a superannuated horse, which he made to do duty for the remains of a great German Professor with an unspeakable name.

"Degrees were conferred upon all the members, — M. D. or D. M.,* according to their rank, which is explained in the Catalogue. Honorary degrees were liberally conferred upon conspicuous persons at home and abroad. It is said that one gentleman, at the South, I believe, considered himself insulted by the honor, and complained of it to the College government, who forthwith broke up the Society. But this was long after my time, and I cannot answer for the truth of the tradition. Diplomas were given to the M. D.'s and D. M.'s in ludicrous Latin, with a great seal appended by a green ribbon. I have one, somewhere. My name is rendered *Filius Steti*."

A graduate of the class of 1828 writes: "I well remember that my invitation to attend the meeting of the Med. Fac. Soc. was written in barbarous Latin, commencing 'Domine Crux,' and I think I passed so good an examination that I was made *Professor longis extremitatibus*, or Professor with long shanks. It was a society for purposes of mere fun and burlesque, meeting secretly, and always foiling the government in their attempts to break it up."

The members of the Society were accustomed to array themselves in masquerade dresses, and in the evening would

* Doctor of Medicine or Student of Medicine.

enter the houses of the inhabitants of Cambridge, unbidden, though not always unwelcome guests. This practice, however, and that of conferring degrees on public characters, brought the Society, as is above stated, into great disrepute with the College Faculty, by whom it was abolished in the year 1834.

The Catalogue of the Society was a burlesque on the Triennial of the College. The first was printed in the year 1821, the others followed in the years 1824, 1827, 1830, and 1833. The title on the cover of the Catalogue of 1833, the last issued, similar to the titles borne by the others, was "Catalogus Senatus Facultatis, et eorum qui munera et officia gesserunt, quique alicujus gradus laurea donati sunt in Facultate Medicinæ in Universitate Harvardiana constituta, Cantabrigiæ in Republica Massachusettensi. Cantabrigiæ: Sumptibus Societatis. MDCCCXXXIII. Sanguinis circulationis post patefactionem Anno CCV."

The Prefaces of the Catalogues were written in Latin, the character of which might well be denominated *piggish.* In the following translations by an esteemed friend, the beauty and force of the originals are well preserved.

Preface to the Catalogue of 1824.

"To many, the first edition of the Medical Faculty Catalogue was a wonderful and extraordinary thing. Those who boasted that they could comprehend it, found themselves at length terribly and widely in error. Those who did not deny their inability to get the idea of it, were astonished and struck with amazement. To certain individuals, it seemed to possess somewhat of wit and humor, and these laughed immoderately; to others, the thing seemed so absurd and foolish, that they preserved a grave and serious countenance.

"Now, a new edition is necessary, in which it is proposed to state briefly in order the rise and progress of the Medical Faculty. It is an undoubted matter of history, that the Medical Faculty is the most ancient of all societies in the whole world. In fact, its archives contain documents and annals of the Society, written on birch-bark, which are so ancient that they cannot be read at all; and, moreover, other writings belong to the Society, legible it is true, but, by ill-luck, in the words of an unknown and long-buried

language, and therefore unintelligble. Nearly all the documents of the Society have been reduced to ashes at some time amid the rolling years since the creation of man. On this account the Medical Faculty cannot pride itself on an uninterrupted series of records. But many oral traditions in regard to it have reached us from our ancestors, from which it may be inferred that this society formerly flourished under the name of the 'Society of Wits' (Societas Jocosorum); and you might often gain an idea of it from many shrewd remarks that have found their way to various parts of the world.

"The Society, after various changes, has at length been brought to its present form, and its present name has been given it. It is, by the way, worthy of note, that this name is of peculiar signification, the word 'medical' having the same force as 'sanative' (sanans), as far as relates to the mind, and not to the body as in the vulgar signification. To be brief, the meaning of 'medical' is 'diverting' (divertens), that is, *turning* the mind from misery, evil, and grief. Under this interpretation, the Medical Faculty signifies neither more nor less than the 'Faculty of Recreation.' The thing proposed by the Society is, to *divert* its immediate and honorary members from unbecoming and foolish thoughts, and is twofold, namely, relating both to manners and to letters. Professors in the departments appropriated to letters read lectures; and the alumni, as the case requires, are sometimes publicly examined and questioned. The Library at present contains a single book, but this *one* is called for more and more every day. A collection of medical apparatus belongs to the Society, beyond doubt the most grand and extensive in the whole world, intended to sharpen the *faculties* of all the members.

"Honorary degrees have been conferred on illustrious and remarkable men of all countries.

"A certain part of the members go into all academies and literary 'gymnasia,' to act as nuclei, around which branches of this Society may be enabled to form."

Preface to the Catalogue of 1830.

"As the members of the Medical Faculty have increased, as many members have been distinguished by honorary degrees, and as the former Catalogues have all been sold, the Senate orders a new Catalogue to be printed.

"It seemed good to the editors of the former Catalogue briefly to state the nature and to defend the antiquity of this Faculty. Nevertheless, some have refused their assent to the statements, and demand some reasons for what is asserted. We therefore, once

for all, declare that, of all societies, this is the most ancient, the most extensive, the most learned, and the most divine. We establish its antiquity by two arguments: firstly, because everywhere in the world there are found many monuments of our ancestors; secondly, because all other societies derive their origin from this. It appears from our annals, that different curators have laid their bones beneath the Pyramids, Naples, Rome, and Paris. These, as described by a faithful secretary, are found at this day.

"The obelisks of Egypt contain in hieroglyphic characters many secrets of our Faculty. The Chinese Wall, and the Colossus at Rhodes, were erected by our ancestors in sport. We could cite many other examples, were it necessary.

"All societies to whom belong either wonderful art, or nothing except secrecy, have been founded on our pattern. It appears that the Society of Free Masons was founded by eleven disciples of the Med. Fac. expelled A. D. 1425. But these ignorant fellows were never able to raise their brotherhood to our standard of perfection; in this respect alone they agree with us, in admitting only the *masculine* gender ('masc. gen.').*

"Therefore we have always been Antimason. No one who has ever gained admittance to our assembly has the slightest doubt that we have extended our power to the farthest regions of the earth, for we have embassies from every part of the world, and Satan himself has learned many particulars from our Senate in regard to the administration of affairs and the means of torture.

"We pride ourselves in being the most learned society on earth, for men versed in all literature and erudition, when hurried into our presence for examination, quail and stand in silent amazement. 'Placid Death' alone is coeval with this Society, and resembles it, for in its own Catalogue it equalizes rich and poor, great and small, white and black, old and young.

"Since these things are so, and you, kind reader, have been instructed on these points, I will not longer detain you from the book and the picture.† Farewell."

Preface to the Catalogue of 1833.

"It was much less than three years since the third edition of this Catalogue saw the light, when the most learned Med. Fac.

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* Referring to the masks and disguises worn by the members at their meetings.

† A picture representing an examination and initiation into the Society, fronting the title-page of the Catalogue.

began to be reminded that the time had arrived for preparing to polish up and publish a new one. Accordingly, special curators were selected to bring this work to perfection. These curators would not neglect the opportunity of saying a few words on matters of great moment.

"We have carefully revised the whole text, and, as far as we could, we have taken pains to remove typographical errors. The duty is not light. But the number of medical men in the world has increased, and it is becoming that the whole world should know the true authors of its greatest blessing. Therefore we have inserted their names and titles in their proper places.

"Among other changes, we would not forget the creation of a new office. Many healing remedies, foreign, rare, and wonderful, have been brought for the use of the Faculty from Egypt and Arabia Felix. It was proper that some worthy, capable man, of quick discernment, should have charge of these most precious remedies. Accordingly, the Faculty has chosen a curator to be called the 'Apothecarius.' Many quacks and cheats have desired to hold the new office; but the present occupant has thrown all others into the shade. The names, surnames, and titles of this excellent man will be found in the following pages.*

"We have done well, not only towards others, but also towards ourselves. Our library contains quite a number of books; among others, ten thousand obtained through the munificence and liberality of great societies in the almost unknown regions of Kamtschatka and the North Pole, and especially also through the munificence of the Emperor of all the Russias. It has become so immense, that, at the request of the Librarian, the Faculty have prohibited any further donations.

"In the next session of the General Court of Massachusetts, the Senate of the Faculty (assisted by the President of Harvard University) will petition for forty thousand sesterces, for the purpose of erecting a large building to contain the immense accumulation of books. From the well-known liberality of the Legislature, no doubts are felt of obtaining it.

"To say more would make a long story. And this, kind reader, is what we have to communicate to you at the outset. The fruit

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* Leader Dam, *Armig.* M. D. et ex off. L. K. et LL. D. et J. U. D. et P. D. et M. U. D., etc., etc., et ASS.

He was an empiric, who had offices at Boston and Philadelphia, where he sold quack medicines of various descriptions.

will show with how much fidelity we have performed the task imposed upon us by the most illustrious men. Farewell."

As a specimen of the character of the honorary degrees conferred by the Society, the following are taken from the list given in the Catalogues. They embrace, as will be seen, the names of distinguished personages only, from the King and President to Day and Martin, Sam Patch, and the world-renowned Sea Serpent.

"Henricus Christophe, Rex Haytiæ quondam, M. D. Med. Fac. honorarius." *

"Gulielmus Cobbett, qui ad Angliam ossa Thomæ Paine ferebat, M. D. Med. Fac. honorarius." †

"Johannes-Cleaves Symmes, qui in terræ ilia penetravissit, M. D. Med. Fac. honorarius." ‡

"Alexander I. Russ. Imp. Illust. et Sanct. Fœd. et Mass. Pac. Soc. Socius, qui per Legat. American. claro Med. Fac., '*curiositatem raram et archaicam*,' regie transmisit, 1824, M. D. Med. Fac. honorarius." §

"Andreas Jackson, Major-General in bello ultimo Americano, et *Nov. Orleans Heros* fortissimus; et *ergo* nunc Præsidis Rerumpub. Fœd. muneris *candidatus* et 'Old Hickory,' M. D. et M. U. D. 1827, Med. Fac. honorarius, et 1829 Præses Rerumpub. Fœd., et LL. D. 1833."

"Gulielmus Emmons, Prænominatus Pickleïus, qui orator eloquentissimus nostræ ætatis; poma, nuces, *panem-zingiberis*, suas orationes, '*Egg-popque*' vendit, D. M. Med. Fac. honorarius." ||

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* Christophe, the black Prince of Hayti.

† It is said he carried the bones of Tom Paine, the infidel, to England, to make money by exhibiting them, but some difficulty arising about the duty on them, he threw them overboard.

‡ He promulgated a theory that the earth was hollow, and that there was an entrance to it at the North Pole.

§ Alexander the First of Russia was elected a member, and, supposing the society to be an honorable one, forwarded to it a valuable present.

|| He made speeches on the Fourth of July at five or six o'clock in the morning, and had them printed and ready for sale, as soon as deliv-

"Day et Martin, Angli, qui per quinquaginta annos toto Christiano Orbi et præcipue *Univ. Harv.* optimum *Real Japan Atramentum* ab 'XCVII. Altâ Holborniâ' subministrârunt, M. D. et M. U. D. Med. Fac. honorarius."

"Samuel Patch, socius multum deploratus, qui multa experimenta de gravitate et 'faciles descensus' suo corpore fecit; qui gradum, M. D. *per saltum* consecutus est. Med. Fac. honorarius."

"Cheng et Heng, Siamesi juvenes, invicem *a mans* et intime attacti, Med. Fac. que honorarii."

"Gulielmus Grimke, et quadraginta sodales qui 'omnes in uno' Conic Sections sine Tabulis aspernati sunt, et contra Facultatem, Col. Yal. rebellaverunt, posteaque expulsi et 'obumbrati' sunt et Med. Fac. honorarii."

"Martin Van Buren, *Armig.* Civitatis Scriba Reipub. Fœd. apud Aul. Brit. Legat. Extraord. sibi constitutus. Reip. Nov. Ebor. Gub. 'Don Whiskerandos'; 'Little Dutchman'; atque 'Great Rejected.' Nunc (1832), Rerumpub. Fœd. Vice-Præses et 'Kitchen Cabinet' Moderator, M. D. et Med. Fac. honorarius."

"Magnus Serpens Maris, suppositus, aut porpoises aut horse-mackerel, grex; 'very like a whale' (Shak.); M. D. et peculiariter M. U. D. Med. Fac. honorarius."

"Timotheus Tibbets et Gulielmus J. Snelling 'par nobile sed hostile fratrum'; 'victor et victus,' unus buster et rake, alter lupinarum cockpitsque purgator, et nuper Edit. Nov. Ang. Galax. Med. Fac. honorarii." *

"Capt. Basil Hall, Tabitha Trollope, atque *Isaacus Fiddler* Reverendus; semi-pay centurio, famelica transfuga, et semicoctus grammaticaster, qui scriptitant solum ut prandere possint. Tres in uno Mend. Munch. Prof. M. D., M. U. D. et Med. Fac. Honorari*um*."

A college poet thus laments the fall of this respected society: —

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ered, from his cart on Boston Common, from which he sold various articles.

* Tibbets, a gambler, was attacked by Snelling through the columns of the New England Galaxy.

"Gone, too, for aye, that merry masquerade,
Which danced so gayly in the evening shade,
And learning weeps, and science hangs her head,
To mourn — vain toil! — their cherished offspring dead.
What though she sped her honors wide and far,
Hailing as son Muscovia's haughty Czar,
Who in his palace humbly knelt to greet,
And laid his costly presents at her feet? *
Relentless fate her sudden fall decreed,
Dooming each votary's tender heart to bleed,
And yet, as if in mercy to atone,
That fate hushed sighs, and silenced many a *groan*."

Winslow's Class Poem, 1835.

MERIT ROLL. At Union College, "the *Merit Rolls* of the several classes," says a correspondent, "are sheets of paper put up in the College post-office, at the opening of each term, containing a list of all students present in the different classes during the previous term, with a statement of the conduct, attendance, and scholarship of each member of the class. The names are numbered according to the standing of the student, all the best scholars being clustered at the head, and the poorer following in a melancholy train. To be at the head, or 'to head the roll,' is an object of ambition, while 'to foot the roll' is any thing but desirable."

MIDDLE BACHELOR. One who is in his second year after taking the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

A Senior Sophister has authority to take a Freshman from a Sophomore, a *Middle Bachelor* from a Junior Sophister. — *Quincy's Hist. Harv. Univ.*, Vol. II. p. 540.

MINGO. Latin. At Harvard College, this word was formerly used to designate a chamber-pot.

To him that occupies my study,
I give for use of making toddy,
A bottle full of *white-face Stingo*,
Another, handy, called a *mingo*.

Will of Charles Prentiss, in *Rural Repository*, 1795.

Many years ago, some of the students of Harvard College,

* Referring to the degree given to the Russian Alexander, and the present received in return.

wishing to make a present to their Tutor, Mr. Flynt, called on him, informed him of their intention, and requested him to select a gift which would be acceptable to him. He replied that he was a single man, that he already had a well-filled library, and in reality wanted nothing. The students, not all satisfied with this answer, determined to present him with a silver chamber-pot. One was accordingly made of the appropriate dimensions, and inscribed with these words :

"Mingere cum bombis
Res est saluberrima lumbis."

On the morning of Commencement Day, this was borne in procession in a morocco case, and presented to the Tutor. Tradition does not say with what feelings he received it, but it remained for many years at a room in Quincy, where he was accustomed to spend his Saturdays and Sundays, and finally disappeared, about the beginning of the Revolutionary War. It is supposed to have been carried to England.

MINOR. A privy. From the Latin *minor*, smaller; the word *house* being understood. Other derivations are given, but this seems to be the most classical. This word is peculiar to Harvard College.

MISS. An omission of a recitation, or any college exercise. An instructor is said *to give a miss*, when he omits a recitation.

A quaint Professor at Harvard College, being once asked by his class to omit the recitation for that day, is said to have replied in the words of Scripture, — "Ye ask and receive not, for ye ask a *miss*."

Or are there some who scrape and hiss
Because you never give a *miss*. — *Rebelliad*, p. 62.

—— is good to all his subjects,
Misses gives he every hour. — *MS. Poem.*

MISS. To be absent from a recitation or any college exercise. Said of a student. See CUT.

Who will recitations *miss!* — *Rebelliad*, p. 53.

At every corner let us hiss 'em;
And as for recitations, — *miss* 'em. — *Ibid.*, p. 58.

Who never *misses* declamation,
Nor cuts a stupid recitation.
Harvardiana, Vol. III. p. 283.

Missing chambers will be visited with consequences more to be dreaded than the penalties of *missing* lecture. — *Collegian's Guide*, p. 304.

MITTEN. At the Collegiate Institute of Indiana, a student who is expelled is said *to get the mitten.*

MOCK-PART. At Harvard College, it is customary, when the parts for the first exhibition in the Junior year have been read, as described under PART, for the part-reader to announce what are called the *mock-parts.* These mock-parts, which are burlesques on the regular appointments, are also satires on the habits, character, or manners of those to whom they are assigned. They are never given to any but members of the Junior Class. It was formerly customary for the Sophomore Class to read them in the last term of that year, when the parts were given out for the Sophomore exhibition ; but as there is now no exhibition for that class, they are read only in the Junior year. The following may do as specimens of the subjects usually assigned: — The difference between alluvial and original soils ; a discussion between two persons not noted for personal cleanliness. The last term of a decreasing series ; a subject for an insignificant but conceited fellow. An essay on the Humbug, by a dabbler in natural history. A conference on the three dimensions, length, breadth, and thickness, between three persons, one very tall, another very broad, and the third very fat.

MODERATE. In colleges and universities, to superintend the exercises and disputations in philosophy, and the Commencements when degrees are conferred.

They had their weekly declamations on Friday, in the Colledge Hall, besides publick disputations, which either the Præsident or the Fellows *moderated.* — *Mather's Magnalia*, B. IV. p. 127.

Mr. Mather *moderated* at the Masters' disputations. — *Hutchinson's Hist. of Mass.*, Vol. I. p. 175, note.

Mr. Andrew *moderated* at the Commencements. — *Clap's Hist. of Yale Coll.*, p. 15.

Mr. Woodbridge *moderated* at Commencement, 1723. — *Woolsey's Hist. Disc.*, p. 103.

MODERATOR. In the English universities, one who superintends the exercises and disputations in philosophy, and the examination for the degree of B. A. — *Cam. Cal.*

The disputations at which the *Moderators* presided in the English universities, "are now reduced," says Brande, "to little more than matters of form."

The word was formerly in use in American colleges.

Five scholars performed public exercises; the Rev. Mr. Woodbridge acted as *Moderator*. — *Clap's Hist. of Yale Coll.*, p. 27.

He [the President] was occasionally present at the weekly declamations and public disputations, and then acted as *Moderator;* an office which, in his absence, was filled by one of the Tutors. — *Quincy's Hist. of Harv. Univ.*, Vol. I. p. 440.

MONITOR. In schools or universities, a pupil selected to look to the scholars in the absence of the instructor, or to notice the absence or faults of the scholars, or to instruct a division or class. — *Webster.*

In American colleges, the monitors are usually appointed by the President, their duty being to keep bills of absence from, and tardiness at, devotional and other exercises. See *Laws of Harv. and Yale Colls.*, &c.

Let *monitors* scratch as they please,
We 'll lie in bed and take our ease.
Harvardiana, Vol. III. p. 123.

MOONLIGHT. At Williams College, the prize rhetorical exercise is called by this name; the reason is not given. The students speak of "making a rush for *moonlight*," i. e. of attempting to gain the prize for elocution.

MOONLIGHT RANGERS. At Jefferson College, in Pennsylvania, a title applied to a band composed of the most noisy and turbulent students, commanded by a captain and sub-officer, who, in the most fantastic disguises, or in any dress to which the moonlight will give most effect, appear on certain nights designated, prepared to obey any command in the way of engaging in any sport of a pleasant nature. They

are all required to have instruments which will make the loudest noise and create the greatest excitement.

MOSS-COVERED HEAD. In the German universities, students during the sixth and last term, or *semester*, are called *Moss-covered Heads*, or, in an abbreviated form, *Mossy Heads*.

MOUTH. To recite in an affected manner, as if one knew the lesson, when in reality he does not.

Never shall you allow yourself to think of going into the recitation-room, and there trust to "skinning," as it is called in some colleges, or "phrasing," as in others, or "*mouthing* it," as in others. — *Todd's Student's Manual*, p. 115.

MRS. GOFF. Formerly a cant phrase for any woman.

But cease the touching chords to sweep,
For *Mrs. Goff* has deigned to weep.

Rebelliad, p. 21.

MUS. B. An abbreviation for *Musicæ Baccalaureus*. Bachelor of Music. In the English universities, a Bachelor of Music must enter his name at some college, and compose and perform a solemn piece of music, as an exercise before the University

MUS. D. An abbreviation for *Musicæ Doctor*, Doctor of Music. A Mus. D. is generally a Mus. B., and his exercise is the same.

MUSES. A college or university is often designated the *Temple*, *Retreat*, *Seat*, &c. *of the Muses*.

Having passed this outer court of the *Temple of the Muses*, you are ushered into the Sanctum Sanctorum itself. — *Alma Mater*, Vol. I. p. 87.

Inviting . . . . . such distinguished visitors as happen then to be on a tour to this attractive *retreat of the Muses*. — *Ibid.*, Vol. I. p. 156.

My instructor ventured to offer me as a candidate for admission into that renowned *seat of the Muses*, Harvard College. — *New England Mag.*, Vol. III. p. 237.

A student at a college or university is sometimes called a *Son of the Muses*.

It might perhaps suit some inveterate idlers, smokers, and drinkers, but no true *son of the Muses.* — *Yale Lit. Mag.*, Vol. XV. p. 3.

While it was his earnest desire that the beloved *sons of the Muses* might leave the institution enriched with the erudition, &c. — *Judge Kent's Address before* Φ. B. K. *of Yale Coll.*, p. 39, 1831.

N.

NAVY CLUB. The Navy Club, or the Navy, as it was formerly called, originated among the students of Harvard College about the year 1796, but did not reach its full perfection until several years after. What the primary design of the association was is not known, nor can the causes be ascertained which led to its formation. At a later period its object seems to have been to imitate, as far as possible, the customs and discipline peculiar to the flag-ship of a navy, and to afford some consolation to those who received no appointments at Commencement, as such were always chosen its officers. The *Lord High Admiral* was appointed by the admiral of the preceding class, but his election was not known to any of the members of his class, until within six weeks of Commencement, when the parts for that occasion were assigned. It was generally understood that this officer was to be one of the poorest in point of scholarship, yet the jolliest of all the "Jolly Blades." At the time designated, he broke the seal of a package which had been given him by his predecessor in office, the contents of which were known only to himself; but these were supposed to be the insignia of his office, and the instructions pertaining to the admiralty. He then appointed his assistant officers, a vice-admiral, rear-admiral, captain, sailing-master, boatswain, &c. To the boatswain a whistle was given, transmitted, like the admiral's package, from class to class.

The Flag-ship for the year 1815 was a large marquee, called "The Good Ship Harvard," which was moored in the

woods, near the place where the house of the Hon. John G. Palfrey now stands. The floor was arranged like the deck of a man-of-war, being divided into the main and quarter decks. The latter was occupied by the admiral, and no one was allowed to be there with him without special order or permission. In his sway he was very despotic, and on board ship might often have been seen reclining on his couch, attended by two of his subordinates (classmates), who made his slumbers pleasant by guarding his sacred person from the visits of any stray mosquito, and kept him cool by the vibrations of a fan. The marquee often stood for several weeks, during which time meetings were frequently held in it. At the command of the admiral, the boatswain would sound his whistle in front of Holworthy Hall, the building where the Seniors then, as now, resided, and the student sailors issuing forth would form in procession, and march to the place of meeting, there to await further orders. If the members of the Navy remained on board ship over night, those who had received appointments at Commencement, then called the "Marines," were obliged to keep guard while they slept or caroused.

The operations of the Navy were usually closed with an excursion down the harbor. A vessel well stocked with certain kinds of provisions afforded, with some assistance from the stores of old ocean, the requisites for a grand clam-bake or a mammoth chowder. The spot usually selected for this entertainment, was the shores of Cape Cod. On the third day the party usually returned from their voyage, and their entry into Cambridge was generally accompanied with no little noise and disorder. The Admiral then appointed privately his successor, and the Navy was disbanded for the year.

The exercises of the association varied from year to year. Many of the old customs gradually went out of fashion, until finally but little of the original Navy remained. The officers were, as usual, appointed yearly, but the power of appointing them was transferred to the class, and a public parade was substituted for the forms and ceremonies once peculiar to

the society. The excursion down the harbor was omitted for the first time the present year, and the last procession made its appearance in the year 1846.

At present the Navy Club is organized after the parts for the last Senior Exhibition have been assigned. It is composed of three classes of persons; namely, the true NAVY, which consists of those who have *never* had parts; the MARINES, those who have had a *major* or *second* part in the Senior year, but no *minor* or *first* part in the Junior; and the HORSE-MARINES, those who have had a *minor* or *first* part in the Junior year, but have subsequently fallen off, so as not to get a *major* or *second* part in the Senior. Of the Navy officers, the Lord High Admiral is usually he who has been sent from College the greatest number of times; the Vice-Admiral is the poorest scholar in the class; the Rear-Admiral the laziest fellow in the class; the Commodore, one addicted to boating; the Captain, a jolly blade; the Lieutenant and Midshipman, fellows of the same description; the Chaplain, the most profane; the Surgeon, a dabbler in surgery, or in medicine, or any thing else; the Ensign, the tallest member of the class; the Boatswain, one most inclined to obscenity; the Drum Major, the most aristocratic, and his assistants, fellows of the same character. These constitute the Band. Such are the general rules of choice, but they are not always followed. The remainder of the class who have had no parts and are not officers of the Navy Club are members, under the name of Privates. On the morning when the parts for Commencement are assigned, the members who receive appointments resign the stations which they have held in the Navy Club. This resignation takes place immediately after the parts have been read to the class. The doorway of the middle entry of Holworthy Hall is the place usually chosen for this affecting scene. The performance is carried on in the mock-oratorical style, a person concealed under a white sheet being placed behind the speaker to make the gestures for him. The names of those members who, having received Commencement appointments, have refused to resign their trusts in the Navy

Club, are then read by the Lord High Admiral, and by his authority they are expelled from the society. This closes the exercises of the Club.

The following entertaining account of the last procession, in 1846, has been furnished by a graduate of that year: —

"The class had nearly all assembled, and the procession, which extended through the rooms of the Natural History Society, began to move. The principal officers, as also the whole band, were dressed in full uniform. The Rear Admiral brought up the rear, as was fitting. He was borne in a sort of triumphal car, composed of something like a couch, elevated upon wheels, and drawn by a white horse. On this his Excellency, dressed in uniform, and enveloped in his cloak, reclined at full length. One of the Marines played the part of driver. Behind the car walked a colored man, with a most fantastic head-dress, whose duty it was to carry his Honor, the Rear Admiral's pipe. Immediately before the car walked the other two Marines, with guns on their shoulders. The 'Digs'* came immediately before the Marines, preceded by the tallest of their number, carrying a white-satin banner, bearing on it, in gold letters, the word 'HARVARD,' with a *spade* of gold paper fastened beneath. The Digs were all dressed in black, with Oxford caps on their heads, and small iron spades over their shoulders. They walked two and two, except in one instance, namely, that of the first three scholars, who walked together, the last of their brethren, immediately preceding the Marines. The second and third scholars did not carry spades, but pointed shovels, much larger and heavier; while the first scholar, who walked between the other two, carried an enormously great square shovel, — such as is often seen hung out at hardware stores for a sign, — with 'SPADES AND SHOVELS,' or some such thing, painted on one side, and 'ALL SIZES' on the other. This shovel was about two feet square. The idea of carrying real, *bonâ fide* spades

* See DIG. In this case, those who had parts at two Exhibitions are thus designated.

and shovels originated wholly in our class. It has always been the custom before to wear a spade, cut out of white paper, on the lapel of the coat. The Navy Privates were dressed in blue shirts, monkey-jackets, &c., and presented a very sailor-like appearance. Two of them carried small kedges over their shoulders. The Ensign bore an old and tattered flag, the same which was originally presented by Miss Mellen of Cambridge to the Harvard Washington Corps. The Chaplain was dressed in a black gown, with an old-fashioned, curly, white wig on his head, which, with a powdered face, gave him a very sanctimonious look. He carried a large French Bible, which by much use had lost its covers. The Surgeon rode a beast which might well have been taken for the Rosinante of the world-renowned Don Quixote. This worthy Æsculapius had an infinite number of brown-paper bags attached to his person. He was enveloped in an old plaid cloak, with a huge sign for *pills* fastened upon his shoulders, and carried before him a skull on a staff. His nag was very spirited, so much so as to leap over the chains, posts, &c., and put to flight the crowd assembled to see the fun. The procession, after having cheered all the College buildings, and the houses of the Professors, separated about seven o'clock, P. M."

NECK. *To run one's neck*, at Williams College, to trust to luck for the success of any undertaking.

NESCIO. Latin; literally, *I do not know.* At the University of Cambridge, England, *to sport a nescio*, to shake the head, a signal that one does not understand or is ignorant of the subject. "After the Senate-House examination for degrees," says Grose, in his Classical Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue, "the students proceed to the schools, to be questioned by the proctor. According to custom immemorial, the answers *must* be *Nescio.* The following is a translated specimen: —

"*Ques.* What is your name? *Ans.* I do not know.

"*Ques.* What is the name of this University? *Ans.* I do not know.

"*Ques.* Who was your father? *Ans.* I do not know.
"The last is probably the only true answer of the three!"

NEWY. At Princeton College, a fresh arrival.

NIGHTGOWN. A dressing-gown; a *deshabille.*

No student shall appear within the limits of the College, or town of Cambridge, in any other dress than in the uniform belonging to his respective class, unless he shall have on a *nightgown*, or such an outside garment as may be necessary over a coat. — *Laws Harv. Coll.*, 1790.

NON ENS. Latin; literally, *not being.* At the University of Cambridge, England, one who has not been matriculated, though he has resided some time at the University; consequently is not considered as having any being. A Freshman in embryo. — *Gradus ad Cantab.*

NON PARAVI. Latin; literally, *I have not prepared.* When Latin was spoken in the American colleges, this excuse was commonly given by a scholar not prepared for recitation.

With sleepy eyes and count'nance heavy,
With much excuse of *non paravi.*
Trumbull's Progress of Dulness, 1794, p. 8.

The same excuse is now frequently given in English.

The same individuals were also observed to be "*not prepared*" for the morning's recitation. — *Harvardiana*, Vol. II. p. 261.

I hear you whispering, with white lips, "*Not prepared*, Sir." — *Burial of Euclid*, 1850, p. 9.

NON PLACET. Latin; literally, *It is not pleasing.* In the University of Cambridge, England, the term in which a *negative* vote is given in the Senate-House.

NON-READING MAN. See READING MAN.

NON-REGENT. In the English universities, a term applied to those Masters of Arts whose regency has ceased. — *Webster.*

See REGENT.

NON-TERM. "When any member of the Senate," says the

Gradus ad Cantabrigiam, "dies within the University during term, on application to the Vice-Chancellor, the University bell rings an hour; from which period *Non-Term*, as to public lectures and disputations, commences for three days."

NON VALUI. Latin; literally, *I was sick.* At Harvard College, when the students were obliged to speak Latin, it was usual for them to give the excuse *non valui* for almost every absence or omission. The President called upon delinquents for their excuses in the chapel, after morning prayers, and these words were often pronounced so broadly as to sound like *non volui*, I did not wish [to go]. The quibble was not perceived for a long time, and was heartily enjoyed, as may be well supposed, by those who made use of it.

NUMBER TEN. At the Wesleyan University, the names "No. 10, and, as a sort of derivative, No. 1001, are applied to the privy." The former title is used also at the University of Vermont.

NUTS. A correspondent from Williams College says, "We speak of a person whom we despise as being a *nuts*." This word is used in the Yorkshire dialect with the meaning of a "silly fellow." Mr. Halliwell, in his Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Words, remarks, "It is not applied to an idiot, but to one who has been doing a foolish action."

O.

OAK. In the English universities, the outer door of a student's room.

No man has a right to attack the rooms of one with whom he is not in the habit of intimacy. From ignorance of this axiom I had near got a horse-whipping, and was kicked down stairs for going to

a wrong *oak;* whose tenant was not in the habit of taking jokes of this kind. — *The Etonian*, Vol. II. p. 287.

A pecker, I must explain, is a heavy pointed hammer for splitting large coals; an instrument often put into requisition to force open an *oak* (an outer door), when the key of the spring latch happens to be left inside, and the scout has gone away. — *The Collegian's Guide*, p. 119.

Every set of rooms is provided with an *oak* or outer door, with a spring lock, of which the master has one latch key, and the servant another. — *Ibid.*, p. 141.

"To *sport oak*, or a door," says the Gradus ad Cantabrigiam, "is, in the modern phrase, to exclude duns, or other unpleasant intruders." It generally signifies, however, nothing more than locking or fastening one's door for safety or convenience.

I always "*sported my oak*" whenever I went out; and if ever I found any article removed from its usual place, I inquired for it; and thus showed I knew where every thing was last placed. — *Collegian's Guide*, p. 141.

If you persist, and say you cannot join them, you must *sport your oak*, and shut yourself into your room, and all intruders out. — *Ibid.* p. 340.

Used also in some American Colleges.

And little did they dream who knocked hard and often at his *oak* in vain, &c. — *Yale Lit. Mag.*, Vol. X. p. 47.

OATHS. At Yale College, those who were engaged in the government were formerly required to take the oaths of allegiance and abjuration appointed by the Parliament of England. In his Discourse before the Graduates of Yale College, President Woolsey gives the following account of this obligation: —

"The charter of 1745 imposed another test in the form of a political oath upon all governing officers in the College. They were required before they undertook the execution of their trusts, or within three months after, 'publicly in the College hall [to] take the oaths, and subscribe the declaration, appointed by an act of Parliament made in the first year of George the First, entitled, An Act for the further

security of his Majesty's person and government, and the succession of the Crown in the heirs of the late Princess Sophia being Protestants, and for extinguishing the hopes of the pretended Prince of Wales, and his open and secret abettors.' We cannot find the motive for prescribing this oath of allegiance and abjuration in the Protestant zeal which was enkindled by the second Pretender's movements in England, — for, although belonging to this same year 1745, these movements were subsequent to the charter, — but rather in the desire of removing suspicion of disloyalty and conforming the practice in the College to that required by the law in the English universities. This oath was taken until it became an unlawful one, when the State assumed complete sovereignty at the Revolution. For some years afterwards, the officers took the oath of fidelity to the State of Connecticut, and I believe that the last instance of this occurred at the very end of the eighteenth century." — p. 40.

In the Diary of President Stiles, under the date of July 8, 1778, is the annexed entry, in which is given the formula of the oath required by the State : —

"The oath of fidelity administered to me by the Hon. Col. Hamlin, one of the Council of the State of Connecticut, at my inauguration.

"'You, Ezra Stiles, do swear by the name of the ever-living God, that you will be true and faithful to the State of Connecticut, as a free and independent State, and in all things do your duty as a good and faithful subject of the said State, in supporting the rights, liberties, and privileges of the same. So help you God.'

"This oath, substituted instead of that of allegiance to the King by the Assembly of Connecticut, May, 1777, to be taken by all in this State ; and so it comes into use in Yale College." — *Woolsey's Hist. Discourse*, Appendix, p. 117.

Οἱ Ἄριστοι. Greek ; literally, *the bravest.* At Princeton College, the aristocrats, or would-be aristocrats, are so called.

OLD BURSCH. A name given in the German universities to a student during his fourth term. Students of this term are also designated *Old Ones.*

As they came forward, they were obliged to pass under a pair of naked swords, held crosswise by two *Old Ones*. — *Longfellow's Hyperion*, p. 110.

OLD HOUSE. A name given in the German universities to a student during his fifth term.

OPPONENCY. The opening of an academical disputation; the proposition of objections to a tenet; an exercise for a degree. — *Todd.*

Mr. Webster remarks, "I believe not used in America."

OPTIME. The title of those who stand in the second rank of honors, immediately after the wranglers, in the University of Cambridge, England. They are divided into *senior* and *junior optimes*. — *Webster.*

See POLLOI.

OVERSEER. The general government of the colleges in the United States is vested in some instances in a Corporation, in others in a Board of Trustees or Overseers, or, as in the case of Harvard College, in the two combined. The duties of the Overseers are, generally, to pass such orders and statutes as seem to them necessary for the prosperity of the college whose affairs they oversee, to dispose of its funds in such a manner as will be most advantageous, to appoint committees to visit it and examine the students connected with it, to ratify the appointment of instructors, and to hear such reports of the proceedings of the college government as require their concurrence.

OXFORD. The cap worn by the members of the University of Oxford, England, is called an *Oxford* or *Oxford cap.* The same is worn at some American colleges on Exhibition and Commencement days. In shape, it is square and flat, covered with black cloth; from the centre depends a tassel of black cord. It is further described in the following passage.

> My back equipped, it was not fair
> My head should 'scape, and so, as square
> As chessboard,

A *cap* I bought, my skull to screen,
Of cloth without, and all within
Of pasteboard.
Terræ-Filius, Vol. II. p. 225.

Thunders of clapping! — As he bows, on high
"Præses" his "*Oxford*" doffs, and bows reply.
Childe Harvard, p. 36.

It is sometimes called a *trencher cap*, from its shape.

OXFORD-MIXED. Cloth such as is worn at the University of Oxford, England. The students in Harvard College were formerly required to wear this kind of cloth as their uniform. The color is given in the following passage: "By black-mixed (called also *Oxford-mixed*) is understood, black with a mixture of not more than one twentieth, nor less than one twenty-fifth, part of white." — *Laws of Harv. Coll.*, 1826, p. 25.

He generally dresses in *Oxford-mixed* pantaloons, and a brown surtout. — *Collegian*, p. 240.

P.

PARCHMENT. A diploma, from the substance on which it is usually printed, is in familiar language sometimes called a *parchment*.

There are some, who, relying not upon the '*parchment* and seal' as a passport to favor, bear that with them which shall challenge notice and admiration. — *Yale Lit. Mag.*, Vol. III. p. 365.

The passer-by, unskilled in ancient lore,
Whose hands the ribboned *parchment* never bore.
Class Poem at Harv. Coll., 1835, p. 7.

See SHEEPSKIN.

PARIETAL. From Latin *paries*, a wall; properly, *a partition-wall*, from the root of *part* or *pare*. Pertaining to a wall. — *Webster*.

At Harvard College the officers resident within the College walls constitute a permanent standing committee, called the Parietal Committee. They have particular cognizance of all tardinesses at prayers and Sabbath services, and of all offences against good order and decorum. They are allowed to deduct from the rank of a student, not exceeding one hundred for one offence. In case any offence seems to them to require a higher punishment than deduction, it is reported to the Faculty. — *Laws*, 1850, App.

> Had I forgotten, alas! the stern *parietal* monitions?
> *Harvardiana*, Vol. III. p. 98.

The chairman of the Parietal Committee is often called the *Parietal Tutor.*

> I see them shaking their fists in the face of the *parietal tutor.* — *Oration before H. L. of I. O. of O. F.*, 1849.

The members of the committee are called, in common parlance, *Parietals.*

> Four rash and inconsiderate proctors, two tutors, and five *parietals*, each with a mug and pail in his hand, in their great haste to arrive at the scene of conflagration, ran over the Devil, and knocked him down stairs. — *Harvardiana*, Vol. III. p. 124.

> And at the loud laugh of thy gurgling throat,
> The *parietals* would forget themselves.
> *Ibid.*, Vol. III. p. 399 et passim.

> Did not thy starting eyeballs think to see
> Some goblin *parietal* grin at thee?
> *Ibid.*, Vol. IV. p. 197.

The deductions made by the Parietal Committee are also called *Parietals.*

> How now, ye secret, dark, and tuneless chanters,
> What is 't ye do? Beware the *parietals.*
> *Harvardiana*, Vol. III. p. 44.

> Reckon on the fingers of your mind the reprimands, deductions, *parietals*, and privates in store for you. — *Orat. H. L. of I. O. of O. F.*, 1848.

The accent of this word is on the antepenult; by *poetic license*, in four of the passages above quoted, it is placed on the penult.

PART. That which is assigned to a student to be performed at an Exhibition or Commencement. In Harvard College, as soon as the parts for an Exhibition or Commencement are assigned, the subjects and the names of the performers are given to some member of one of the higher classes, who proceeds to read them to the students from a window of one of the buildings, after proposing the usual "three cheers" for each of the classes, designating them by the years in which they are to graduate. As the name of each person who has a part assigned him is read, the students respond with cheers. This over, the classes are again cheered, the reader of the parts is applauded, and the crowd disperse, except when the mock parts are read, or the officers of the Navy Club resign their trusts.

The refusal of a student to perform the *part* assigned him, will be regarded as a high offence. — *Laws Univ. at Cam., Mass.*, 1848, p. 19.

Often, too, the qualifications for a *part* . . . . . are discussed in the fireside circles so peculiar to college. — *Harv. Reg.*, p. 378.

It is very common to speak of *getting parts*.

Here
Are acres of orations, and so forth,
The glorious nonsense that enchants young hearts
With all the humdrumology of "*getting parts.*"
Our Chronicle of '26. Boston, 1827, p. 28.

See under MOCK-PART and NAVY CLUB.

PASS. At Oxford, permission to receive the degree of A. B. after passing the necessary examinations.

The good news of the *pass* will be a set-off against the few small debts. — *Collegian's Guide*, p. 254.

PASS MAN. At Oxford, one who merely passes his examination, and obtains testimonials for a degree, but is not able to obtain any honors or distinctions. Opposed to CLASS-MAN, q. v.

"Have the *passmen* done their paper work yet?" asked Whitbread. "However, the schools, I dare say, will not be open to the classmen till Monday." — *Collegian's Guide*, p. 309.

PATRON. At some of the colleges in the United States, the patron is appointed to take charge of the funds, and to regulate the expenses, of students who reside at a distance. Formerly, students who came within this provision were obliged to conform to the laws in reference to the patron; it is now left optional.

P. D. An abbreviation of *Philosophiæ Doctor*, Doctor of Philosophy. "In the German universities," says Brande, "the title 'Doctor Philosophiæ' has long been substituted for Baccalaureus Artium or Literarium."

PEACH. To inform against; to communicate facts by way of accusation.

It being rather advisable to enter college before twelve, or to stay out all night, bribing the bed-maker next morning not to *peach*. — *Alma Mater*, Vol. I. p. 190.

When, by a little spying, I can reach
The height of my ambition, I must *peach*.
The Gallinipper, Dec., 1849.

PENE. Latin, *almost*, *nearly*. A candidate for admission to the Freshman Class is called a *Pene*, that is, *almost* a Freshman.

PENNILESS BENCH. Archdeacon Nares, in his Glossary, says of this phrase: "A cant term for a state of poverty. There was a public seat so called in Oxford; but I fancy it was rather named from the common saying, than that derived from it."

Bid him bear up, he shall not
Sit long on *penniless bench*.
Mass. City Mad., IV. 1.

That everie stool he sate on was *pennilesse bench*, that his robes were rags. — *Euphues and his Engl.*, D. 3.

PENSIONER. French, *pensionnaire*, one who pays for his board. In the University of Cambridge, England, and in that of Dublin, a student of the second rank, who is not dependent on the foundation for support, but pays for his board and other charges. Equivalent to COMMONER at Oxford, or OPPIDANT of Eton school. — *Brande*. *Gent. Mag.*, 1795.

PHI BETA KAPPA. The fraternity of the Φ Β Κ "was imported," says Allyn in his Ritual, "into this country from France, in the year 1776; and, as it is said, by Thomas Jefferson, late President of the United States." It was originally chartered as a society in William and Mary College, in Virginia, and was organized at Yale College, Nov. 13th, 1780. By virtue of a charter formally executed by the president, officers, and members of the original society, it was established soon after at Harvard College, through the influence of Mr. Elisha Parmele, a graduate of the year 1778. The first meeting in Cambridge was held Sept. 5th, 1781. The original Alpha of Virginia is now extinct.

"Its objects," says Mr. Quincy, in his History of Harvard University, "were the 'promotion of literature and friendly intercourse among scholars'; and its name and motto indicate, that 'philosophy, including therein religion as well as ethics, is worthy of cultivation as the guide of life.' This society took an early and a deep root in the University; its exercises became public, and admittance into it an object of ambition; but the 'discrimination,' which its selection of members made among students, became an early subject of question and discontent. In October, 1789, a committee of the Overseers, of which John Hancock was chairman, reported to that board, 'that there is an institution in the University, with the nature of which the government is not acquainted, which tends to make a discrimination among the students,' and submitted to the board 'the propriety of inquiring into its nature and design.' The subject occasioned considerable debate, and a petition, of the nature of a complaint against the society, by a number of the members of the Senior Class, having been presented, its consideration was postponed, and it was committed; but it does not appear from the records, that any further notice was taken of the petition. The influence of the society was upon the whole deemed salutary, since literary merit was assumed as the principle on which its members were selected; and, so far, its influence harmonized with the honorable motives to exertion which have ever been held out to the students by the

laws and usages of the College. In process of time, its catalogue included almost every member of the Immediate Government, and fairness in the selection of members has been in a great degree secured by the practice it has adopted, of ascertaining those in every class who stand the highest, in point of conduct and scholarship, according to the estimates of the Faculty of the College, and of generally regarding those estimates. Having gradually increased in numbers, popularity, and importance, the day after Commencement was adopted for its annual celebration. These occasions have uniformly attracted a highly intelligent and cultivated audience, having been marked by a display of learning and eloquence, and having enriched the literature of the country with some of its brightest gems." — Vol. II. p. 398.

The immediate members of the society at Cambridge were formerly accustomed to hold semi-monthly meetings, the exercises of which were such as are usual in literary associations. At present, meetings are seldom held except for the purpose of electing members. Affiliated societies have been established at Dartmouth, Union, and Bowdoin Colleges, at Brown and the Wesleyan Universities, at the Western Reserve College, at the University of Vermont, and at Amherst College, and they number among their members many of the most distinguished men in our country. The letters which constitute the name of the society are the initials of its motto, Φιλοσοφία, Βίου Κυβερνήτης, Philosophy, the Guide of Life.

A further account of this society may be found in Allyn's Ritual of Freemasonry, pp. 296 – 302, ed. 1831.

PHILISTINE. In Germany this name, or what corresponds to it in that country, *Philister*, is given by the students to tradesmen and others not belonging to the university.

Und hat der Burſch kein Geld im Beutel,
So pumpt er die Philiſter an.

And has the Bursch his cash expended?
To sponge the *Philistine's* his plan.
The Crambambuli Song.

Mr. Halliwell, in his Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial words, says of this word, "a cant term applied to bailiffs, sheriffs' officers, and drunkards." The idea of narrow-mindedness, a contracted mode of thinking and meanness, is usually connected with it, and in some colleges in the United States the name has been given to those whose characters correspond with this description.

See SNOB.

PHRASING. Reciting by, or giving the words or phraseology of the book, without understanding their meaning.

Never should you allow yourself to think of going into the recitation-room, and there trust to "skinning it," as it is called in some colleges, or "*phrasing*," as in others. — *Todd's Student's Manual*, p. 115.

PIECE. "Be it known, at Cambridge the various Commons and other places open for the gymnastic games, and the like public amusements, are usually denominated *Pieces*." — *Alma Mater*, Vol. II. p. 49. London, 1827.

PIETAS ET GRATULATIO. On the death of George the Second, and accession of George the Third, Mr. Bernard, Governor of Massachusetts, suggested to Harvard College "the expediency of expressing sympathy and congratulation on these events, in conformity with the practice of the English universities." Accordingly, on Saturday, March 14, 1761, there was placed in the Chapel of Harvard College the following "Proposal for a Celebration of the Death of the late King, and the Accession of his present Majesty, by members of Harvard College."

"Six guineas are given for a prize of a guinea each to the Author of the best composition of the following several kinds: — 1. A Latin Oration. 2. A Latin Poem, in hexameters. 3. A Latin Elegy, in hexameters and pentameters. 4. A Latin Ode. 5. An English Poem, in long verse. 6. An English Ode.

"Other Compositions, besides those that obtain the prizes, that are most deserving, will be taken particular notice of.

"The candidates are to be, all, Gentlemen who are now

members of said College, or have taken a degree within seven years.

"Any Candidate may deliver two or more compositions of different kinds, but not more than one of the same kind.

"That Gentlemen may be more encouraged to try their talents upon this occasion, it is proposed that the names of the Candidates shall be kept secret, except those who shall be adjudged to deserve the prizes, or to have particular notice taken of their Compositions, and even these shall be kept secret if desired.

"For this purpose each Candidate is desired to send his Composition to the President, on or before the first day of July next, subscribed at the bottom with a feigned name or motto, and, in a distinct paper, to write his own name and seal it up, writing the feigned name or motto on the outside. None of the sealed papers containing the real names will be opened, except those that are adjudged to obtain the prizes or to deserve particular notice; the rest will be burned sealed."

This proposal resulted in a work, entitled, "Pietas et Gratulatio Collegii Cantabrigiensis apud Novanglos." In January, 1762, the Corporation passed a vote, "that the collections in prose and verse in several languages composed by some of the members of the College, on the motion of his Excellency our Governor, Francis Bernard, Esq., on occasion of the death of his late Majesty, and the accession of his present Majesty, be printed; and that his Excellency be desired to send, if he shall judge it proper, a copy of the same to Great Britain, to be presented to his Majesty, in the name of the Corporation."

Quincy thus speaks of the collection: "Governor Bernard not only suggested the work, but contributed to it. Five of the thirty-one compositions, of which it consists, were from his pen. The Address to the King is stated to have been written by him, or by Lieutenant-Governor Hutchinson. Its style and turn of thought indicate the politician rather than the student, and savor of the senate-chamber more than of the academy. The classical and poetic merits of the work bear a fair comparison with those of European

universities on similar occasions, allowance being made for the difference in the state of science and literature in the respective countries; and it is the most creditable specimen extant of the art of printing, at that period, in the Colonies. The work is respectfully noticed by the 'Critical' and 'Monthly' Reviews, and an ode of the President is pronounced by both to be written in a style truly Horatian. In the address prefixed, the hope is expressed, that, as 'English colleges have had kings for their nursing fathers, and queens for their nursing mothers, this of North America might experience the royal munificence, and look up to the throne for favor and patronage.' In May, 1763, letters were received from Jasper Mauduit, agent of the Province, mentioning 'the presentation to his Majesty of the book of verses from the College,' but the records give no indication of the manner in which it was received. The thoughts of George the Third were occupied, not with patronizing learning in the Colonies, but with deriving revenue from them, and Harvard College was indebted to him for no act of acknowledgment or munificence." — *Quincy's Hist. Harv. Univ.*, Vol. II. pp. 103 – 105.

The Charleston Courier, in an article entitled "Literary Sparring," says of this production: "When, as late as 1761, Harvard University sent forth, in Greek, Latin, and English, its congratulations on the accession of George the Third to the throne, it was called, in England, a curiosity. — "*Buckingham's Miscellanies from the Public Journals*, Vol. I. p. 103.

Mr. Kendall, an English traveller, who visited Cambridge in the year 1807 – 8, notices this work as follows: — "In the year 1761, on the death of George the Second and the accession of his present Majesty, Harvard College, or, as on this occasion it styles itself, Cambridge College, produced a volume of tributary verses, in English, Latin, and Greek, entitled, Pietas et Gratulatio Collegii Cantabrigiensis apud Novanglos; and this collection, the first received, and, as it has since appeared, the last to be received, from this seminary, by an English king, was cordially welcomed by the critical journals of the time." — *Kendall's Travels*, Vol. III. p. 12.

For further remarks, consult the Monthly Review, Vol. XXIX. p. 22; Critical Review, Vol. X. p. 284; and the Monthly Anthology, Vol. VI. p. 427.

PIMP. To do little, mean actions for the purpose of gaining favor with a superior, as, in college, with an instructor. The verb with this meaning is derived from the adjective *pimping*, which signifies *little*, *petty*.

> Did I not promise those who fished
> And *pimped* most any part they wished.
>
> *The Rebelliad*, p. 33.

PISCATORIAN. From the Latin *piscator*, a fisherman. One who seeks or gains favor with a teacher by being officious toward him.

This word was much used at Harvard College in the year 1822, and for a few years after; it is now very seldom heard.

See under FISH.

PLACE. In the older American colleges, the situation of a student in the class of which he was a member was formerly decided in a measure by the rank and circumstances of his family; this was called *placing*. The Hon. Paine Wingate, who graduated at Harvard College in the year 1759, says, in one of his letters to Mr. Peirce: —

"You inquire of me whether any regard was paid to a student on account of the rank of his parent, otherwise than his being arranged or *placed* in the order of his class?

"The right of precedence on every occasion is an object of importance in the state of society. And there is scarce any thing which more sensibly affects the feelings of ambition than the rank which a man is allowed to hold. This excitement was generally called up whenever a class in college was *placed*. The parents were not wholly free from influence; but the scholars were often enraged beyond bounds for their disappointment in their *place*, and it was some time before a class could be settled down to an acquiescence in their allotment. The highest and the lowest in the class was often ascertained more easily (though not without some

difficulty) than the intermediate members of the class, where there was room for uncertainty whose claim was best, and where partiality no doubt was sometimes indulged. But I must add, that, although the honor of a *place* in the class was chiefly ideal, yet there were some substantial advantages. The higher part of the class had generally the most influential friends, and they commonly had the best chambers in College assigned to them. They had also a right to help themselves first at table in Commons, and I believe generally, wherever there was occasional precedence allowed, it was very freely yielded to the higher of the class by those who were below.

"The Freshman Class was, in my day at college, usually *placed* (as it was termed) within six or nine months after their admission. The official notice of this was given by having their names written in a large German text, in a handsome style, and placed in a conspicuous part of the College *Buttery*, where the names of the four classes of undergraduates were kept suspended until they left College. If a scholar was expelled, his name was taken from its place; or if he was degraded (which was considered the next highest punishment to expulsion), it was moved accordingly. As soon as the Freshmen were apprised of their places, each one took his station according to the new arrangement at recitation, and at Commons, and in the chapel, and on all other occasions. And this arrangement was never afterward altered, either in College or in the Catalogue, however the rank of their parents might be varied. Considering how much dissatisfaction was often excited by placing the classes (and I believe all other colleges had laid aside the practice), I think that it was a judicious expedient in Harvard to conform to the custom of putting the names in *alphabetical* order, and they have accordingly so remained since the year 1772." — *Peirce's Hist. of Harv. Univ.*, pp. 308–311.

See DEGRADATION.

PLACET. Latin; literally, *it is pleasing*. In the University of Cambridge, Eng., the term in which an *affirmative* vote is given in the Senate-House.

PLUCK. In the English universities, a refusal of testimonials for a degree.

The origin of this word is thus stated in the Collegian's Guide: "At the time of conferring a degree, just as the name of each man to be presented to the Vice-Chancellor is read out, a proctor walks once up and down to give any person who can object to the degree an opportunity of signifying his dissent, which is done by plucking or pulling the proctor's gown. Hence another and more common mode of stopping a degree, by refusing the testamur, or certificate of proficiency, is also called plucking." — p. 203.

On the same word, the author in another place remarks as follows: "As long back as my memory will carry me, down to the present day, there has been scarcely a monosyllable in our language which seemed to convey so stinging a reproach, or to let a man down in the general estimation half as much, as this one word PLUCK." — p. 288.

PLUCKED. A cant term at the English universities, applied to those who, for want of scholarship, are refused their testimonials for a degree. — *Oxford Guide.*

Who had at length scrambled through the pales and discipline of the Senate-House without being *plucked*, and miraculously obtained the title of A. B. — *Gent. Mag.*, 1795, p. 19.

O, what a misery is it to be *plucked!* Not long since, an undergraduate was driven mad by it, and committed suicide. — The term itself is contemptible: it is associated with the meanest, the most stupid and spiritless animals of creation. When we hear of a man being *plucked*, we think he is necessarily a goose. — *Collegian's Guide*, p. 288.

POKER. At Oxford, Eng., a cant name for a *bedel.*

If the visitor see an unusual "state" walking about, in shape of an individual preceded by a quantity of *pokers*, or, which is the same thing, men, that is bedels, carrying maces, jocularly called *pokers*, he may be sure that that individual is the Vice-Chancellor. — *Oxford Guide*, p. xii., 1847.

POLE. At Princeton and Union Colleges, to study hard, e. g. to *pole* out the lesson. To *pole* on a composition, to take pains with it.

POLER. One who studies hard; a close student. As a boat is impelled with *poles*, so is the student by *poling*, and it is perhaps from this analogy that the word *poler* is applied to a diligent student.

POLLOI. Οἱ Πολλοί, the many. In the University of Cambridge, Eng., those who take their degree without any honor. After residing something more than three years at this University, at the conclusion of the tenth term comes off the final examination in the Senate-House. He who passes this examination in the best manner is called Senior Wrangler. "Then follow about twenty, all called Wranglers, arranged in the order of merit. Two other ranks of honors are there, — Senior Optimes and Junior Optimes, each containing about twenty. The last Junior Optime is termed the Wooden Spoon. Then comes the list of the large majority, called the *Hoy Polloi*, the first of whom is named the *Captain of the Poll*, and the twelve last, the Apostles." — *Alma Mater*, Vol. I. p. 3.

PONS ASINORUM. Vide Asses' Bridge.

PONY. A translation. So called, it may be, from the fleetness and ease with which a skilful rider is enabled to pass over places which to a common plodder present many obstacles.

And stick to the law, Tom, without a *Pony*. — *Harv. Reg.* p. 194.

And when leaving, leave behind us
Ponies for a lower class;
Ponies, which perhaps another,
Toiling up the College hill,
A forlorn, a "younger brother,"
"Riding," may rise higher still.
Poem before the Y. H. Soc., p. 12, 1849.

Their lexicons, *ponies*, and text-books were strewed round their lamps on the table. — *A Tour through College*, p. 30. Boston, 1832.

In the way of "*pony*," or translation, to the Greek of Father Griesbach, the New Testament was wonderfully convenient. — *New England Magazine*, Vol. III. p. 208.

The notes are just what notes should be; they are not a *pony*, but a guide. — *Southern Lit. Mess.*

Instead of plodding on foot along the dusty, well-worn McAdam of learning, why will you take nigh cuts on *ponies?* — *Yale Lit. Mag.*, Vol. XIII. p. 281.

The "board" requests that all who present themselves will bring along the *ponies* they have used since their first entrance into College. — *The Gallinipper*, Dec. 1849.

The tutors with *ponies* their lessons were learning.
Yale Banger, Nov. 1850.

We do think, that, with such a team of "*ponies*" and load of commentators, his instruction might evince more accuracy. — *Yale Tomahawk*, Feb. 1851.

PONY. To use a translation.

POPPING. At William and Mary College, getting the advantage over another in argument is called *popping* him.

POPULARITY. In the college *use*, favor of one's classmates, or of the members of all the classes, generally. Nowhere is this term employed so often, and with so much significance, as among collegians. The first wish of the Freshman is to be popular, and the desire does not leave him during all his college life. For remarks on this subject, see The Literary Miscellany, Vol. II. p. 56; Amherst Indicator, Vol. II. p. 123, etc.

PORTIONIST. One who has a certain academical allowance or portion. — *Webster.*

See Postmaster.

POSTMASTER. In Merton College, Oxford, the scholars who are supported on the foundation are called Postmasters, or Portionists (*Portionistæ*). — *Oxf. Guide.*

PRÆSES. The Latin for President.

"*Præses*" his "Oxford" doffs, and bows reply.
Childe Harvard, p. 36.

Did not the *Præses* himself most kindly and oft reprimand me?
Harvardiana, Vol. III. p. 98.

PRAYERS. In colleges and universities, the religious exer-

cises performed in the chapel at morning and evening, at which all the students are required to attend.

These exercises in some institutions were formerly much more extended than at present, and must on some occasions have been very onerous. Mr. Quincy, in his History of Harvard University, writing in relation to the customs which were prevalent in the College at the beginning of the last century, says on this subject: "Previous to the accession of Leverett to the presidency, the practice of obliging the undergraduates to read portions of the Scripture from Latin or English into Greek, at morning and evening service, had been discontinued. But in January and May, 1708, this 'ancient and laudable practice was revived' by the Corporation. At morning prayers all the undergraduates were ordered, beginning with the youngest, to read a verse out of the Old Testament from the Hebrew into Greek, except the Freshmen, who were permitted to use their English Bibles in this exercise; and at evening service, to read from the New Testament out of the English or Latin translation into Greek, whenever the President performed this service in the Hall." In less than twenty years after the revival of these exercises, they were again discontinued. The following was then established as the order of morning and evening worship: "The morning service began with a short prayer; then a chapter of the Old Testament was read, which the President expounded, and concluded with prayer. The evening service was the same, except that the chapter read was from the New Testament, and on Saturday a psalm was sung in the Hall. On Sunday, exposition was omitted; a psalm was sung morning and evening; and one of the scholars, in course, was called upon to repeat, in the evening, the sermons preached on that day."—Vol. I. pp. 439, 440.

The custom of singing at prayers on Sunday evening continued for many years. In a manuscript journal kept during the year 1793, notices to the following effect frequently occur. "Feb. 24th, Sunday. The singing club performed Man's Victory, at evening prayers." "Sund. April 14th, P. M. At prayers the club performed Brandon."

"May 19th, Sabbath, P. M. At prayers the club performed Holden's Descend ye nine, etc." Soon after this, prayers were discontinued on Sunday evenings.

The President was required to officiate at prayers, but when unable to attend, the office devolved on one of the Tutors, "they taking their turns by course weekly." Whenever they performed this duty "for any considerable time," they were "suitably rewarded for their service." In one instance, in 1794, all the officers being absent, Mr., afterwards Prof. McKean, then an undergraduate, performed the duties of chaplain. In the journal above referred to, under date of Feb. 22, 1793, is this note: "At prayers, I declaimed in Latin"; which would seem to show, that this season was sometimes made the occasion for exercises of a literary, as well as religious character. At Yale College, one of the earliest laws ordains that "all undergraduates shall publicly repeat sermons in the hall in their course, and also bachelors; and be constantly examined on Sabbaths [at] evening prayer." — *Pres. Woolsey's Discourse*, p. 59.

A writer in the American Literary Magazine, in noticing some of the evils connected with the American college system, describes very truthfully, in the following question, a scene not at all novel in student life. "But when the young man is compelled to rise at an unusually early hour to attend public prayers, under all kinds of disagreeable circumstances; when he rushes into the chapel breathless, with wet feet, half dressed, and with the prospect of a recitation immediately to succeed the devotions, — is it not natural that he should be listless, or drowsy, or excited about his recitation, during the whole sacred exercise?" — Vol. IV. p. 517.

This season formerly afforded an excellent opportunity, for those who were so disposed, to play off practical jokes on the person officiating. On one occasion, at one of our colleges, a goose was tied to the desk by some of the students, intended as emblematic of the person who was accustomed to occupy that place. But the laugh was artfully turned upon them by the minister, who, seeing the bird with his head direct-

ed to the audience, remarked, that he perceived the young gentlemen were for once provided with a parson admirably suited to their capacities, and with these words left them to swallow his well-timed sarcasm. On another occasion, a ram was placed in the pulpit, with his head turned to the door by which the minister usually entered. On opening the door the animal, diving between the legs of the fat shepherd, bolted down the pulpit stairs, carrying on his back the sacred load, and with it rushed out of the chapel, leaving the assemblage to indulge in the reflections excited by the expressive looks of the astonished beast, and of his more astonished rider.

The Bible was often kept covered, when not in use, with a cloth. It was formerly a very common trick to place under this cloth a pewter plate obtained from the commons hall, which the minister, on uncovering, would, if he were a shrewd man, quietly slide under the desk, and proceed as usual with the exercises.

At Harvard College, about the year 1785, two Indian images were missing from their accustomed place on the top of the gate-posts which stood in front of the dwelling of a gentleman of Cambridge. At the same time the Bible was taken from the chapel, and another, which was purchased to supply its place, soon followed it, no one knew where. One day, as a tutor was passing by the room of a student, hearing within an uncommonly loud noise, he entered, as was his right and office. There stood the occupant, holding in his hands one of the chapel Bibles, while before him on the table were placed the images, to which he appeared to be reading, but in reality was vociferating all kinds of senseless gibberish. "What is the meaning of this noise?" inquired the tutor in great anger. "Propagating the *gospel* among the *Indians*, Sir," replied the student calmly.

While Professor Ashur Ware was a tutor in Harvard College, he in his turn, when the President was absent, officiated at prayers. Inclined to be longer in his devotions than was thought necessary by the students, they were often on such occasions seized with violent fits of sneezing, which gen-

erally made themselves audible in the word "A-a-shur," "A-a-shur."

PRELECTOR. Latin, *prælector*. One who reads an author to others and adds explanations; a reader; a lecturer.

Their so famous a *prelectour* doth teach. — *Sheldon, Mir. of Anti-Christ*, p. 38.

If his reproof be private, or with the cathedrated authority of a *prælector* or public reader. — *Whitlock, Mann. of the English*, p. 385.

2. Same as FATHER, which see.

PREPOSITOR. Latin. A scholar appointed by the master to overlook the rest.

And when requested for the salt-cellar, I handed it with as much trepidation as a *præposter* gives the Doctor a list, when he is conscious of a mistake in the excuses. — *The Etonian*, Vol. II. p. 281.

PRESENTATION DAY. At Yale College, Presentation Day is the time when the Senior Class, having finished the prescribed course of study, and passed a satisfactory examination, are *presented* by the examiners to the President, as properly qualified to be admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Arts. A distinguished professor of the institution where this day is observed has kindly furnished the following interesting historical account of this observance.

"This presentation," he writes, "is a ceremony of long standing. It has certainly existed for more than a century. It is very early alluded to, not as a *novelty*, but as an established custom. There is now less formality on such occasions, but the substantial parts of the exercises are retained. The examination is now begun on Saturday and finished on Tuesday, and the day after, Wednesday, six weeks before the public Commencement, is the day of Presentation. There have sometimes been literary exercises on that day by one or more of the candidates, and sometimes they have been omitted. I have in my possession a Latin Oration, what, I suppose, was called a *Cliosophic Oration*, pronounced by William Samuel Johnson in 1744, at the presentation of his class. Sometimes a member of the class ex-

hibited an English Oration, which was responded to by some one of the College Faculty, generally by one who had been the principal instructor of the class presented. A case of this kind occurred in 1776, when Mr., afterwards President Dwight, responded to the class orator in an address, which, being delivered the same July in which Independence was declared, drew, from its patriotic allusions, as well as for other reasons, unusual attention. It was published, — a rare thing at that period. Another response was delivered in 1796, by J. Stebbins, Tutor, which was likewise published. There has been no exhibition of the kind since. For a few years past, there have been an oration and a poem exhibited by members of the graduating class, at the time of presentation. The appointments for these exercises are made by the class.

"So much of an exhibition as there was at the presentation in 1778 has not been usual. More was then done, probably, from the fact, that for several years, during the Revolutionary war, there was no public Commencement. Perhaps it should be added, that, so far back as my information extends, after the literary exercises of Presentation Day, there has always been a dinner, or collation, at which the College Faculty, graduates, invited guests, and the Senior Class have been present."

A graduate of the present year writes more particularly in relation to the observances of the day at the present time. "In the morning the Senior Class are met in one of the lecture-rooms by the chairman of the Faculty and the senior Tutor. The latter reads the names of those who have passed a satisfactory examination, and are to be recommended for degrees. The Class then adjourn to the College Chapel, where the President and some of the Professors are waiting to receive them. The senior Tutor reads the names as before, after which Professor Kingsley recommends the Class to the President and Faculty for the degree of A. B., in a Latin discourse. The President then responds in the same tongue, and addresses a few words of counsel to the Class.

"These exercises are followed by the Poem and Oration, delivered by members of the Class chosen for these offices, by the Class. Then comes the dinner given in one of the lecture-rooms. After this the Class meet in the College yard, and spend the afternoon in smoking (the old clay pipe is used, but no cigars) and singing. Thus ends the active life of our college days."

In the Appendix to President Woolsey's Historical Discourse delivered before the Graduates of Yale College, is the following account of Presentation Day, in 1778.

"The Professor of Divinity, two ministers of the town, and another minister, having accompanied me to the library about 1, P. M., the middle Tutor waited upon me there, and informed me that the examination was finished, and they were ready for the presentation. I gave leave, being seated in the library between the above ministers. Hereupon the examiners, preceded by the Professor of Mathematics, entered the library, and introduced thirty candidates, a beautiful sight! The Diploma Examinatorium, with the return and minutes inscribed upon it, was delivered to the President, who gave it to the Vice-Bedellus, directing him to read it. He read it and returned it to the President, to be deposited among the College archives *in perpetuam rei memoriam.* The senior Tutor thereupon made a very eloquent Latin speech, and presented the candidates for the honors of the College. This presentation the President in a Latin speech accepted, and addressed the gentlemen examiners and the candidates, and gave the latter liberty to return home till Commencement. Then dismissed.

"At about 3, P. M., the afternoon exercises were appointed to begin. At 3½, the bell tolled, and the assembly convened in the chapel, ladies and gentlemen. The President introduced the exercises in a Latin speech, and then delivered the Diploma Examinatorium to the Vice-Bedellus, who, standing on the pulpit stairs, read it publicly. Then succeeded, —

Cliosophic Oration in Latin, by Sir Meigs.

Poetical Composition in English, by Sir Barlow.

Dialogue, English, by { Sir Miller, Sir Chaplin, Sir Ely.

Cliosophic Oration, English, by Sir Webster.

Disputation, English, by { Sir Wolcott, Sir Swift, Sir Smith.

Valedictory Oration, English, by Sir Tracy.

An Anthem. Exercises two hours." — p. 121.

PRESIDENT. In the United States, the chief officer of a college or university. His duties are, to preside at the meetings of the Faculty, at Exhibitions and Commencements, to sign the diplomas or letters of degree, to carry on the official correspondence, to address counsel and instruction to the students, and to exercise a general superintendence in the affairs of the college over which he presides.

At Harvard College it was formerly the duty of the President "to inspect the manners of the students, and unto his morning and evening prayers to join some exposition of the chapters which they read from Hebrew into Greek, from the Old Testament, in the morning, and out of English into Greek, from the New Testament, in the evening." At the same College, in the early part of the last century, Mr. Wadsworth, the President, states, "that he expounded the Scriptures, once eleven, and sometimes eight or nine times in the course of a week." — *Harv. Reg.*, p. 249, and *Quincy's Hist. Harv. Univ.*, Vol. I. p. 440.

Similar duties were formerly required of the President at other American colleges. In some, at the present day, he performs the duties of a professor in connection with those of his own office, and presides at the daily religious exercises in the Chapel.

The title of President is given to the chief officer in some of the colleges of the English universities.

PRESIDENT'S CHAIR. At Harvard College, there is in the Library an antique chair, venerable by age and association, which is used only on Commencement Day, when it is

occupied by the President while engaged in delivering the diplomas for degrees. "Vague report," says Quincy, "represents it to have been brought to the College during the presidency of Holyoke, as the gift of the Rev. Ebenezer Turell of Medford (the author of the Life of Dr. Colman). Turell was connected by marriage with the Mathers, by some of whom it is said to have been brought from England." Holyoke was President from 1737 to 1769. The round knobs on the chair were turned by President Holyoke, and attached to it by his own hands. In the picture of this honored gentleman, belonging to the College, he is painted in the old chair, which seems peculiarly adapted by its strength to support the weight which fills it.

Before the erection of Gore Hall, the present library building, the books of the College were kept in Harvard Hall. In the same building, also, was the Philosophy Chamber, where the chair usually stood for the inspection of the curious. Over this domain, from the year 1793 to 1800, presided Mr. Samuel Shapleigh, the Librarian. He was a dapper little bachelor, very active and remarkably attentive to the ladies who visited the Library, especially the younger portion of them. When ushered into the room where stood the old chair, he would watch them with eager eyes, and, as soon as one, prompted by a desire of being able to say, "I have sat in the President's Chair," took this seat, rubbing his hands together, he would exclaim, in great glee, "A forfeit! a forfeit!" and demand from the fair occupant a kiss, a fee which, whether refused or not, he very seldom failed to obtain.

This custom, which seems now-a-days to be going out of fashion, is mentioned by Mr. William Biglow, in a poem before the Phi Beta Kappa Society, recited in their dining-hall, August 29, 1811. Speaking of Commencement Day and its observances, he says:

> "Now young gallants allure their favorite fair
> To take a seat in Presidential Chair;
> Then seize the long-accustomed fee, the bliss
> Of the half ravished, half free-granted kiss."

The editor of Mr. Peirce's History of Harvard University publishes the following curious extracts from Horace Walpole's Private Correspondence, giving a description of some antique chairs found in England, exactly of the same construction with the College chair; a circumstance which corroborates the supposition that this also was brought from England.

HORACE WALPOLE TO GEORGE MONTAGU, ESQ.

"*Strawberry Hill, August* 20, 1761.

"Dickey Bateman has picked up a whole cloister full of old chairs in Herefordshire. He bought them one by one, here and there in farm-houses, for three and six pence and a crown apiece. They are of wood, the seats triangular, the backs, arms, and legs loaded with turnery. A thousand to one but there are plenty up and down Cheshire, too. If Mr. and Mrs. Wetenhall, as they ride or drive out, would now and then pick up such a chair, it would oblige me greatly. Take notice, no two need be of the same pattern." — *Private Correspondence of Horace Walpole, Earl of Orford,* Vol. II. p. 279.

HORACE WALPOLE TO THE REV. MR. COLE.

"*Strawberry Hill, March* 9, 1765.

"When you go into Cheshire, and upon your ramble, may I trouble you with a commission? but about which you must promise me not to go a step out of your way. Mr. Bateman has got a cloister at old Windsor furnished with ancient wooden chairs, most of them triangular, but all of various patterns, and carved and turned in the most uncouth and whimsical forms. He picked them up one by one, for two, three, five, or six shillings apiece, from different farm-houses in Herefordshire. I have long envied and coveted them. There may be such in poor cottages in so neighboring a county as Cheshire. I should not grudge any expense for purchase or carriage, and should be glad even of a couple such for my cloister here. When you are copying inscriptions in a churchyard in any village, think of me, and step into the first cottage you see, but don't take further trouble than that." — *Ibid.*, Vol. III. pp. 23, 24, from *Peirce's Hist. Harv. Univ.*, p. 312.

An engraving of the chair is to be found in President Quincy's History of Harvard University, Vol. I. p. 288.

PREVARICATOR. A sort of an occasional orator; an academical phrase in the University of Cambridge, England. — *Johnson.*

He should not need have pursued me through the various shapes of a divine, a doctor, a head of a college, a professor, a *prevaricator*, a mathematician. — *Bp. Wren, Monarchy Asserted*, Pref.

It would have made you smile to hear the *prevaricator*, in his jocular way, give him his title and character to face. — *A. Philips, Life of Abp. Williams*, p. 34.

See TERRÆ-FILIUS.

PREX. A cant term for President.

After examination, I went to the old *Prex*, and was admitted. *Prex*, by the way, is the same as President. — *The Dartmouth*, Vol. IV. p. 117.

But take a peep with us, dear reader, into that *sanctum sanctorum*, that skull and bones of college mysteries, the *Prex's* room. — *The Yale Banger*, Nov. 10, 1846.

Good old *Prex* used to get the students together and advise them on keeping their faces clean, and blacking their boots, &c. — *Amherst Indicator*, Vol. III. p. 228.

PRINCIPAL. At Oxford, the president of a college or hall is sometimes styled the principal. — *Oxf. Cal.*

PRIVATE. At Harvard College, one of the milder punishments is what is called *private admonition*, by which a deduction is made from the rank of the offender. So called in contradistinction to *public admonition*, when a deduction is made, and with it a letter is sent to the parent. Often abbreviated into *private*.

Reckon on the fingers of your mind the reprimands, deductions, parietals, and *privates* in store for you. — *Oration before H. L. of I. O. of O. F.*, 1848.

What are parietals, parts, *privates* now,
To the still calmness of that placid brow?
Class Poem, Harv. Coll., 1849.

PROBATION. In colleges and universities, the examination of a student as to his qualifications for a degree.

2. The time which a student passes in college from the period of entering until he is matriculated and received as a member in full standing. In American colleges, this is usually six months, but can be prolonged at discretion. — *Coll. Laws.*

PROCEED. To take a degree. Mr. Halliwell, in his Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Words, says, "This term is still used at the English universities." It was formerly used in American colleges.

In 1605 he *proceeded* Master of Arts, and became celebrated as a wit and a poet. — *Poems of Bishop Corbet*, p. ix.

They that expect to *proceed* Bachelors that year, to be examined of their sufficiency, ... and such that expect to *proceed* Masters of Arts, to exhibit their synopsis of acts.

They, that are approved sufficient for their degrees, shall *proceed*. — *Quincy's Hist. Harv. Univ.*, Vol. I. p. 518.

The Overseers . . . . . recommended to the Corporation "to take effectual measures to prevent those who *proceeded* Bachelors of Arts, from having entertainments of any kind." — *Ibid.*, Vol. II. p. 93.

Of the surviving graduates, the oldest *proceeded* Bachelor of Arts the very Commencement at which Dr. Stiles was elected to the Presidency. — *Woolsey's Discourse, Yale Coll.*, Aug. 14, 1850, p. 38.

PROCTOR. Contracted from the Latin *procurator*, from *procuro; pro* and *curo*.

In the English universities, two proctors are annually elected, who are peace officers. It is their especial duty to attend to the discipline and behavior of all persons *in statu pupillari*, to search houses of ill fame, and to take into custody women of loose and abandoned character, and even those *de malo suspectæ*. Their other duties are not so menial in their character, and are different in different universities. — *Cam. Cal.*

"The proctors act as university magistrates; they are appointed from each college in rotation, and remain in office two years. They nominate four pro-proctors to assist them. Their chief duty, in which they are known to undergraduates, is to preserve order, and keep the town free from improper characters. When they go out in the evening, they are usually attended by two servants, called by the gowns-men bull-dogs. . . . . The marshal, a chief officer, is usually in attendance on one of the proctors. . . . . It is also the proctor's duty to take care that the cap and gown are worn

in the university." — *The Collegian's Guide*, Oxford, pp. 176, 177.

The class of officers called Proctors was instituted at Harvard College in the year 1805, their duty being "to reside constantly and preserve order within the walls," to preserve order among the students, to see that the laws of the College are enforced, "and to exercise the same inspection and authority in their particular district, and throughout College, which it is the duty of a parietal Tutor to exercise therein." — *Quincy's Hist. Harv. Univ.*, Vol. II. p. 292.

I believe this is the only college in the United States where this class of academical police officers is established.

PROF, } Abbreviated for *Professor*.
PROFF. }

The *Proff* thought he knew too much to stay here, and so he went his way, and I saw him no more. — *The Dartmouth*, Vol. IV. p. 116.

For *Proffs* and Tutors too,
Who steer our big canoe,
Prepare their lays.
Yale Lit. Mag., Vol. III. p. 144.

PROFESSOR. One that publicly teaches any science or branch of learning; particularly, an officer in a university, college, or other seminary, whose business is to read lectures or instruct students in a particular branch of learning; as, a *professor* of theology or mathematics. — *Webster*.

PROFESSOR OF DUST AND ASHES. A title sometimes jocosely given by students to the person who has the care of their rooms.

Was interrupted a moment just now, by the entrance of Mr. C———, the gentleman who makes the beds, sweeps, takes up the ashes, and supports the dignity of the title, "*Professor of Dust and Ashes.*" — *Sketches of Williams College*, p. 77.

The South College *Prof. of Dust and Ashes* has a huge bill against the Society. — *Yale Tomahawk*, Feb. 1851.

PROFICIENT. The degree of Proficient is conferred in the University of Virginia, in a certificate of proficiency, on

those who have studied only in certain branches taught in some of the schools connected with that institution.

PRO-PROCTOR. In the English universities, an officer appointed to assist the proctors in that part of their duty only which relates to the discipline and behavior of those persons who are *in statu pupillari*. — *Cam. and Oxf. Cals.*

More familiarly, these officers are called *pro's*.

They [the proctors] are assisted in their duties by four pro-proctors, each principal being allowed to nominate his two "*pro's*." — *Oxford Guide*, p. xiii., 1847.

PRO VICE-CHANCELLOR. In the English universities, a deputy appointed by the Vice-Chancellor, who exercises his power in case of his illness or necessary absence.

PROVOST. The President of a college.

Dr. Jay, on his arrival in England, found there Dr. Smith, *Provost* of the College in Philadelphia, soliciting aid for that institution. — *Hist. Sketch of Columbia Coll.*, p. 36.

At Columbia College in 1811, an officer was appointed, styled *Provost*, who, in absence of the President, was to supply his place, and who, "besides exercising the like general superintendence with the President," was to conduct the classical studies of the Senior Class. The office of Provost continued until 1816, when the Trustees determined that its powers and duties should devolve upon the President. — *Ibid.*, p. 81.

At Oxford, the chief officer of some of the colleges bears this title. At Cambridge, it is appropriated solely to the President of King's College. "On the choice of a Provost," says the author of a History of the University of Cambridge, 1753, "the Fellows are all shut into the ante-chapel, and out of which they are not permitted to stir on any account, nor none permitted to enter, till they have all agreed on their man; which agreement sometimes takes up several days; and, if I remember right, they were three days and nights confined in choosing the present Provost, and had their beds, close-stools, &c., with them, and their commons, &c., given them in at the windows." — *Gradus ad Cantab.*, p. 85.

PRUDENTIAL COMMITTEE. In Yale College, a com-

mittee to whom the discretionary concerns of the College are intrusted. They order such repairs of the College buildings as are necessary, audit the accounts of the Treasurer and Steward, make the annual report of the state of the College, superintend the investment of the College funds, institute suits for the recovery and preservation of the College property, and perform various other duties which are enumerated in the laws of Yale College.

PUBLIC. At Harvard College, the punishment next higher in order to a *private admonition* is called a *public admonition*, and consists in a deduction from the rank of the offender, accompanied by a letter to the parent or guardian. It is often called *a public.*

See PRIVATE.

PUBLIC DAY. In the University of Virginia, the day on which "the certificates and diplomas are awarded to the successful candidates, the results of the examinations are announced, and addresses are delivered by one or more of the Bachelors and Masters of Arts, and by the Orator appointed by the Society of the Alumni." — *Cat. of Univ. of Virginia.*

This occurs on the closing day of the session, the 29th of June.

PUBLIC ORATOR. In the English universities, an officer who is the voice of the university on all public occasions, who writes, reads, and records all letters of a public nature, and presents, with an appropriate address, those on whom honorary degrees are conferred. At Cambridge, this is esteemed one of the most honorable offices in the gift of the university. — *Cam. and Oxf. Cals.*

PUNY. A young, inexperienced person; a novice.

Freshmen at Oxford were called *punies of the first year.* — *Halliwell's Dict. Arch. and Prov. Words.*

PUT THROUGH. A phrase very general in its application. When a student treats, introduces, or assists another, or masters a hard lesson, he is said to *put* him or it *through*. In a discourse by the Rev. Dr. Orville Dewey, on the Law of

Progress, referring to these words, he said "he had heard a teacher use the characteristic expression that his pupils should be '*put through*' such and such studies. This, he said, is a modern practice. We put children through philosophy, — put them through history, — put them through Euclid. He had no faith in this plan, and wished to see the school teachers set themselves against this forcing process."

Q.

Q. See CUE.

QUAD. At Oxford, the quadrangle or rectangular court of a building.

How silently did all come down the staircases into the chapel *quad*, that evening! — *Collegian's Guide*, p. 88.

His mother had been in Oxford only the week before, and had been seen crossing the *quad*, in tears. — *Ibid.*, p. 144.

QUARTER-DAY. The day when quarterly payments are made. The day that completes three months.

At Harvard and Yale Colleges, quarter-day, when the officers and instructors receive their quarterly salaries, was formerly observed as a holiday. One of the evils which prevailed among the students of the former institution, about the middle of the last century, was the "riotous disorders frequently committed on the *quarter-days* and evenings," on one of which, in 1764, "the windows of all the Tutors and divers other windows were broken," so that, in consequence, a vote was passed that "the observation of *quarter-days*, in distinction from other days, be wholly laid aside, and that the undergraduates be obliged to observe the studying hours and to perform the college exercises on quarter-day, and the day following, as at other times." — *Peirce's Hist. Harv. Univ.*, p. 216.

QUESTIONIST. In the English universities, a name given to those who are in the last term of their college course, and are soon to be examined for honors or degrees. — *Webster.*

In the "Orders agreed upon by the Overseers, at a meeting in Harvard College, May 6th, 1850," this word is used in the following sentence: "And, in case any of the Sophisters, *Questionists*, or Inceptors, fail in the premises required at their hands, ... they shall be deferred to the following year"; but it does not seem to have gained any prevalence in the College, and is used, it is believed, only in this passage.

QUILLWHEEL. At the Wesleyan University, "when a student," says a correspondent, "'knocks under,' or yields a point, he says he *quillwheels*, that is, he acknowledges he is wrong."

R.

RAG. This word is used at Union College, and is thus explained by a correspondent: "To *rag* and *ragging*, you will find of very extensive application, they being employed primarily as expressive of what is called by the vulgar, thieving and stealing, but in a more extended sense as meaning superiority. Thus, if one declaims or composes much better than his classmates, he is said to *rag* all his competitors."

The common phrase, "*to take the rag off*," i. e. to excel, seems to be the form from which this word has been abbreviated.

RAKE. At Williams and at Bowdoin Colleges, used in the phrase "to *rake* an X," i. e. to recite perfectly, ten being the number of marks given for the best recitation.

RANTERS. At Bethany College, in Virginia, there is "a

band," says a correspondent, "calling themselves '*Ranters*,' formed for the purpose of perpetrating all kinds of rascality and mischievousness, both on their fellow-students and the neighboring people. The band is commanded by one selected from the party, called the *Grand Ranter*, whose orders are to be obeyed under penalty of expulsion of the person offending. Among the tricks commonly indulged in are those of robbing hen and turkey roosts, and feasting upon the fruits of their labor, of stealing from the neighbors their horses, to enjoy the pleasure of a midnight ride, and to facilitate their nocturnal perambulations. If detected, and any complaint is made, or if the Faculty are informed of their movements, they seek revenge by shaving the tails and manes of the favorite horses belonging to the person informing, or by some similar trick."

RAY. At Bowdoin College it is said "a man *has n't a ray*, when he is totally ignorant of the subject under consideration."

RAZOR. A writer in the Yale Literary Magazine defines this word in the following sentence: "Many of the members of this time-honored institution, from whom we ought to expect better things, not only do their own shaving, but actually *make their own razors*. But I must explain for the benefit of the uninitiated. A pun, in the elegant College dialect, is called a razor, while an attempt at a pun is styled a *sick razor*. The *sick* ones are by far the most numerous; however, once in a while you meet with one in quite respectable health." — Vol. XIII. p. 283.

The meeting will be opened with *razors* by the Society's jester. — *Yale Tomahawk*, Nov., 1849.

Behold how Duncia leads her chosen sons,
All armed with squibs, stale jokes, *dull razors*, puns.
The Gallinipper, Dec., 1849.

READ. To be studious; to practise much reading; e. g. at Oxford, to *read* for a first class; at Cambridge, to *read* for an honor. In America it is common to speak of "reading law, medicine," &c.

This system takes for granted that the students have "*read*," as it is termed, with a private practitioner of medicine. — *Cat. Univ. of Virginia*, 1851, p. 25.

READER. In the University of Oxford, one who reads lectures on scientific subjects. — *Lyell.*

READERSHIP. In the University of Oxford, the office of a reader or lecturer on scientific subjects. — *Lyell.*

READING MAN. In the English universities, a *reading man* is a hard student, or one who is entirely devoted to his collegiate studies. — *Webster.*

The distinction between "*reading men*" and "*non-reading men*" began to manifest itself. — *Alma Mater*, Vol. I. p. 169.

READ UP. Students often speak of *reading up*, i. e. preparing themselves to write on a subject, by reading the works of authors who have treated of it.

REBELLION TREE. At Harvard College, a large elm-tree, which stands to the east of the south entry of Hollis Hall, has long been known by this name. It is supposed to have been planted at the request of Dr. Thaddeus M. Harris. His son, Dr. Thaddeus W. Harris, the present Librarian of the College, says that his father has often told him, that when he held the office of Librarian, in the year 1792, a number of trees were set out in the College yard, and that one was planted opposite his room, No. 7 Hollis Hall, under which he buried a pewter plate, taken from the commons hall. On this plate was inscribed his name, the day of the month, the year, &c. From its situation and appearance, the Rebellion Tree would seem to be the one thus described; but it did not receive its name until the year 1807, when the famous rebellion occurred among the students, and perhaps not until within a few years antecedent to the year 1819. At that time, however, this name seems to have been the one by which it was commonly known, from the reference which is made to it in the Rebelliad, a poem written to commemorate the deeds of the rebellion of that year.

And roared as loud as he could yell,
" Come on, my lads, let us rebel!

. . . . .

With one accord they all agree
To dance around *Rebellion Tree*.

Rebelliad, p. 46.

But they, rebellious rascals! flee
For shelter to *Rebellion Tree*.

Ibid., p. 60.

Stands a tree in front of Hollis,
Dear to Harvard over all;
But than ——— desert us,
Rather let *Rebellion* fall.

MS. Poem.

Other scenes are sometimes enacted under its branches, as the following verses show : —

" When the old year was drawing towards its close,
And in its place the gladsome new one rose,
Then members of each class, with spirits free,
Went forth to greet her round *Rebellion Tree*.
Round that old tree, sacred to students' rights,
And witness, too, of many wondrous sights,
In solemn circle all the students passed ;
They danced with spirit, until, tired, at last
A pause they make, and some a song propose.
Then ' Auld Lang Syne ' from many voices rose.
Now, as the lamp of the old year dies out,
They greet the new one with exulting shout ;
They groan for ——, and each class they cheer,
And thus they usher in the fair new year.

Poem before H. L. of I. O. of O. F., p. 19, 1849.

RECENTES. Latin for the English FRESHMEN. Consult Clap's History of Yale College, 1766, p. 124.

RECITATION. In American colleges and schools, the rehearsal of a lesson by pupils before their instructor. — *Webster.*

RECITATION-ROOM. The room where lessons are rehearsed by pupils before their instructor.

In the older American colleges, the rooms of the Tutors were formerly the recitation-rooms of the classes. At Har-

vard College, the benches on which the students sat when reciting were, when not in use, kept in piles, outside of the Tutors' rooms. When the hour of recitation arrived, they would carry them into the room, and again return them to their places when the exercise was finished. One of the favorite amusements of the students was to burn these benches; the spot selected for the bonfire being usually the green in front of the old meeting-house, or the common.

RECITE. Transitively, to rehearse, as a lesson to an instructor.

2. Intransitively, to rehearse a lesson. The class will *recite* at eleven o'clock. — *Webster.*

This word is used in both forms in American seminaries.

RECTOR. The chief elective officer of some universities, as in France and Scotland. The same title was formerly given to the president of a college in New England, but it is not now in use. — *Webster.*

The title of *Rector* was given to the chief officer of Yale College at the time of its foundation, and was continued until the year 1745, when, by "An Act for the more full and complete establishment of Yale College in New Haven," it was changed, among other alterations, to that of *President.* — *Clap's Annals of Yale College*, p. 47.

The chief officer of Harvard College at the time of its foundation was styled *Master* or *Professor.* Mr. Dunster was chosen the first *President* in 1640, and those who succeeded him bore this title until the year 1686, when Mr. Joseph Dudley, having received the commission of President of the Colony, changed for the sake of distinction the title of *President of the College* to that of *Rector.* A few years after, the title of *President* was resumed. — *Peirce's Hist. Harv. Univ.* p. 63.

REDEAT. Latin; literally, *he may return.* "It is the custom in some colleges," says the Gradus ad Cantabrigiam, "on coming into residence, to wait on the Dean, and sign your name in a book, kept for that purpose, which is called signing your *Redeat.*" — p. 92.

REFECTORY. At Oxford, Eng., the place where the members of each college or hall dine. This word was originally applied to an apartment in convents and monasteries, where a moderate repast was taken. — *Brande.*

In Oxford there are nineteen colleges and five halls, containing dwelling rooms for the students, and a distinct *refectory* or dining-hall, library, and chapel to each college and hall. — *Oxf. Guide*, 1847, p. xvi.

At Princeton College, this name is given to the hall where the students eat together in common. — Abbreviated REFEC.

REGENT. In the English universities, the regents, or *regentes*, are members of the university who have certain peculiar duties of instruction or government. At Cambridge, all resident Masters of Arts of less than four years' standing, and all Doctors of less than two, are Regents. At Oxford, the period of regency is shorter. At both universities, those of a more advanced standing, who keep their names on the college books, are called *non-regents*. At Cambridge, the regents compose the upper house, and the non-regents the lower house of the Senate, or governing body. At Oxford, the regents compose the *Congregation*, which confers degrees, and does the ordinary business of the university. The regents and non-regents, collectively, compose the *Convocation*, which is the governing body in the last resort. — *Webster.*

2. In the State of New York, the member of a corporate body which is invested with the superintendence of all the colleges, academies, and schools in the State. This board consists of twenty-one members, who are called *the Regents of the University of the State of New York.* They are appointed and removable by the legislature. They have power to grant acts of incorporation for colleges, to visit and inspect all colleges, academies, and schools, and to make regulations for governing the same. — *Statutes of New York.*

3. At Harvard College, an officer chosen from the *Faculty*, whose duties are under the immediate direction of the President. All weekly lists of absences, monitor's bills, peti-

tions to the Faculty for excuse of absences from the regular exercises and for making up lessons, all petitions for elective studies, the returns of the scale of merit, and returns of delinquencies and deductions by the tutors and proctors, are left with the Regent, or deposited in his office. The Regent also informs those who petition for excuses, and for elective studies, of the decision of the Faculty in regard to their petitions. Formerly, the Regent assisted in making out the quarter or term bills, of which he kept a record, and when students were punished by fining, he was obliged to keep an account of the fines, and the offences for which they were imposed. Some of his duties were performed by a Freshman, who was appointed by the Faculty. — *Laws Harv. Coll.* 1814, and *Regulations*, 1850.

See FRESHMAN, REGENT'S.

REGISTER. In Union College, an officer whose duties are similar to those enumerated under REGISTRAR. He also acts, without charge, as fiscal guardian for all students who deposit funds in his hands.

REGISTRAR, } In the English universities, an officer
REGISTRARY. } who has the keeping of all the public records. — *Encyc.*

At Harvard College, the Corporation appoint one of the Faculty to the office of *Registrar*. He keeps a record of the votes and orders passed by the latter body, gives certified copies of the same when requisite, and performs other like duties. — *Laws Univ. at Cam., Mass.*, 1848.

REGIUS PROFESSOR. A name given in the British universities to the incumbents of those professorships which have been founded by *royal* bounty.

REGULATORS. At Hamilton College, "a Junior Class affair," writes a correspondent, "consisting of fifteen or twenty members, whose object is to regulate college laws and customs according to their own way. They are known only by their deeds. Who the members are, no one out of the band knows. Their time for action is in the night."

RELIG. At Princeton College, an abbreviated name for a professor of religion.

REPLICATOR. "The first discussions of the Society, called Forensic, were in writing, and conducted by only two members, styled the Respondent and the Opponent. Subsequently, a third was added, called a *Replicator*, who reviewed the arguments of the other two, and decided upon their comparative merits." — *Semi-centennial Anniversary of the Philomathean Society, Union Coll.*, p. 9.

REPORT. A word much in use among the students of universities and colleges, in the common sense of *to inform against*, but usually spoken in reference to the Faculty.

> Thanks to the friendly proctor who spared to *report* me.
> *Harvardiana*, Vol. III. p. 79.
>
> If I hear again
> Of such fell outrage to the college laws,
> Of such loud tumult after eight o'clock,
> Thou 'lt be *reported* to the Faculty. — *Ibid.* p. 257.

RESIDENT GRADUATE. In the United States, graduates who are desirous of pursuing their studies in the place where a college is situated, without joining any of its departments, can do so in the capacity of *residents* or *resident graduates*. They are allowed to attend the public lectures given in the institution, and enjoy the use of its library. Like other students, they give bonds for the payment of college dues. *Coll. Laws.*

RESPONDENT. In the schools, one who maintains a thesis in reply, and whose province is to refute objections, or overthrow arguments. — *Watts.*

This word, with its companion *affirmant*, was formerly used in American colleges, and was applied to those who engaged in the syllogistic discussions then incident to Commencement.

> But the main exercises were disputations upon questions, wherein the *respondents* first made their theses. — *Mather's Magnalia*, B. IV. p. 128.
>
> The syllogistic disputes were held between an *affirmant* and *re-*

spondent, who stood in the side galleries of the church opposite to one another, and shot the weapons of their logic over the heads of the audience. — *Pres. Woolsey's Hist. Disc. Yale Coll.*, p. 65.

RESPONSION. In the University of Oxford, an examination about the middle of the college course, also called the *Little-go*. — *Lyell.*

See LITTLE-GO.

RETRO. Latin; literally, *back*. Among the students of the University of Cambridge, Eng., used to designate a *behind*-hand account. "A cook's bill of extraordinaries not settled by the Tutor." — *Gradus ad Cantab.*

REVIEW. A second or repeated examination of a lesson, or the lesson itself thus reëxamined.

> He cannot get the "advance," forgets "the *review*."
> *Childe Harvard*, p. 13.

ROOM. To occupy an apartment; to lodge; *an academic use of the word.* — *Webster.*

Inquire of any student at our colleges where Mr. B. lodges, and you will be told he *rooms* in such a building, such a story, or up so many flight of stairs, No. —, to the right or left.

The Rowes, years ago, used to *room* in Dartmouth Hall. — *The Dartmouth*, Vol. IV. p. 117.

ROOT. A word first used in the sense given below by Dr. Paley. "He [Paley] held, indeed, all those little arts of underhand address, by which patronage and preferment are so frequently pursued, in supreme contempt. He was not of a nature to *root;* for that was his own expressive term, afterwards much used in the University to denote the sort of practice alluded to. He one day humorously proposed at some social meeting, that a certain contemporary fellow of his college [Christ's College, Cambridge, Eng.], at that time distinguished for his elegant and engaging manners, and who has since attained no small eminence in the Church of England, should be appointed *professor of rooting*." — *Memoirs of Paley.*

ROWES. The name of a party which formerly existed at

Dartmouth College. They are thus described in The Dartmouth, Vol. IV. p. 117: "The *Rowes* are very liberal in their notions. The Rowes don't pretend to say any thing worse of a fellow than to call him a *Blue*, and *vice versâ*."

See BLUES.

ROWING. The making of loud and noisy disturbances; acting like a *rowdy*.

Flushed with the juice of the grape, all prime and ready for *rowing*,
When from the ground I raised the fragments of ponderous brickbat.
Harvardiana, Vol. III. p. 98.

ROWL. At Princeton, Union, and Hamilton Colleges, this word is used to signify a good recitation. Used in the phrase, "to make a *rowl*." From the second of these Colleges, a correspondent writes: "Also of the word *rowl*; if a public speaker presents a telling appeal or passage, he would *make a perfect rowl*, in the language of all students, at least."

ROWL. To recite well. A correspondent from Princeton College defines this word, "to perform any exercise well, recitation, speech, or composition; to succeed in any branch or pursuit."

RUSH. At Yale College, a perfect recitation is denominated a *rush*.

I got my lesson perfectly, and what is more, made a perfect *rush*. *Yale Lit. Mag.*, Vol. XIII. p. 134.

This mark [that of a hammer with a note, "hit the nail on the head,"] signifies that the student makes a capital hit, in other words a decided *rush*. — *Yale Banger*, Nov. 10, 1846.

In dreams his many *rushes* heard.
Ibid., Oct. 22, 1847.

This word is much used among students with the common meaning; thus, they speak of "a *rush* into prayers," "a *rush* into the recitation-room," &c. A correspondent from Dartmouth College says: "*Rushing* the Freshmen is putting them out of the chapel." Another from Williams writes: "Such a man is making a *rush*, and to this we often add — for the Valedictory."

The gay regatta where the Oneida led,
The glorious *rushes*, Seniors at the head.
Class Poem, Harv. Coll., 1849.

RUSH. To recite well; to make a perfect recitation.

It was purchased by the man, — who 'really did not look' at the lesson on which he '*rushed*.' — *Yale Lit. Mag.*, Vol. XIV. p. 411.

Then for the students mark flunks, even though the young men may be *rushing*. — *Yale Banger*, Oct., 1848.

RUSTICATE. To send a student for a time from a college or university, to reside in the country, by way of punishment for some offence.

And those whose crimes are very great,
Let us suspend or *rusticate*. — *Rebelliad*, p. 24.

The "scope" of what I have to state
Is to suspend and *rusticate*. — *Ibid.*, p. 28.

The same meaning is thus paraphrastically conveyed: —

By my official power, I swear,
That you shall *smell the country air*. — *Rebelliad*, p. 45.

RUSTICATION. In universities and colleges, the punishment of a student for some offence, by compelling him to leave the institution, and reside for a time in the country. — *Webster*.

It seems plain from his own verses to Diodati, that Milton had incurred *rustication*, — a temporary dismission into the country, with, perhaps, the loss of a term. — *Johnson*.

Take then this friendly exhortation,
The next offence is *Rustication*.
MS. Poem, by John Q. Adams.

RUST-RINGING. At Hamilton College, "the Freshmen," writes a correspondent, "are supposed to lose some of their verdancy at the end of the last term of that year, and the 'ringing off their rust' consists in ringing the chapel bell — commencing at midnight — until the rope wears out. During the ringing, the upper classes are diverted by the display of numerous fire-works, and enlivened by most beautifully discordant sounds, called 'music,' made to issue from tin kettle-drums, horse-fiddles, trumpets, horns, &c., &c."

S.

SAIL. At Bowdoin College, a *sail* is a perfect recitation. To *sail* is to recite perfectly.

SALTING THE FRESHMEN. In reference to this custom, which belongs to Dartmouth College, a correspondent from that institution writes: "There is an annual trick of '*salting the Freshmen*,' which is putting salt and water on their seats, so that their clothes are injured when they sit down." The idea of preservation, cleanliness, and health is no doubt intended to be conveyed by the use of the wholesome articles salt and water.

SALUTATORIAN. The student of a college who pronounces the salutatory oration at the annual Commencement. — *Webster.*

SALUTATORY. An epithet applied to the oration which introduces the exercises of the Commencements in American colleges. — *Webster.*

The oration is often called, simply, *the Salutatory.*

And we ask our friends "out in the world," whenever they meet an educated man of the class of '49, not to ask if he had the Valedictory or *Salutatory*, but if he takes the Indicator. — *Amherst Indicator*, Vol. II. p. 96.

SATIS. Latin; literally, *enough.* In the University of Cambridge, Eng., the lowest honor in the schools. The manner in which this word is used is explained in the Gradus ad Cantabrigiam, as follows: "*Satis disputasti;* which is as much as to say, in the colloquial style, 'Bad enough.' *Satis et bene disputasti*, 'Pretty fair, — tolerable.' *Satis et optime disputasti*, 'Go thy ways, thou flower and quintessence of Wranglers.' Such are the compliments to be expected from the Moderator, after the *act is kept.*" — p. 95.

S. B. An abbreviation for *Scientiæ Baccalaureus*, Bachelor in Science. At Harvard College, this degree is conferred on those who have pursued a prescribed course of study for

at least one year in the Scientific School, and at the end of that period passed a satisfactory examination. The different degrees of excellence are expressed in the diploma by the words, *cum laude*, *cum magna laude*, *cum summa laude*.

SCHOLAR. Any member of a college, academy, or school.

2. An undergraduate in English universities, who belongs to the foundation of a college, and receives support in part from its revenues. — *Webster*.

SCHOLARSHIP. Exhibition or maintenance for a scholar; foundation for the support of a student. — *Ainsworth*.

SCHOOL. The Schools, *pl.*; the seminaries for teaching logic, metaphysics, and theology, which were formed in the Middle Ages, and which were characterized by academical disputations and subtilties of reasoning; or the learned men who were engaged in discussing nice points in metaphysics or theology. — *Webster*.

2. In some American colleges, the different departments for teaching law, medicine, divinity, &c., are denominated *schools*.

In the English universities the examination in the *schools* precedes that which takes place in the Senate-House. The principal exercises consist of disputations in philosophy, divinity, and law, and are always conducted in a sort of barbarous Latin.

I attended the *schools* several times, with the view of acquiring the tact and self-possession so requisite in these public contests. — *Alma Mater*, Vol. II. p. 39.

SCONCE. To mulct; to fine. Used at the University of Oxford.

A young fellow of Baliol College, having, upon some discontent, cut his throat very dangerously, the Master of the College sent his servitor to the buttery-book to *sconce* (i. e. fine) him 5*s.*; and, says the Doctor, tell him the next time he cuts his throat I 'll *sconce* him ten. — *Terræ-Filius*, No. 39.

Was *sconced* in a quart of ale for quoting Latin, a passage from Juvenal; murmured, and the fine was doubled. — *The Etonian*, Vol. II. p. 391.

SCOUT. A cant term at Oxford for a college servant or waiter. — *Oxford Guide.*

My *scout*, indeed, is a very learned fellow, and has an excellent knack at using hard words. One morning he told me the gentleman in the next room *contagious* to mine desired to speak to me. I once overheard him give a fellow-servant very sober advice not to go astray, but be true to his own wife; for *idolatry* would surely bring a man to *instruction* at last. — *The Student*, Oxf. and Cam., Vol. I. p. 55, 1750.

An ante-room, or vestibule, which serves the purpose of a *scout's* pantry. — *The Etonian*, Vol. II. p. 280.

Sometimes used in American colleges.

In order to quiet him, we had to send for his factotum or *scout*, an old black fellow. — *Yale Lit. Mag.*, Vol. XI. p. 282.

SCRAPE. To insult by drawing the feet over the floor. — *Grose.*

But in a manner quite uncivil,
They hissed and *scraped* him like the devil.
Rebelliad, p. 37.

"I do insist,"
Quoth he, "that two, who *scraped* and hissed,
Shall be condemned without a jury
To pass the winter months *in rure*." — *Ibid.*, p. 41.

They not unfrequently rose to open outrage or some personal molestation, as casting missiles through his windows at night, or "*scraping him*" by day. — *A Tour through College*, p. 25. Boston, 1832.

SCRAPING. A drawing of the feet over the floor, as an insult to some one, or merely to cause disturbance; a shuffling of the feet.

New lustre was added to the dignity of their feelings by the pathetic and impressive manner in which they expressed them, which was by stamping and *scraping* majestically with their feet, when in the presence of the detested tutors. — *Don Quixotes at College*, 1807.

The morning and evening daily prayers were, on the next day (Thursday), interrupted by *scraping*, whistling, groaning, and other disgraceful noises. — *Circular*, *Harvard College*, 1834, p. 9.

This word is used in the universities and colleges of both England and America.

SCREW. In some American colleges, an excessive, unnecessarily minute, and annoying examination of a student by an instructor is called a *screw*. The instructor is often designated by the same name. An imperfect recitation is sometimes thus denominated.

> Haunted by day with fearful *screw*.
> *Harvard Lyceum*, p. 102.

> *Screws*, duns, and other such like evils.
> *Rebelliad*, p. 77.

One must experience all the stammering and stuttering, the unending doubtings and guessings, to understand fully the power of a mathematical *screw*. — *Harv. Reg.*, p. 378.

The consequence was, a patient submission to the *screw*, and a loss of college honors and patronage. — *A Tour through College*, p. 26. Boston, 1832.

I 'll tell him a whopper next time, and astonish him so that he 'll forget his *screws*. — *Yale Lit. Mag.*, Vol. XI. p. 336.

What a darned *screw* our tutor is. — *Ibid.*

> We 've felt the cruel, torturing *screw*,
> And oft its driver's ire.
> *Song*, *Sophomore Supper*, *Bowdoin Coll.*, 1850.

Passing such an examination is often denominated *taking a screw*.

> And sad it is to *take a screw*.
> *Harv. Reg.*, p. 287.

SCREW. To press with an excessive and unnecessarily minute examination.

> Who would let a tutor knave
> *Screw* him like a Guinea slave!
> *Rebelliad*, p. 53.

> Have I been *screwed*, yea, deaded morn and eve,
> Some dozen moons of this collegiate life?
> *Harvardiana*, Vol. III. p. 255.

> O, I do well remember when in college,
> How we fought reason, — battles all in play, —
> Under a most portentous man of knowledge,
> The captain-general in the bloodless fray;

He was a wise man, and a good man, too,
And robed himself in green whene'er he came to *screw*.
Our Chronicle of '26, Boston, 1827.

In a note to the last quotation, the author says of the word *screw*: "For the information of the inexperienced, we explain this as a term quite rife in the universities, and, taken substantively, signifying an intellectual non-plus."

SCROUGE. An exaction. A very long lesson, or any hard or unpleasant task, is usually among students denominated a *scrouge*.

SCROUGE. To exact; to extort; said of an instructor who imposes difficult tasks on his pupils.

It is used provincially in England, and in America in some of the Northern and Southern States, with the meaning *to crowd, to squeeze.* — *Bartlett's Dict. of Americanisms.*

SCRUTATOR. In the University of Cambridge, England, an officer whose duty it is to attend all *Congregations*, to read the *graces* to the lower house of the senate, to gather the votes secretly, or to take them openly in scrutiny, and publicly to pronounce the assent or dissent of that house. — *Cam. Cal.*

SECOND-YEAR MEN. In the University of Cambridge, England, the title of *Second-Year Men*, or *Junior Sophs* or *Sophisters*, is given to students during the second year of their residence at the University.

SEED. In Yale College this word is used to designate what is understood by the common cant terms, "a youth"; "case"; "bird"; "b'hoy"; "one of 'em."

While tutors, every sport defeating,
And under feet-worn stairs secreting,
And each dark lane and alley beating,
Hunt up the *seeds* in vain retreating.
Yale Banger, Nov., 1849.

The wretch had dared to flunk a gory *seed!*
Ibid., Nov., 1849.

One tells his jokes, the other tells his beads,
One talks of saints, the other sings of *seeds*.
Ibid., Nov., 1849.

But we are "*seeds*," whose rowdy deeds
Make up the drunken tale.
Yale Tomahawk, Nov., 1849.

First Greek he enters; and with reckless speed,
He drags o'er stumps and roots each hapless *seed*.
Ibid., Nov., 1849.

SEEDY. Rowdy; riotous; turbulent.

And snowballs, falling thick and fast
As oaths from *seedy* Senior crowd.
Yale Gallinipper, Nov., 1848.

A *seedy* Soph beneath a tree.
Yale Battery, Feb., 1850.

SELL. An unexpected reply; a deception or trick.

In the Literary World, March 15, 1851, is the following explanation of this word: "Mr. Phillips's first introduction to Curran was made the occasion of a mystification, or practical joke, in which Irish wits have excelled since the time of Dean Swift, who was wont (*vide* his letters to Stella) to call these jocose tricks 'a *sell*,' from selling a bargain." The word *bargain*, however, which Johnson, in his Dictionary, defines "an unexpected reply tending to obscenity," was formerly used more generally among the English wits. The noun *sell* has of late been revived in this country, and is used to a certain extent in New York and Boston, and especially among the students at Cambridge.

I sought some hope to borrow, by thinking it a "*sell*,"
By fancying it a fiction, my anguish to dispel.
Poem before the Iadma of Harv. Coll., 1850, p. 8.

SELL. To give an unexpected answer; to deceive; to cheat.

The use of this verb is much more common in the United States than that of the noun of the same spelling, which is derived from it; for instance, we frequently read in the newspapers that the Whigs or Democrats have been *sold*, i. e. defeated in an election, or cheated in some political affair. The phrase *to sell a bargain*, which Bailey defines "to put a

sham upon one," is now scarcely ever heard. It was once a favorite expression with certain English writers.

Where *sold he bargains*, Whipstitch? — *Dryden.*

No maid at court is less ashamed,
Howe'er for *selling bargains* famed. — *Swift.*

Dr. Sheridan, famous for punning, intending *to sell a bargain*, said, he had made a very good pun. — *Swift, Bons Mots de Stella.*

SEMESTER. Latin, *semestris*, *sex*, six, and *mensis*, month. In the German universities, a period or term of six months. The course of instruction occupies six *semesters.* Class distinctions depend upon the number of *semesters*, not of years. During the first *semester*, the student is called *Fox*, in the second *Burnt Fox*, and then, successively, *Young Bursch*, *Old Bursch*, *Old House*, and *Moss-covered Head.*

SENATE. In the University of Cambridge, England, the governing body of the University. It is divided into two houses, denominated *regents* (regentes) and *non-regents* (non-regentes). The former consists of masters of arts of less than five years' standing, and doctors of less than two, and is called the *upper house*, or *white-hood house*, from its members wearing hoods lined with white silk. All other masters and doctors who keep their names on the college books are non-regents, and compose the *lower house*, or *black-hood house*, its members wearing black silk hoods. — *Webster. Cam. Cal.*

SENATE. At Union College, the members of the Senior Class form what is called the Senate, a body organized after the manner of the Senate of the United States, for the purpose of becoming acquainted with the forms and practice of legislation. The members of the Junior Class compose the House of Representatives. The following account, showing in what manner the Senate is conducted, has been furnished by a member of Union College.

"On the last Friday of the third term, the House of Representatives meet in their hall, and await their initiation to the Upper House. There soon appears a committee of

three, who inform them by their chairman of the readiness of the Senate to receive them, and perhaps enlarge upon the importance of the coming trust, and the ability of the House to fill it.

"When this has been done, the House, headed by the Committee, proceed to the Senate Chamber (Senior Chapel), and are arranged by the committee around the President, the Senators (Seniors) meanwhile having taken the second floor. The President of the Senate then rises and delivers an appropriate address, informing them of their new dignities and the grave responsibilities of their station. At the conclusion of this they take their seats, and proceed to the election of officers, viz. a President, a Vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer. The President must be a member of the Faculty, and is chosen for a term; the other officers are selected from the House, and continue in office but half a term. The first Vice-Presidency of the Senate is considered one of the highest honors conferred by the class, and great is the strife to obtain it.

"The Senate meet again on the second Friday of the next term, when they receive the inaugural message of the President. He then divides them into seven districts, each district including the students residing in a Section, or Hall of College, except the seventh, which is filled by the students lodging in town. The Senate is also divided into a number of standing committees, as Law, Ethics, Political Economy. Business is referred to these committees, and reported on by them in the usual manner. The time of the Senate is principally occupied with the discussion of resolutions, in a committee of the whole; and these discussions take the place of the usual Friday afternoon recitation. At Commencement the Senate have an orator of their own election, who must, however, have been a past or honorary member of their body. They also have a committee on the 'Commencement Card.'"

See COMMENCEMENT CARD; HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SENE. An abbreviation for Senior.

Magnificent Juns, and lazy *Senes.* — *Yale Banger*, Nov. 10, 1846.

A rare young blade is the gallant *Sene.*

Ibid., Nov., 1850.

SENIOR. One in the fourth year of his collegiate course at an American college; originally called *Senior Sophister.* Also one in the third year of his course at a theological seminary. — *Webster.*

See SOPHISTER.

SENIOR. Noting the fourth year of the collegiate course in the American colleges, or the third year in theological seminaries. — *Webster.*

SENIOR BACHELOR. One who is in his third year after taking the degree of Bachelor of Arts. It is further explained by President Woolsey, in his Historical Discourse: "Bachelors were called Senior, Middle, or Junior Bachelors according to the year since graduation and before taking the degree of Master." — p. 122.

SENIORITY. In the University of Cambridge, England, the eight senior Fellows and the Master of a college compose what is called the *Seniority.* Their decisions in all matters are generally conclusive.

My duty now obliges me, however reluctantly, to bring you before the *Seniority.* — *Alma Mater*, Vol. I. p. 75.

SENIOR ORATION. "The custom of delivering *Senior Orations*," says a correspondent, "is, I think, confined to Washington and Jefferson Colleges in Pennsylvania. Each member of the Senior Class, taking them in alphabetical order, is required to deliver an oration before graduating, and on such nights as the Faculty may decide. The public are invited to attend, and the speaking is continued at appointed times, until each member of the Class has spoken."

SENIOR WRANGLER. See WRANGLER.

SEQUESTER. To cause to retire or withdraw into obscurity. In the following passage it is used in the collegiate sense of *suspend* or *rusticate.*

Though they were adulti, they were corrected in the College, and *sequestered*, &c., for a time.— *Winthrop's Journal, by Savage*, Vol. II. p. 88.

SERVITOR. In the University of Oxford, an undergraduate who is partly supported by the college funds. They formerly waited at table, but this is now dispensed with. The order similar to that of the *servitor* was at Cambridge styled the order of *subsizars*. This has been long extinct. The *sizar* at Cambridge is at present nearly equivalent to the Oxford *servitor*. — *Gent. Mag.*, 1787, p. 1146. *Brande.*

A reference to the cruel custom of "hunting the servitor" is to be found in Sir John Hawkins's Life of Dr. Johnson, p. 12.

SESSION. At some of the Southern and Western colleges of the United States, the time during which instruction is regularly given to the students; a term.

The *session* commences on the 1st of October, and continues without interruption until the 29th of June. — *Cat. of Univ. of Virginia*, 1851, p. 15.

SEVENTY-EIGHTH PSALM. The recollections which cluster around this Psalm, so well known to all the Alumni of Harvard, are of the most pleasant nature. For more than a hundred years, it has been sung at the dinner given on Commencement day at Cambridge, and for a half-century to the tune of St. Martin's. Mr. Samuel Shapleigh, who graduated at Harvard College in the year 1789, and who was afterwards its Librarian, on the leaf of a hymn-book makes a memorandum in reference to this Psalm, to the effect that it has been sung at Cambridge on Commencement day "from *time immemorial.*" The late Rev. Dr. John Pierce, a graduate of the class of 1793, referring to the same subject, remarks: "The Seventy-eighth Psalm, it is supposed, has, *from the foundation of the College*, been sung in the common version of the day." In a poem, entitled Education, delivered at Cambridge before the Phi Beta Kappa Society, by Mr. William Biglow, July 18th, 1799, speaking of the conduct and manners of the students, the author says: —

" Like pigs they eat, they drink an ocean dry,
They steal like France, like Jacobins they lie,
They raise the very Devil, when called to prayers,
' To sons transmit the same, and they again to theirs ' " ;

and, in explanation of the last line, adds this note : " Alluding to the Psalm which is *always* sung in Harvard Hall on Commencement day." But that we cannot take these accounts as correct in their full extent, appears from an entry in the MS. Diary of Chief Justice Sewall relating to a Commencement in 1685, which he closes with these words: " After Dinner y^e^ 3d part of y^e^ 103d Ps. was sung in y^e^ Hall."

In the year 1793, at the dinner on Commencement Day, the Rev. Joseph Willard, then President of the College, requested Mr., afterwards Dr. John Pierce, to set the tune to the Psalm ; with which request having complied to the satisfaction of all present, he from that period until the time of his death, in 1849, performed this service, being absent only on one occasion. Those who have attended Commencement dinners during the latter part of this period cannot but associate with this hallowed Psalm the venerable appearance and the benevolent countenance of this excellent man.

In presenting a list of the different versions in which this Psalm has been sung, it must not be supposed that entire correctness has been reached ; the very scanty accounts which remain render this almost impossible, but from these, which on a question of greater importance might be considered hardly sufficient, it would appear that the following are the versions in which the sons of Harvard have been accustomed to sing the Psalm of the son of Jesse.

1. — *The New England Version.*

" In 1639 there was an agreement amo. y^e^ Magistrates and Ministers to set aside y^e^ Psalms then printed at y^e^ end of their Bibles, and sing one more congenial to their ideas of religion." Rev. Mr. Richard Mather of Dorchester, and Rev. Mr. Thomas Weld and Rev. Mr. John Eliot of Roxbury, were selected to make a metrical translation, to whom

the Rev. Thomas Shepard of Cambridge gives the following metrical caution : —

" Ye Roxbury poets, keep clear of y^e^ crime
Of missing to give us very good rhyme,
And you of Dorchester, your verses lengthen,
But with the texts own words you will y^m^ strengthen."

The version of this ministerial trio was printed in the year 1640, at Cambridge, and has the honor of being the first production of the American press that rises to the dignity of a *book*. It was entitled, " The Psalms newly turned into Metre." A second edition was printed in 1647. " It was more to be commended, however," says Mr. Peirce, in his History of Harvard University, " for its fidelity to the text, than for the elegance of its versification, which, having been executed by persons of different tastes and talents, was not only very uncouth, but deficient in uniformity. President Dunster, who was an excellent Oriental scholar, and possessed the other requisite qualifications for the task, was employed to revise and polish it; and in two or three years, with the assistance of Mr. Richard Lyon, a young gentleman who was sent from England by Sir Henry Mildmay to attend his son, then a student in Harvard College, he produced a work, which, under the appellation of the 'Bay Psalm-Book,' was, for a long time, the received version in the New England congregations, was also used in many societies in England and Scotland, and passed through a great number of editions, both at home and abroad." — p. 14.

The Seventy-eighth Psalm is thus rendered in the first edition : —

Give listning eare unto my law,
Yee people that are mine,
Unto the sayings of my mouth
Doe yee your eare incline.

My mouth I 'le ope in parables,
I 'le speak hid things of old :
Which we have heard, and knowne : and which
Our fathers have us told.

Them from their children wee 'l not hide,
To th' after age shewing

The Lords prayses: his strength, and works
Of his wondrous doing.

In Jacob he a witnesse set,
And put in Israell
A law, which he our fathers charg'd,
They should their children tell:

That th' age to come, and children which
Are to be borne might know;
That they might rise up and the same
Unto their children show.

That they upon the mighty God
Their confidence might set:
And Gods works and his commandment
Might keep and not forget,

And might not like their fathers be,
A stiffe, stout race; a race
That set not right their hearts: nor firme
With God their spirit was.

The Bay Psalm-Book underwent many changes in the various editions through which it passed, nor was this psalm left untouched, as will be seen by referring to the twenty-sixth edition, published in 1744, and to the edition of 1758, revised and corrected, with additions, by Mr. Thomas Prince.

2. — *Watts's Version.*

The Psalms and Hymns of Dr. Isaac Watts were first published in this country by Dr. Franklin, in the year 1741. His version is as follows: —

Let children hear the mighty deeds
Which God performed of old;
Which in our younger years we saw,
And which our fathers told.

He bids us make his glories known,
His works of power and grace,
And we 'll convey his wonders down
Through every rising race.

Our lips shall tell them to our sons,
And they again to theirs,

That generations yet unborn
May teach them to their heirs.

Thus shall they learn in God alone
Their hope securely stands,
That they may ne'er forget his works,
But practise his commands.

3. — *Brady and Tate's Version.*

In the year 1803, the Seventy-eighth Psalm was first printed on a small sheet and placed under every plate, which practice has since been always adopted. The version of that year was from Brady and Tate's collection, first published in London in 1698, and in this country about the year 1741. It was sung to the tune of St. Martin's in 1805, as appears from a memorandum in ink on the back of one of the sheets for that year, which reads, "Sung in the hall, Commencement Day, tune St. Martin's, 1805." From the statements of graduates of the last century, it seems that this had been the customary tune for some time previous to this year, and it is still retained as a precious legacy of the past. St. Martin's was composed by William Tans'ur in the year 1735. The following is the version of Brady and Tate : —

Hear, O my people, to my law,
Devout attention lend ;
Let the instruction of my mouth
Deep in your hearts descend.

My tongue, by inspiration taught,
Shall parables unfold,
Dark oracles, but understood,
And owned for truths of old ;

Which we from sacred registers
Of ancient times have known,
And our forefathers' pious care
To us has handed down.

We will not hide them from our sons ;
Our offspring shall be taught
The praises of the Lord, whose strength
Has works of wonders wrought.

For Jacob he this law ordained,
This league with Israel made;
With charge, to be from age to age,
From race to race, conveyed,

That generations yet to come
Should to their unborn heirs
Religiously transmit the same,
And they again to theirs.

To teach them that in God alone
Their hope securely stands;
That they should ne'er his works forget,
But keep his just commands.

4. — *From Belknap's Collection.*

This collection was first published by the Rev. Dr. Jeremy Belknap, at Boston, in 1795. The version of the Seventy-eighth Psalm is partly from that of Brady and Tate, and partly from Dr. Watts's, with a few slight variations. It succeeded the version of Brady and Tate about the year 1820, and is the one which is now used. The first three stanzas were written by Brady and Tate; the last three by Dr. Watts. It has of late been customary to omit the last stanza in singing and in printing.

Give ear, ye children; * to my law
Devout attention lend;
Let the instructions † of my mouth
Deep in your hearts descend.

My tongue, by inspiration taught,
Shall parables unfold;
Dark oracles, but understood,
And owned for truths of old;

Which we from sacred registers
Of ancient times have known,
And our forefathers' pious care
To us has handed down.

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* In Brady and Tate, 'Hear, O my people," etc.
† In Brady and Tate, "instruction."

Let children learn* the mighty deeds
  Which God performed of old;
Which, in our younger years, we saw,
  And which our fathers told.

Our lips shall tell them to our sons,
  And they again to theirs;
That generations yet unborn
  May teach them to their heirs.

Thus shall they learn in God alone
  Their hope securely stands;
That they may ne'er forget his works,
  But practise his commands.

It has been supposed by some that the version of the Seventy-eighth Psalm by Sternhold and Hopkins, whose spiritual songs were usually printed, as appears above, "at y^e^ end of their Bibles," was the first which was sung at Commencement dinners; but this does not seem at all probable, since the first Commencement at Cambridge did not take place until 1642, at which time the "Bay Psalm-Book," written by three of the most popular ministers of the day, had already been published two years.

SHEEPSKIN. The parchment diploma received by students on taking their degree at college. "In the back settlements are many clergymen who have not had the advantages of a liberal education, and who consequently have no diplomas. Some of these look upon their more favored brethren with a little envy. A clergyman is said to have a *sheepskin*, or to be a *sheepskin*, when educated at college." — *Bartlett's Dict. of Americanisms.*

This apostle of ourn never rubbed his back agin a college, nor toted about no *sheepskins*, — no, never! .... How you 'd a perished in your sins, if the first preachers had stayed till they got *sheepskins*. — *Carlton's New Purchase.*

I can say as well as the best on them *sheepskins*, if you don't get religion and be saved, you 'll be lost, teetotally and for ever. — (*Sermon of an Itinerant Preacher at a Camp-Meeting.*) — *Ibid.*

* Watts, "hear."

As for John Prescot, he not only lost the valedictory, but barely escaped with his "*sheepskin.*" — *Yale Lit. Mag.*, Vol. X. p. 74.

SHIN. To tease or hector a person by kicking his shins. In some colleges this is one of the means which the Sophomores adopt to torment the Freshmen, especially when playing at football, or other similar games.

We have been *shinned*, smoked, ducked, and accelerated by the encouraging shouts of our generous friends. — *Yale Banger*, Nov. 10, 1846.

SHINE. At Harvard College this word was formerly used to designate a good recitation. Used in the phrase, "*to make a shine.*"

SHINNY. At Princeton College, the game of *Shinny*, known also by the names of *Hawky* and *Hurly*, is as great a favorite with the students as is football at other colleges. "The players," says a correspondent, "are each furnished with a stick four or five feet in length and one and a half or two inches in diameter, curved at one end, the object of which is to give the ball a surer blow. The ball is about three inches in diameter, bound with thick leather. The players are divided into two parties, arranged along from one goal to the other. The ball is then '*bucked*' by two players, one from each side, which is done by one of these two taking the ball and asking his opponent which he will have, 'high, or low'; if he says 'high,' the ball is thrown up midway between them; if he says 'low,' the ball is thrown on the ground. The game is opened by a scuffle between these two for the ball. The other players then join in, one party knocking towards North College, which is one 'home' (as it is termed), and the other towards the fence bounding the south side of the *Campus*, the other home. Whichever party first gets the ball home wins the game. A grand contest takes place annually between the Juniors and Sophomores, in this game."

SHIP. At Emory College, Ga., one expelled from college is said to be *shipped*.

SHORT EAR. At Jefferson College, Penn., a soubriquet for a roistering, noisy fellow; a rowdy. Opposed to *long ear*.

SIR. It was formerly the fashion in the older American colleges to call a Bachelor of Arts, Sir; this was sometimes done at the time when the Seniors were accepted for that degree.

Voted, Sept. 5th, 1763, "that *Sir* Sewall, B. A., be the Instructor in the Hebrew and other learned languages for three years." — *Peirce's Hist. Harv. Univ.*, p. 234.

December, 1790. Some time in this month, *Sir* Adams resigned the berth of Butler, and *Sir* Samuel Shapleigh was chosen in his stead. — *MS. Journal, Harv. Coll.*

Then succeeded Cliosophic Oration in Latin, by *Sir* Meigs. Poetical Composition in English, by *Sir* Barlow. — *Woolsey's Hist. Disc.*, p. 121.

SITTING OF THE SOLSTICES. It was customary, in the early days of Harvard College, for the graduates of the year to attend in the recitation-room on Mondays and Tuesdays, for three weeks, during the month of June, subject to the examination of all who chose to visit them. This was called the *Sitting of the Solstices*, because it happened in midsummer, or at the time of the summer solstice. The time was also known as the *Weeks of Visitation*.

SIZAR, SISAR, SIZER. In the University of Cambridge, Eng., a student of the third rank, or that next below that of a pensioner, who eats at the public table after the fellows, free of expense. It was formerly customary for every *fellow-commoner* to have his *sizar*, to whom he allowed a certain portion of commons, or victuals and drink weekly, but no money; and for this the sizar was obliged to do him certain services daily.

A lower order of students were called *sub-sizars*. In reference to this class, we take the following from the Gentleman's Magazine, 1787, p. 1146. "At King's College, they were styled *hounds*. The situation of a sub-sizar being looked upon in so degrading a light probably occasioned the extinction of the order. But as the sub-sizars

had certain assistances in return for their humiliating services, and as the poverty of parents stood in need of such assistances for their sons, some of the sizars undertook the same offices for the same advantages. The master's sizar, therefore, waited upon him for the sake of his commons, etc., as the sub-sizar had done; and the other sizars did the same office to the fellows for the advantage of the remains of their commons. Thus the term sub-sizar became forgotten, and the sizar was supposed to be the same as the *servitor*. But if a sizar did not choose to accept of these assistances upon such degrading terms, he dined in his own room, and was called a *proper sizar*. He wore the same gown as the others, and his tutorage, etc., was no higher; but there was nothing servile in his situation." — "Now, indeed, all (or almost all) the colleges in Cambridge have allowed the sizars every advantage of the remains of the fellows' commons, etc., though they have very liberally exempted them from every servile office."

Another writer in the same periodical, 1795, p. 21, says: The sizar "is very much like the *scholars* at Westminster, Eton, &c., who are on the *foundation;* and is, in a manner, the *half boarder* in private academies. The name was derived from the menial services in which he was occasionally engaged; being in former days compelled to transport the plates, dishes, *sizes*, and platters, to and from the tables of his superiors."

A writer in the Encyclopædia Britannica, at the close of the article SIZAR, says of this class: "But though their education is thus obtained at a less expense, they are not now considered as a menial order; for sizars, pensioner-scholars, and even sometimes fellow-commoners, mix together with the utmost cordiality."

SIZE. Food and drink from the buttery, aside from the regular dinner at commons.

"A *size*," says Minsheu, "is a portion of bread or drinke, it is a farthing which schollers in Cambridge have at the buttery; it is noted with the letter S. as in Oxford with the

letter Q. for halfe a farthing; and whereas they say in Oxford, to battle in the Buttery Booke, i. e. to set downe on their names what they take in bread, drinke, butter, cheese, &c.; so, in Cambridge, they say, to *size*, i. e. to set downe their quantum, i. e. how much they take on their name in the Buttery Booke."

In the Poems of the Rev. Dr. Dodd, a *size* of bread is described as "half a half-penny 'roll.'" Grose, also, in the Provincial Glossary, says "it signifies the half part of a half-penny loaf, and comes from *scindo*, I cut."

In the Encyclopædia Britannica is the following explanation of this term. "A *size* of any thing is the smallest quantity of that thing which can be thus bought" [i. e. by students in addition to their commons in the hall]; "two *sizes*, or a part of beef, being nearly equal to what a young person will eat of that dish to his dinner, and a *size* of ale or beer being equal to half an English pint." It would seem, then, that formerly a *size* was a small platefull of any eatable; the word now means any thing had by students at dinner over and above the usual commons.

Of its derivation Webster remarks, "Either contracted from *assize*, or from the Latin *scissus*. I take it to be from the former, and from the sense of setting, as we apply the word to the *assize* of bread."

This word was introduced into the older American colleges from Cambridge, England, and was used for many years, as was also the word *sizing*, with the same meaning. In 1750, the Corporation of Harvard College voted, "that the quantity of commons be, as hath been usual, viz. two *sizes* of bread in the morning; one pound of meat at dinner, with sufficient sauce [vegetables], and a half pint of beer; and at night that a part pie be of the same quantity as usual, and also half a pint of beer; and that the supper messes be but of four parts, though the dinner messes be of six." — *Quincy's Hist. Harv. Coll.*, Vol. II. p. 97.

The students of that day, if we may judge from the accounts which we have of their poor commons, would have

used far different words in addressing the Faculty, from King Lear, who, speaking to his daughter Regan, says : —

'T is not in thee
To grudge my pleasures, ...
. . . . . to scant my *sizes*.

SIZE. In the University of Cambridge, England, to *size* is to order any sort of victuals from the kitchens which the students may want in their rooms, or in addition to their commons in the hall, and for which they pay the cooks or butchers at the end of each quarter ; a word corresponding to Battel at Oxford. — *Encyc. Brit.*

In the Gentleman's Magazine, 1795, p. 21, a writer says : " At dinner, to *size* is to order for yourself any little luxury that may chance to tempt you in addition to the general fare, for which you are expected to pay the cook at the end of the term."

This word was formerly used in the older American colleges with the meaning given above, as will be seen by the following extracts from the laws of Harvard and Yale.

" When they come into town after commons, they may be allowed to *size* a meal at the kitchen." — *Laws Harv. Coll.*, 1798, p. 39.

" At the close of each quarter, the Butler shall make up his bill against each student, in which every article *sized* or taken up by him at the Buttery shall be particularly charged." — *Laws Yale Coll.*, 1811, p. 31.

" As a college term," says the Gradus ad Cantabrigiam, " it is of very considerable antiquity. In the comedy called ' The Return from Parnassus,' 1606, one of the characters says, ' You that are one of the Devil's Fellow-Commoners ; one that *sizeth* the Devil's butteries,' &c. Again, in the same : ' Fidlers, I use to *size* my music, or go on the score for it.' "

SIZING. Food or drink ordered from the buttery ; the act of ordering food or drink from the buttery.

Dr. Holyoke, who graduated at Harvard College in 1746, says : " The breakfast was two *sizings* of bread and a cue of

beer." Judge Wingate, who graduated a little later, says: "We were allowed at dinner a cue of beer, which was a half-pint, and a *sizing* of bread, which I cannot describe to you. It was quite sufficient for one dinner." — *Peirce's Hist. Harv. Univ.*, p. 219.

From more definite accounts it would seem that a sizing of biscuit was one biscuit, and a sizing of cracker, two crackers. A certain amount of food was allowed to each mess, and if any person wanted more than the allowance, it was the custom to tell the waiter to bring a sizing of whatever was wished, provided it was obtained from the commons kitchen; for this payment was made at the close of the term. A sizing of cheese was nearly an ounce, and a sizing of cider varied from a half-pint to a pint and a half.

The Steward shall, at the close of every quarter, immediately fill up the columns of commons and *sizings*, and shall deliver the bill, &c. — *Laws Harv. Coll.*, 1798, p. 58.

The Butler shall frequently inspect his book of *sizings*. — *Ibid.*, p. 62.

Whereas young scholars, to the dishonor of God, hinderance of their studies, and damage of their friends' estate, inconsiderately and intemperately are ready to abuse their liberty of *sizing* besides their commons; therefore the Steward shall in no case permit any students whatever, under the degree of Masters of Arts, or Fellows, to expend or be provided for themselves or any townsmen any extraordinary commons, unless by the allowance of the President, &c., or in case of sickness. — Orders written 28th March, 1650. *Quincy's Hist. Harv. Univ.*, Vol. I. p. 583.

This term, together with the verb and noun *size*, which had been in use at Harvard and Yale Colleges since their foundation, has of late been little heard, and with the extinction of commons has, with the others, fallen wholly, and probably for ever, into disuse.

SIZING PARTY. In the University of Cambridge, England, where this term is used, a "*sizing party*," says the Gradus ad Cantabrigiam, "differs from a supper in this; viz. at a sizing party every one of the guests contributes his *part*, i. e. orders what he pleases, at his own expense, to his

friend's rooms, — 'a *part* of fowl' or duck; a roasted pigeon; 'a *part* of apple pie.' A sober beaker of brandy, or rum, or hollands and water, concludes the entertainment. In our days, a bowl of bishop, or milk punch, with a chant, generally winds up the carousal."

SKIN. At Yale College, to obtain a knowledge of a lesson by hearing it read by another; also, to borrow another's ideas and present them as one's own; to plagiarize.

The tutor employs the crescent when it is evident that the lesson has been *skinned*, according to the college vocabulary, in which case he usually puts a minus sign after it, with the mark which he in all probability would have used had not the lesson been *skinned*. — *Yale Banger*, Nov., 1846.

Never *skin* a lesson which it requires any ability to learn. — *Yale Lit. Mag.*, Vol. XV. p. 81.

He has passively admitted what he has *skinned* from other grammarians. — *Yale Banger*, Nov., 1846.

Perhaps the youth who so barefacedly *skinned* the song referred to, fondly fancied, &c. — *The Tomahawk*, Nov., 1849.

He uttered that remarkable prophecy which Horace has so boldly *skinned* and called his own. — *Burial of Euclid*, Nov., 1850.

To skin ahead; at Hamilton College, to read a lesson over in the class immediately before reciting.

SKINNING. Learning a lesson by hearing it read by another; plagiarizing.

Alas for our beloved orations! acquired by *skinning*, looking on, and ponies. — *Yale Banger*, Oct., 1848.

SKUNK. At Princeton College, to fail to pay a debt; used actively; e. g. to *skunk* a tailor, i. e. not to pay him.

SLEEPING OVER. A phrase equivalent to being absent from prayers.

You may see some who have just arisen from their beds, where they have enjoyed the luxury of "*sleeping over.*" — *Harv. Reg.*, p. 202.

SLUMP. German *schlump;* Danish and Swedish *slump*, a hap or chance, accident, that is, a fall.

At Harvard College, a poor recitation.

SLUMP. At Harvard College, to recite badly; to make a poor recitation.

In fact, he 'd rather dead than dig; he 'd rather *slump* than squirt.
Poem before the Y. H. of Harv. Coll., 1849.

Slumping is his usual custom,
Deading is his road to fame. — *MS. Poem.*

The usual signification of this word is given by Webster, as follows: "To fall or sink suddenly into water or mud, when walking on a hard surface, as on ice or frozen ground, not strong enough to bear the person"; to which he adds: "This legitimate word is in common and respectable use in New England, and its signification is so appropriate that no other word will supply its place."

From this meaning, the transfer is, by analogy, very easy and natural, and the application very correct, to a poor recitation.

SMASH. At the Wesleyan University, a total failure in reciting is called a *smash.*

SMILE. A small quantity of any spirituous liquor, or enough to give one a pleasant feeling.

Hast ta'en a '*smile*' at Brigham's.
Poem before the Iadma, 1850, p. 7.

SMOKE. In some colleges, one of the means made use of by the Sophomores to trouble the Freshmen is, to blow smoke into their rooms until they are compelled to leave, or, in other words, until they are *smoked out.*

Or when, in conclave met, the unpitying wights
Smoke the young trembler into "College rights":
O, spare my tender youth! he, suppliant, cries,
In vain, in vain; redoubled clouds arise,
While the big tears adown his visage roll,
Caused by the smoke, and sorrow of his soul.
College Life, by J. C. Richmond, p. 4.

They would lock me in if I left my key outside, *smoke me out*, duck me, &c. — *Sketches of Williams College*, p. 74.

I would not have you sacrifice all these advantages for the sake of *smoking* future Freshmen. — *Burial of Euclid*, 1850, p. 10.

A correspondent from the University of Vermont gives the following account of a practical joke, which we do not suppose is very often played in all its parts. "They 'train' Freshmen in various ways; the most *classic* is to take a pumpkin, cut a piece from the top, clean it, put in two pounds of 'fine cut,' put it on the Freshman's table, and then, all standing round with long pipe-stems, blow into it the fire placed in the *tobac*, and so fill the room with smoke, then put the Freshman to bed, with the pumpkin for a night-cap."

SMOUGE. At Hamilton College, to obtain without leave.

SNOB. In the English universities, a townsman, as opposed to a gownsman. — *Webster.*

> They charged the *Snobs* against their will,
> And shouted clear and lustily.
>
> *Gradus ad Cantab.*, p. 69.

In some American colleges, a townsman as opposed to a student.

2. A mean or vulgar person; particularly, one who apes gentility. — *Halliwell.*

Used both in England and the United States, "and recently," says Webster, "introduced into books as a term of derision."

SNOBBESS. In the English universities, a female *snob.*

> Effeminacies like these, induced, no doubt, by the flattering admiration of the fair *snobbesses*. — *Alma Mater*, Vol. II. p. 116.

SNOBBISH. Belonging to or resembling a *snob.*

SNOBBY. Low; vulgar; resembling or pertaining to a *snob.*

SOPH. In the University of Cambridge, England, an abbreviation of Sophister. — *Webster.*

On this word, Crabb, in his *Technological Dictionary*, says: "A certain distinction or title which undergraduates in the University at Oxford assume, previous to their examination for a degree. It took its rise in the exercises which students formerly had to go through, but which are now out of use."

Three College *Sophs*, and three pert Templars came,
The same their talents, and their tastes the same.
Pope's Dunciad, B. II. v. 389, 390.

2. In the American colleges, an abbreviation of Sophomore.

Sophs wha ha' in Commons fed!
Sophs wha ha' in Commons bled!
Sophs wha ne'er from Commons fled!
Puddings, steaks, or wines!
Rebelliad, p. 52.

The *Sophs* did nothing all the first fortnight, but torment the Fresh, as they call us. — *Harvardiana*, Vol. III. p. 76.

The *Sophs* were victorious at every point. — *Yale Banger*, Nov. 10, 1846.

My Chum, a *Soph*, says he committed himself too soon. — *The Dartmouth*, Vol. IV. p. 118.

SOPHIST. A name given to the undergraduates at Cambridge, England. — *Crabb's Tech. Dict.*

SOPHISTER. Greek, σοφιστής. In the University of Cambridge, England, the title of students who are advanced beyond the first year of their residence. The entire course at the University consists of three years and one term, during which the students have the titles of First-Year Men, or Freshmen; Second-Year Men, or Junior Sophs or Sophisters; Third-Year Men, or Senior Sophs or Sophisters; and, in the last term, Questionists, with reference to the approaching examination. In the older American colleges, the junior and senior classes were originally called Junior Sophisters and Senior Sophisters. The term is also used at Oxford and Dublin. — *Webster.*

And in case any of the *Sophisters* fail in the premises required at their hands, &c. — *Quincy's Hist. Harv. Univ.*, Vol. I. p. 518.

SOPHOMORE. One belonging to the second of the four classes in an American college.

Professor Goodrich, in his unabridged edition of Dr. Webster's Dictionary, gives the following interesting account of this word. "This word has generally been considered as an 'American barbarism,' but was probably introduced into our country, at a very early period, from the University of

Cambridge, England. Among the cant terms at that University, as given in the Gradus ad Cantabrigiam, we find *Soph-Mor* as 'the next distinctive appellation to Freshman.' It is added, that 'a writer in the Gentleman's Magazine thinks *mor* an abbreviation of the Greek μωρία, introduced at a time when the *Encomium Moriæ*, the Praise of Folly, by Erasmus, was so generally used.' The ordinary derivation of the word, from σοφός and μωρός, would seem, therefore, to be incorrect. The younger Sophs at Cambridge appear, formerly, to have received the adjunct *mor* (μωρός) to their names, either as one which they courted for the reason mentioned above, or as one given them in sport, for the supposed exhibition of inflated feeling in entering on their new honors. The term, thus applied, seems to have passed, at a very early period, from Cambridge in England to Cambridge in America, as 'the next distinctive appellation to Freshman,' and thus to have been attached to the second of the four classes in our American colleges; while it has now almost ceased to be known, even as a cant word, at the parent institution in England whence it came. This derivation of the word is rendered more probable by the fact, that the early spelling was, to a great extent at least, Soph*i*more, as appears from the manuscripts of President Stiles of Yale College, and the records of Harvard College down to the period of the American Revolution. This would be perfectly natural if *Soph* or *Sophister* was considered as the basis of the word, but can hardly be explained if the ordinary derivation had then been regarded as the true one."

Some further remarks on this word may be found in the Gentleman's Magazine, above referred to, Vol. LXV. 1795, p. 818.

SOPHOMORE COMMENCEMENT. At Princeton College, it has long been the custom for the Sophomore Class, near the time of the Commencement at the close of the Senior year, to hold a Commencement in imitation of it, at which burlesque and other exercises, appropriate to the occasion, are performed. The speakers chosen are a Salutatorian, a Poet, an Historian, who reads an account of the doings of

the Class up to that period, a Valedictorian, &c., &c. A band of music is always in attendance. After the addresses, the Class partake of a supper, which is usually prolonged to a very late hour. In imitation of the Sophomore Commencement, *Burlesque Bills*, as they are called, are prepared and published by the Juniors, in which, in a long and formal programme, such subjects and speeches are attributed to the members of the Sophomore Class as are calculated to expose their weak points.

SOPHOMORIC, SOPHOMORICAL. } Pertaining to or like a Sophomore.

Better to face the prowling panther's path,
Than meet the storm of *Sophomoric* wrath.
Harvardiana, Vol. IV. p. 22.

We trust he will add by his example no significancy to that pithy word, "*Sophomoric.*" — *Sketches of Williams Coll.*, p. 63.

Another meaning, derived it would appear from the characteristics of the Sophomore, yet not very creditable to him, is *bombastic, inflated in style or manner.* — *J. C. Calhoun.*

SPLURGE. In many colleges, when one is either dashy, or dressed more than ordinarily, he is said to *cut a splurge.* A showy recitation is often called by the same name. In his Dictionary of Americanisms, Mr. Bartlett defines it, "a great effort; a demonstration," which is the signification in which this word is generally used.

SPOON. In the University of Cambridge, England, the last of each class of the honors is humorously denominated *The Spoon.* Thus, the last Wrangler is called the Golden Spoon; the last Senior Optime, the Silver Spoon; and the last Junior Optime, the Wooden Spoon. The Wooden Spoon, however, is, *par excellence*, "The Spoon." — *Gradus ad Cantab.*

See Wooden Spoon.

SPOON, SPOONY, SPOONEY. } A man who has been drinking till he becomes disgusting by his very ridiculous behavior, is said to be *spoony* drunk; and hence

it is usual to call a very prating, shallow fellow, a rank *spoon*. — *Grose*.

Mr. Bartlett, in his Dictionary of Americanisms, says : — " We use the word only in the latter sense. The Hon. Mr. Preston, in his remarks on the Mexican war, thus quotes from Tom Crib's remonstrance against the meanness of a transaction, similar to our cries for more vigorous blows on Mexico when she is prostrate :

" Look down upon Ben, — see him, *dunghill* all o'er,
Insult the fallen foe that can harm him no more.
Out, cowardly *spooney*! Again and again,
By the fist of my father, I blush for thee, Ben.

" Ay, you will see all the *spooneys* that ran, like so many *dunghill* champions, from 54 40, stand by the President for the vigorous prosecution of the war upon the body of a prostrate foe. — *N. Y. Tribune*, 1847."

Now that year it so happened that the spoon was no *spooney*. — *Alma Mater*, Vol. I. p. 218.

Not a few of this party were deluded into a belief, that all studious and quiet men were slow, all men of proper self-respect exclusives, and all men of courtesy and good-breeding *spoonies*. — *Collegian's Guide*, p. 118.

Suppose that rustication was the fate of a few others of our acquaintance, whom you cannot call slow, or *spoonies* either, would it be deemed no disgrace by them? — *Ibid.*, p. 196.

When *spoonys* on two knees implore the aid of sorcery,
To suit their wicked purposes they quickly put the laws awry.
Rejected Addresses, Am. ed., p. 154.

They belong to the class of elderly " *spoons*," with some few exceptions, and are nettled that the world should not go at their rate of progression. — *Boston Daily Times*, May 8, 1851.

SPOONY. } Like a *spoon*; possessing the qualities of a
SPOONEY. } silly or stupid fellow.

I shall escape from this beautiful critter, for I 'm gettin' *spooney*, and shall talk silly presently. — *Sam Slick*.

Both the adjective and the noun *spooney* are in constant and frequent use at some of the American colleges, and are generally applied to one who is disliked either for his bad qualities or for his ill-breeding, usually accompanied with the idea of weakness.

He sprees, is caught, rusticates, returns next year, mingles with feminines, and is consequently degraded into the *spooney* Junior. — *Yale Lit. Mag.*, Vol. XV. p. 208.

A "bowl" was the happy conveyance. Perhaps this was chosen because the voyagers were *spooney*. — *Yale Banger*, Nov., 1849.

SPOOPS. } At Harvard College, a weak, silly fellow, or
SPOOPSY. } one who is disliked on account of his foolish actions, is called a *spoops*, or *spoopsy*. The meaning is nearly the same as that of *spoony*.

SPOOPSY. Foolish; silly. Applied either to a person or thing.

SPORT. To exhibit or bring out in public; as, to *sport* a new equipage. — *Grose.*

This word was in great vogue in England in the year 1783 and 1784; but is now sacred to men of *fashion*, both in England and America.

With regard to the word *sport*, they [the Cantabrigians] *sported* knowing, and they *sported* ignorant, — they *sported* an Ægrotat, and they *sported* a new coat, — they *sported* an Exeat, they *sported* a Dormiat," &c. — *Gent. Mag.*, 1794, p. 1085.

To sport oak or *a door*. See Oak.

SPREAD. A feast of a more humble description than a Gaudy. Used at Cambridge, England.

This puts him in high spirits again, and he gives a large *spread*, and gets drunk on the strength of it. — *Gradus ad Cantab.*

SPRUNG. The positive, of which *tight* is the comparative, and *drunk* the superlative.

"One swallow makes not spring," the poet sung,
But many swallows make the student sprung.

MS. Poem.

See Tight.

SPY. In some of the American colleges, it is a prevailing opinion among the students, that certain members of the different classes are encouraged by the Faculty to report what they have seen or ascertained in the conduct of their classmates, contrary to the laws of the college. Many are stigmatized as *spies* very unjustly, and seldom with any sufficient reason.

SQUIRT. At Harvard College, a showy recitation is denominated a *squirt;* the ease and quickness with which the words flow from the mouth being analogous to the ease and quickness which attend the sudden ejection of a stream of water from a pipe. Such a recitation being generally perfect, the word *squirt* is very often used to convey that idea. Perhaps there is not, in the whole vocabulary of college cant terms, one more expressive than this, or that so easily conveys its meaning merely by its sound. It is mostly used colloquially.

2. A foppish young fellow; a whipper-snapper. — *Bartlett.*

If they won't keep company with *squirts* and dandies, who 's going to make a monkey of himself? — *Maj. Jones's Courtship*, p. 160.

SQUIRT. To make a showy recitation.

He 'd rather slump than *squirt.*

Poem before Y. H., p. 9.

Webster has this word with the meaning, "to throw out words; to let fly," and marks it as out of use.

SQUIRTINESS. The quality of being showy.

SQUIRTISH. Showy; dandified.

It 's my opinion that these slicked up *squirtish* kind a fellars ain't particular hard baked, and they always goes in for aristocracy notions. — *Robb, Squatter Life*, p. 73.

SQUIRTY. Showy; fond of display; gaudy.

Applied to an oration which is full of bombast and grandiloquence; to a foppish fellow; to an apartment gayly adorned, &c.

And should they "scrape" in prayers, because they are long
And rather "*squirty*" at times.

Childe Harvard, p. 58.

STANDING. Academical age, or rank.

Of what *standing* are you? I am a Senior Soph. — *Gradus ad Cantab.*

Her mother told me all about your love,
And asked me of your prospects and your *standing.*

Collegian, 1830, p. 267.

To stand for an honor; i. e. to offer one's self as a candidate for an honor.

STAR. In triennial catalogues a star designates those who have died. This sign was first used with this signification by Mather, in his Magnalia, in a list prepared by him of the graduates of Harvard College, with a fanciful allusion, it is supposed, to the abode of those thus marked.

> Our tale shall be told by a silent *star*,
> On the page of some future Triennial.
> *Poem before Class of* 1849, *Harv. Coll.*, p. 4.

STAR. To mark a star opposite the name of a person, signifying that he is dead.

Six of the sixteen Presidents of our University have been inaugurated in this place; and the oldest living graduate, the Hon. Paine Wingate of Stratham, New Hampshire, who stands on the catalogue a lonely survivor amidst the *starred* names of the dead, took his degree within these walls. — *A Sermon on leaving the old Meeting-house in Cambridge*, by Rev. William Newell, Dec. 1, 1833, p. 22.

S. T. B. *Sanctæ Theologiæ Baccalaureus*, Bachelor in Theology.

See B. D.

STEWARD. In colleges, an officer who provides food for the students, and superintends the kitchen. — *Webster.*

In American colleges, the labors of the steward are at present more extended, and not so servile, as set forth in the above definition. To him is usually assigned the duty of making out the term-bills and receiving the money thereon; of superintending the college edifices with respect to repairs, &c.; of engaging proper servants in the employ of the college; and of performing such other services as are declared by the faculty of the college to be within his province.

S. T. P. *Sanctæ Theologiæ Doctor.* Doctor in Theology. Also called Professor of Theology.

See D. D.

STUCK. In college phrase, *to get stuck* is to be unable to pro-

ceed, either in a recitation, declamation, or any other exercise. An instructor is said to *stick* a student, when he asks a question which the student is unable to answer.

STUDENT. A person engaged in study; one who is devoted to learning, either in a seminary or in private; a scholar; as, the *students* of an academy, of a college or university; a medical *student;* a law *student.*

2. A man devoted to books; a bookish man; as, a hard *student;* a close *student.* — *Webster.*

STUDY. A building or an apartment devoted to study or to literary employment. — *Webster.*

In some of the older American colleges, it was formerly the custom to partition off, in each chamber, two small rooms, where the occupants, who were always two in number, could carry on their literary pursuits. These rooms were called, from this circumstance, *studies.* Speaking of the first college edifice which was erected at New Haven, Mr. Clap, in his History of Yale College, says: "It made a handsome appearance, and contained near fifty *studies* in convenient chambers"; and again he speaks of Connecticut Hall as containing thirty-two chambers, and sixty-four *studies.* In the oldest buildings, some of these *studies* remain at the present day.

The *study* rents, until December last, were discontinued with Mr. Dunster. — *Quincy's Hist. Harv. Univ.,* Vol. I. p. 463.

Every Graduate and Undergraduate shall find his proportion of furniture, &c., during the whole time of his having a *study* assigned him. — *Laws Harv. Coll.,* 1798, p. 35.

To him that occupies my *study,*
I give, &c. — *Will of Charles Prentiss.*

STUMP. At Princeton College, to fail in reciting; to say "not prepared," when called on to recite. A *stump,* a bad recitation; used in the phrase, "*to make a stump.*"

SUB-FRESH. A person previous to entering the Freshman class is called a *sub-fresh,* or one below a Freshman.

Praying his guardian powers
To assist a poor "*Sub-Fresh*" at the dread examination.
Poem before the Iadma Soc. of Harv. Coll., p. 14, 1850.

Our "*Sub-Fresh*" has that feeling.
Ibid., p. 16.

Sometimes written *Sub.*

Information wanted of the "*Sub*" who did n't think it an honor to be electioneered. — *N. B.*, *Yale Coll.*, *June* 14, 1851.

See PENE.

SUB-SIZAR. In the University of Cambridge, England, formerly an order of students lower than the *sizars.*

Masters of all sorts, and all ages,
Keepers, *subcizers*, lackeys, pages.
Poems of Bp. Corbet, p. 22.

There he sits and sees
How lackeys and *subsizers* press
And scramble for degrees.
Ibid., p. 38.

See under SIZAR.

SUPPLICAT. Latin; literally, *he supplicates.* In the English universities, a petition; particularly a written application with a certificate that the requisite conditions have been complied with. — *Webster.*

A *Supplicat*, says the Gradus ad Cantabrigiam, is "an entreaty to be admitted to the degree of A. B.; containing a certificate that the Questionist has kept his full number of terms, or explaining any deficiency. This document is presented to the caput by the father of his college."

SUSPEND. In colleges, to separate a student from his class, and place him under private instruction.

And those whose crimes are very great,
Let us *suspend* or rusticate. — *Rebelliad*, p. 24.

SUSPENSION. In universities and colleges, the punishment of a student for some offence, usually negligence, by separating him from his class, and compelling him to pursue those branches of study in which he is deficient under private instruction, provided for the purpose.

SUSPENSION-PAPER. The paper in which the act of suspension from college is declared.

Come, take these three *suspension-papers;*
They 'll teach you how to cut such capers.
Rebelliad, p. 32.

SUSPENSION TO THE ROOM. In Princeton College, one of the punishments for certain offences subjects a student to confinement to his chamber and exclusion from his class, and requires him to recite to a teacher privately for a certain time. This is technically called *suspension to the room.*

SWEEP, SWEEPER. } The name given at Yale and other colleges to the person whose occupation is to sweep the students' rooms, make their beds, &c.

Then how welcome the entrance of the *sweep*, and how cutely we fling jokes at each other through the dust! — *Yale Lit. Mag.*, Vol. XIV. p. 223.

Knocking down the *sweep*, in clearing the stairs, we described a circle to our room. — *The Yale Banger*, Nov. 10, 1846.

A Freshman by the faithful *sweep*
Was found half buried in soft sleep.
Ibid., Nov. 10, 1846.

In the Yale Literary Magazine, Vol. III. p. 144, is "A tribute to certain Members of the Faculty, whose names are omitted in the Catalogue," in which appropriate praise is awarded to these useful servants.

The Steward . . . . engages *sweepers* for the College. — *Laws Harv. Coll.*, 1816, p. 48.

SWELL BLOCK. In the University of Virginia, a soubriquet applied to dandies and vain pretenders.

SWING. At several American colleges, the word *swing* is used for coming out with a secret society badge; 1st, of the society, to *swing out* the new men; and, 2d, of the men, intransitively, to *swing*, i. e. to appear with the badge of a secret society. Generally, *to swing out* signifies to appear in something new.

SYNDIC. Latin, *syndicus;* Greek, *σύνδικος*; *σύν*, *with*, and *δίκη*, *justice.*

An officer of government, invested with different powers

in different countries. Almost all the companies in Paris, the university, &c., have their *syndics*. The University of Cambridge has its *syndics*, who are chosen from the Senate to transact special business, as the regulation of fees, forming of laws, inspecting the library, buildings, printing, &c. — *Webster. Cam. Cal.*

T.

TADS. At Centre College, Ky., there is "a society," says a correspondent, "composed of the very best fellows of the College, calling themselves *Tads*, who are generally associated together, for the object of electing, by the additional votes of their members, any of their friends who are brought forward as candidates for any honor or appointment in the literary societies to which they belong."

TAKE UP ONE'S CONNECTIONS. In students' phrase, to leave college. Used in American institutions.

TARDY. In colleges, late in attendance on a public exercise. *Webster.*

TAVERN. At Harvard College, the rooms No. 24, Massachusetts Hall, and No. 8, Hollis Hall, were occupied from the year 1789 to 1793 by Mr. Charles Angier. His table was always supplied with wine, brandy, crackers, etc., of which his friends were at liberty to partake at any time. From this circumstance his rooms were called *the Tavern* for nearly twenty years after his graduation.

In connection with this incident, it may not be uninteresting to state that the cellars of the two buildings above mentioned were divided each into thirty-two compartments, corresponding with the number of rooms. In these the students and tutors stored their liquors, sometimes in no inconsiderable quantities. Frequent entries are met with in the

records of the Faculty, in which the students are charged with pilfering wine, brandy, or eatables from the tutors' *bins.*

TAXOR. In the University of Cambridge, Eng. an officer appointed to regulate the assize of bread, the true guage of weights, etc. — *Cam. Cal.*

TEAR. At Princeton College, a *perfect tear* is a very extra recitation, superior to a *rowl.*

TEMPLE. At Bowdoin College, a privy is thus designated.

TEN-STRIKE. At Hamilton, a perfect recitation, ten being the mark given for a perfect recitation.

TEN-YEAR MEN. In the University of Cambridge, Eng., these are allowed to take the degree of Bachelor in Divinity without having been B. A. or M. A., by the statute of 9th Queen Elizabeth, which permits persons, who are admitted at any college when twenty-four years of age and upwards, to take the degree of B. D. after their names have remained on the *boards* ten years or more. After the first eight years, they must reside in the University the greater part of three several terms, and perform the exercises which are required by the statutes. — *Cam. Cal.*

TERM. In universities and colleges, the time during which instruction is regularly given to students, who are obliged by the statutes and laws of the institution to attend to the recitations, lectures, and other exercises. — *Webster.*

TERRÆ FILIUS. Latin; son of earth.

Formerly, one appointed to write a satirical Latin poem at the public acts in the University of Oxford; not unlike the prevaricator at Cambridge, Eng. — *Webster.*

Full accounts of the compositions written on these occasions may be found in a work in two volumes, entitled "Terræ-Filius; or the Secret History of the University of Oxford," printed in the year 1726.

TESTAMUR. Latin; literally, *we testify.* In the English universities, a certificate of proficiency, without which a person is not able to take his degree. So called from the first word in the formula.

There is not one out of twenty of my pupils who can look forward with unmixed pleasure to a *testamur*. — *Collegian's Guide*, p. 254.

Every *testamur* must be signed by three out of the four examiners, at least. — *Ibid.*, p. 282.

THEATRE. At Oxford, a building in which are held the annual commemoration of benefactors, the recitation of prize compositions, and the occasional ceremony of conferring degrees on distinguished personages. — *Oxford Guide.*

THEME. A short dissertation composed by a student.

It is the practice at Cambridge [Mass.] for the Professor of Rhetoric and the English language, commencing in the first or second quarter of the student's Sophomore year, to give the class a text; generally some brief moral quotation from some of the ancient or modern poets, from which the students write a short essay, usually denominated a *theme*. — *Works of R. T. Paine*, p. xxi.

Far be it from me to enter into competition with students who have been practising the sublime art of *theme* and forensic writing for two years. — *Harvardiana*, Vol. III. p. 316.

> But on the sleepy day of *themes*,
> May doze away a dozen reams.
>
> *Ibid.*, p. 283.

Nimrod holds his "first *theme*" in one hand and is leaning his head on the other. — *Ibid.*, p. 253.

THEME-BEARER. At Harvard College, until within a few years, a student was chosen once in a term by his classmates to perform the duties of *theme-bearer*. He received the subjects for themes and forensics from the Professors of Rhetoric and of Moral Philosophy, and posted them up in convenient places, usually in the entries of the buildings and on the bulletin-boards. He also distributed the corrected themes, at first giving them to the students after evening prayers, and when this had been forbidden by the President, carrying them to their rooms. For these services he received seventy-five cents per term from each member of the class.

THESIS. A position or proposition which a person advances and offers to maintain, or which is actually maintained by

argument; a theme; a subject; particularly, a subject or proposition for a school or university exercise, or the exercise itself. — *Webster.*

In the older American colleges, the *theses* held a prominent place in the exercises of Commencement. At Harvard College the earliest theses extant bear the date of the year 1687. They were Theses Technological, Logical, Grammatical, Rhetorical, Mathematical, and Physical. The last theses were presented in the year 1820. The earliest theses extant belonging to Yale College are of 1714, and the last were printed in 1797.

THESES-COLLECTOR. One who collects or prepares *theses.* The following extract from the laws of Harvard College will explain further what is meant by this term. "The President, Professors, and Tutors, annually, some time in the third term, shall select from the Junior Class a number of *Theses-Collectors*, to prepare Theses for the next year; from which selection, they shall appoint so many divisions as shall be equal to the number of branches they may assign. And each one shall, in the particular branch assigned him, collect so many theses as the government may judge expedient; and all the theses, thus collected, shall be delivered to the President, by the Saturday immediately succeeding the end of the Spring vacation, in the Senior year, at farthest, from which the President, Professors, and Tutors shall select such as they shall judge proper to be published. But if the theses delivered to the President, in any particular branch, should not afford a sufficient number suitable for publication, a farther number shall be required. The name of the student who collected any set or number of theses shall be annexed to the theses collected by him, in every publication. Should any one neglect to collect the theses required of him, he shall be liable to lose his degree." 1814, p. 35.

The Theses-Collectors were formerly chosen by the class, as the following extract from a MS. Journal will show.

"March 27th, 1792. My Class assembled in the chapel to choose theses-collectors, a valedictory orator, and poet. Jack-

son was chosen to deliver the Latin oration, and Cutler to deliver the poem. Ellis was almost unanimously chosen a collector of the grammatical theses. Prince was chosen metaphysical theses collector, with considerable opposition. Lowell was chosen mathematical theses collector, though not unanimously. Chamberlain was chosen physical theses collector."

THIRDING. In England, "a custom practised at the universities, where two *thirds* of the original price is allowed by upholsterers to the students for household goods returned them within the year." — *Grose's Dict.*

THIRD-YEAR MEN. In the University of Cambridge, England, the title of Third-Year Men, or Senior Sophs or Sophisters, is given to students during the third year of their residence at the University.

THUNDERING BOLUS. See INTONITANS BOLUS.

TICK. A recitation made by one who does not know of what he is talking.

Ticks, screws, and deads were all put under contribution. — *A Tour through College*, p. 25. Boston, 1832.

TICKER. One who recites without knowing what he is talking about; one entirely independent of any book-knowledge.

If any "*Ticker*" dare to look
A stealthy moment on his book.
Harvardiana, Vol. III. p. 123.

TICKING. The act of reciting without knowing any thing about the lesson.

And what with *ticking*, screwing, and deading, am candidate for a piece of parchment to-morrow. — *Harv. Reg.*, p. 194.

TIGHT. A common slang term among students; the comparative, of which *drunk* is the superlative.

Some twenty of as jolly chaps as e'er got jolly *tight*.
Poem before Y. H., 1849.

Hast spent the livelong night
In smoking Esculapios, — in getting jolly *tight?*
Poem before Iadma, 1850.

While fathers are bursting with rage and spite,
And old ladies vow that the students are *tight.*

Yale Gallinipper, Nov., 1848.

Speaking of the word "drunk," the Burlington Sentinel remarks: — "The last synonyme that we have observed is '*tight*,' a term, it strikes us, rather inappropriate, since a 'tight' man, in the cant use of the word, is almost always a 'loose character.' We give a list of a few of the various words and phrases which have been in use, at one time or another, to signify some stage of inebriation: Over the bay, half seas over, hot, high, corned, cut, cocked, shaved, disguised, jammed, damaged, sleepy, tired, discouraged, snuffy, whipped, how come ye so, breezy, smoked, top heavy, fuddled, groggy, tipsy, smashed, swipy, slewed, cronk, salted down, how fare ye, on the lee lurch, all sails set, three sheets in the wind, well under way, battered, blowing, snubbed, sawed, boozy, bruised, screwed, soaked, comfortable, stimulated, jug-steamed, tangle-legged, fogmatic, blue-eyed, a passenger in the Cape Ann stage, striped, faint, shot in the neck, bamboozled, weak-jointed, got a brick in his hat, got a turkey on his back."

See SPRUNG.

2. At Williams College, this word is sometimes used as an exclamation; e. g. "O, *tight!*"

TIGHT FIT. At the University of Vermont, a good joke is denominated by the students a *tight fit*, and the jokee is said to be "hard up."

TILE. A hat. Evidently suggested by the meaning of the word, a covering for the roof of buildings.

Then, taking it from off his head, began to brush his "*tile.*"

Poem before the Iadma, 1850.

TOADY. A fawning, obsequious parasite; a toad-eater. In college cant, one who seeks or gains favor with an instructor or popularity with his classmates by mean and sycophantic actions.

TOADY. To flatter any one for gain. — *Halliwell.*

TRANSMITTENDUM, *pl.* TRANSMITTENDA or TRANSMITTENDUMS. Any thing transmitted, or handed down from one to another.

Students, on withdrawing from college, often leave in the room which they last occupied, pictures, looking-glasses, chairs, &c., there to remain, and to be handed down to the latest posterity. Articles thus left are called *transmittenda.*

The Great Mathematical Slate was a *transmittendum* to the best mathematical scholar in each class. — *MS. note in Cat. Med. Fac. Soc.*, 1833, p. 16.

TRIENNIAL, or TRIENNIAL CATALOGUE. In American colleges, a catalogue issued once in three years. This catalogue contains the names of the officers and students, arranged according to the years in which they were connected with the college, an account of the high public offices which they have filled, degrees which they have received, time of death, &c.

Our tale shall be told by a silent star,
On the page of some future *Triennial.*
Class Poem, Harv. Coll., 1849, p. 4.

TRIMESTER. Latin *trimestris; tres*, three, and *mensis*, month. In the German universities, a term or period of three months. — *Webster.*

TRIPOS, *pl.* TRIPOSES. A tripos paper.

2. One who prepares a tripos paper. — *Webster.*

TRIPOS PAPER. At the University of Cambridge, England, a printed list of the successful candidates for mathematical honors, accompanied by a piece in Latin verse. There are two of these, designed to commemorate the two Tripos days. The first contains the names of the wranglers and senior optimes, and the second the names of the junior optimes. The word *tripos* is supposed to refer to the three-legged stool formerly used at the examinations for these honors, though some derive it from the three *brackets* formerly printed on the back of the paper.

Classical tripos examination; the final university examination for classical honors, optional to all who have taken

the mathematical honors. — *C. A. Bristed*, in *Webster's Dict.*

TRUSTEE. A person to whom property is legally committed in *trust*, to be applied either for the benefit of specified individuals, or for public uses. — *Webster.*

In many American colleges the general government is vested in a board of *trustees*, appointed differently in different colleges.

See CORPORATION and OVERSEER.

TUFT-HUNTER. A cant term, in the English universities, for a hanger-on to noblemen and persons of quality. So called from the *tuft* in the cap of the latter. — *Halliwell.*

TUITION. In universities, colleges, schools, &c., the money paid for instruction. In American colleges, the tuition is from thirty to seventy dollars a year.

TUTE. Abbreviation for Tutor.

TUTOR. Latin; from *tueor*, to defend; French, *tuteur.*

In English universities and colleges, an officer or member of some hall, who has the charge of hearing the lessons of the students, and otherwise giving them instruction in the sciences and various branches of learning.

In the American colleges, tutors are graduates selected by the trustees, for the instruction of undergraduates of the first three years. They are usually officers of the institution, who have a share, with the president and professors, in the government of the students. — *Webster.*

TUTORIAL. Belonging to or exercised by a tutor or instructor.

Even while he is engaged in his "*tutorial*" duties, &c. — *Am. Lit. Mag.*, Vol. IV. p. 409.

TUTORIC. Pertaining to a tutor.

A collection of two was not then considered a sure prognostic of rebellion, and spied out vigilantly by *tutoric* eyes. — *Harvardiana*, Vol. III. p. 314.

TUTORING FRESHMEN. Of the various means used by Sophomores to trouble Freshmen, that of *tutoring* them, as

described in the following extract from the Sketches of Yale College, is not at all peculiar to that institution, except in so far as the name is concerned.

"The ancient customs of subordination among the classes, though long since abrogated, still preserve a part of their power over the students, not only of this, but of almost every similar institution. The recently exalted Sophomore, the dignified Junior, and the venerable Senior, look back with equal humor at the 'greenness' of their first year. The former of these classes, however, is chiefly notorious in the annals of Freshman capers. To them is allotted the duty of fumigating the room of the new-comer, and preparing him by a due induction into the mysteries of Yale for the duties of his new situation. Of these performances, the most systematic is commonly styled *Tutoring*, from the character assumed by the officiating Sophomore. Seated solemnly in his chair of state, arrayed in a pompous gown, with specs and powdered hair, he waits the approach of the awe-struck subject, who has been duly warned to attend his pleasure, and fitly instructed to make a low reverence and stand speechless until addressed by his illustrious superior. A becoming impression has also been conveyed of the dignity, talents, and profound learning and influence into the congregated presence of which he is summoned. Every thing, in short, which can increase his sufficiently reverent emotions, or produce a readier or more humble obedience, is carefully set forth, till he is prepared to approach the door with no little degree of that terror with which the superstitious inquirer enters the mystic circle of the magician. A shaded light gleams dimly out into the room, and pours its fuller radiance upon a ponderous volume of Hebrew; a huge pile of folios rests on the table, and the eye of the fearful Freshman half ventures to discover that they are tomes of the dead languages.

"But first he has, in obedience to his careful monitor, bowed lowly before the dignified presence; and, hardly raising his eyes, he stands abashed at his awful situation, waiting the supreme pleasure of the supposed officer. A benignant

smile lights up the tutor's grave countenance; he enters strangely enough into familiar talk with the recently admitted collegiate; in pathetic terms he describes the temptations of this *great* city, the thousand dangers to which he will be exposed, the vortex of ruin into which, if he walks unwarily, he will be surely plunged. He fires the youthful ambition with glowing descriptions of the honors that await the successful, and opens to his eager view the dazzling prospect of college fame. Nor does he fail to please the youthful aspirant with assurances of the kindly notice of the Faculty; he informs him of the satisfactory examination he has passed, and the gratification of the President at his uncommon proficiency; and having thus filled the buoyant imagination of his dupe with the most glowing college air-castles, dismisses him from his august presence, after having given him especial permission to call on any important occasion hereafter." — pp. 159 – 162.

TUTORSHIP. The office of a tutor. — *Hooker.*

In the following passage, this word is used as a titulary compellation, like the word *lordship.*

> One morning, as the story goes,
> Before his *tutorship* arose. — *Rebelliad*, p. 73.

TUTORS' PASTURE. In 1645, John Bulkley, by a deed, gave to Mr. Dunster, the President of Harvard College, two acres of land in Cambridge, during his life. The deed then proceeds: "If at any time he shall leave the Presidency, or shall decease, I then desire the College to appropriate the same to itself for ever, as a small gift from an alumnus, bearing towards it the greatest good-will." "After President Dunster's resignation," says Quincy, "the Corporation gave the income of Bulkley's donation to the tutors, who received it for many years, and hence the inclosure obtained the name of '*Tutors' Pasture*,' or '*Fellows' Orchard.*'" In the Donation Book of the College, the deed is introduced as "Extractum Doni Pomarii Sociorum per Johannem Bulkleium." — *Quincy's Hist. Harv. Univ.*, Vol. I. pp. 269, 270.

U.

UGLY KNIFE. See JACK-KNIFE.

UNDERGRADUATE. A student, or member of a university or college, who has not taken his first degree. — *Webster.*

UNDERGRADUATE. Noting or pertaining to a student of a college who has not taken his first degree.

The *undergraduate* students shall be divided into four distinct classes. — *Laws Yale Coll.*, 1837, p. 11.

With these the *undergraduate* course is not intended to interfere. — *Yale Coll. Cat.*, 1850 - 51, p. 33.

UNDERGRADUATESHIP. The state of being an undergraduate. — *Life of Paley.*

UNIVERSITY. An assemblage of colleges established in any place, with professors for instructing students in the sciences and other branches of learning, and where degrees are conferred. A *university* is properly a universal school, in which are taught all branches of learning, or the four faculties of theology, medicine, law, and the sciences and arts. — *Cyclopædia.*

UNIVERSITY. At Union College, a name given to a university student. The regulation in reference to this class is as follows : — " Students, not regular members of college, are allowed, as university students, to prosecute any branches for which they are qualified, provided they attend three recitations daily, and conform in all other respects to the laws of College. On leaving College, they receive certificates of character and scholarship." — *Union Coll. Cat.*, 1850.

The eyes of several Freshmen and *Universities* shone with a watery lustre. — *The Parthenon*, Vol. I. p. 20.

V.

VACATION. The intermission of the regular studies and exercises of a college or other seminary, when the students have a recess. — *Webster.*

VALEDICTION. A farewell; a bidding farewell. Used sometimes with the meaning of *valedictory* or *valedictory oration.*

Two publick Orations, by the Candidates: the one to give a specimen of their Knowledge, &c., and the other to give a grateful and pathetick *Valediction* to all the Officers and Members of the Society. — *Clap's Hist. Yale Coll.*, p. 87.

VALEDICTORIAN. The student of a college who pronounces the valedictory oration at the annual Commencement. — *Webster.*

VALEDICTORY. In American colleges, a farewell oration or address spoken at Commencement, by a member of the class which receive the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and take their leave of college and of each other.

VARMINT. At Cambridge, England, and also among the whip gentry, this word signifies natty, spruce, dashing; e. g. he is quite *varmint*; he sports a *varmint* hat, coat, &c.

A *varmint* man spurns a scholarship, would consider it a degradation to be a fellow. — *Gradus ad Cantab.*, p. 122.

The handsome man, my friend and pupil, was naturally enough a bit of a swell, or *varmint* man. — *Alma Mater*, Vol. II. p. 118.

VICE-CHANCELLOR. An officer in a university, in England, a distinguished member, who is annually elected to manage the affairs in the absence of the Chancellor. He must be the head of a college, and during his continuance in office, he acts as a magistrate for the university, town, and county. — *Cam. Cal.*

VISITATION. The act of a superior or superintending officer, who visits a corporation, college, church, or other house, to examine into the manner in which it is conducted, and see

that its laws and regulations are duly observed and executed. — *Cyc.*

In July, 1766, a law was formally enacted, "that twice in the year, viz. at the semiannual *visitation* of the committee of the Overseers, some of the scholars, at the direction of the President and Tutors, shall publicly exhibit specimens of their proficiency," &c. — *Quincy's Hist. Harv. Univ.*, Vol. II. p. 132.

W.

WARDEN. The master or president of a college. — *England.*

WARNING. In many colleges, when it is ascertained that a student is not living in accordance with the laws of the institution, he is usually informed of the fact by a *warning*, as it is called, from one of the faculty, which consists merely of friendly caution and advice, thus giving him an opportunity, by correcting his faults, to escape punishment.

> Sadly I feel I should have been saved by numerous *warnings*.
> *Harvardiana*, Vol. III. p. 98.

> No more shall "*warnings*" in their hearing ring,
> Nor "admonitions" haunt their aching head.
> *Yale Lit. Mag.*, Vol. XV. p. 210.

WHINNICK. At Hamilton College, to refuse to fulfil a promise or engagement; to retreat from a difficulty; to back out.

WIGS. The custom of wearing wigs was, perhaps, observed nowhere in America during the last century with so much particularity as at the older colleges. Of this the following incident is illustrative. Mr. Joseph Palmer, who graduated at Harvard in the year 1747, entered college at the age of fourteen; but, although so young, was required immediately after admission to cut off his long, flowing hair, and to cover

his head with an unsightly bag-wig. At the beginning of the present century wigs were not wholly discarded, although the fashion of wearing the hair in a queue was more in vogue. From a record of curious facts, it appears that the last wig which appeared at Commencement in Harvard College was worn by Mr. John Marsh, in the year 1819.

See DRESS.

WINE. To drink wine.

After "wining" to a certain extent, — we sallied forth from his rooms. — *Alma Mater*, Vol. I. p. 14.

Hither they repair each day after dinner "*to wine.*"

Ibid., Vol. I. p. 95.

After dinner, I had the honor of *wining* with no less a personage than a fellow of the college. — *Ibid.*, Vol. I. p. 114.

WIRE. At Harvard College, a trick; an artifice; a stratagem; a *dodge.*

WIRY. Trickish; artful.

WITENAGEMOTE. (Saxon, *witan*, to know, and *gemot*, a meeting, a council.)

In the University of Oxford, the weekly meeting of the heads of the colleges. — *Oxford Guide.*

WOODEN SPOON. In the University of Cambridge, England, the scholar whose name stands last of all on the printed list of honors at the Bachelors' Commencement in January, is scoffingly said to gain the *wooden spoon.* He is also very currently himself called the *wooden spoon.*

A young academic coming into the country immediately after this great competition, in which he had conspicuously distinguished himself, was asked by a plain country gentleman, "Pray, Sir, is my Jack a wrangler?" "No, Sir." Now Jack had confidently pledged himself to his uncle that he would take his degree with honor. "A senior optime?" "No, Sir." "Why, what was he then?" "Wooden spoon!" "Best suited to his wooden head," said the mortified inquirer. — *Forby's Vocabulary*, Vol. II. p. 253.

It may not perhaps be improper to mention one very remarkable personage, I mean "The *Wooden Spoon.*" This luckless wight (for what cause I know not) is annually the universal butt and laughing-stock of the whole Senate-House. He is the last of those

young men who take honors, in his year, and is called a junior optime ; yet, notwithstanding his being in fact superior to them all, the very lowest of the *οἱ πολλοί*, or gregarious undistinguished bachelors, think themselves entitled to shoot the pointless arrows of their clumsy wit against the *wooden spoon;* and to reiterate the stale and perennial remark, that " wranglers are born with gold spoons in their mouths, senior optimes with silver, junior optimes with *wooden*, and the *οἱ πολλοί* with leaden ones." — *Gent. Mag.*, 1795, p. 19.

2. At Yale College, this title is conferred on the student who takes the last appointment at Commencement. The following account of the ceremonies incident to the presentation of the Wooden Spoon has been kindly furnished by a graduate of that institution.

" At Yale College the honors, or, as they are there termed, appointments, are given to a class twice during the course ; — upon the merits of the two preceding years, at the end of the first term, Junior ; and at the end of the second term, Senior, upon the merits of the whole college course. There are about eight grades of appointments, the lowest of which is the Third Colloquy. Each grade has its own standard, and if a number of students have attained to the same degree, they receive the same appointment. It is rarely the case, however, that more than one student can claim the distinction of a third colloquy, but when there are several, they draw lots to see which is entitled to be considered properly *the* third colloquy man.

" After the Junior appointments are awarded, the members of the Junior Class hold an exhibition similar to the regular Junior exhibition, and present a *wooden spoon* to the man who received the lowest honor in the gift of the faculty.

" The exhibition takes place in the evening at some public hall in town. Except to those engaged in the arrangements, nothing is known about it among the students at large, until the evening of the performances, when notices of the hour and place are quietly circulated at prayers, in order that it may not reach the ears of the faculty, who are ever too ready to participate in the sports of the students,

and to make the result tell unfavorably against the college welfare of the more prominent characters.

"As the appointed hour approaches, long files of black coats may be seen emerging from the dark halls, and winding their way through the classic elms towards the Temple, the favorite scene of students' exhibitions and secret festivals. When they reach the door, each man must undergo the searching scrutiny of the door-keeper, usually disguised as an Indian, to avoid being recognized by a college officer, should one chance to be in the crowd, and no one is allowed to enter unless he is known.

"By the time the hour of the exercises has arrived, the hall is densely packed with undergraduates and professional students. The President, who is a non-appointment man, and probably the poorest scholar in the class, sits on a stage with his associate professors. Appropriate programmes, printed in the College style, are scattered throughout the house. As the hour strikes, the President rises with becoming dignity, and, instead of the usual phrase, 'musicam audeamus,' restores order among the audience by 'silentiam audeamus,' and then addresses the band, 'Musica cantetur.'

"Then follow a series of burlesque orations, dissertations, and disputes, upon scientific and other subjects, from the wittiest and cleverest men in the class, and the house is kept in a continual roar of laughter. The highest appointment men frequently take part in the speeches. From time to time the band plays, and the College choir sing pieces composed for the occasion. In one of the best, called AUDACIA, composed in imitation of the Crambambuli song, by a member of the class to which the writer belonged, the Wooden Spoon is referred to in the following stanza: —

'But do not think our life is aimless;
O, no! we crave one blessed boon,
It is the prize of value nameless,
The honored, classic WOODEN SPOON;
But give us this, we'll shout Hurrah!
O, nothing like Audacia!'

"After the speeches are concluded and the music has

ceased, the President rises and calls the name of the hero of the evening, who ascends the stage and stands before the high dignitary. The President then congratulates him upon having attained to so eminent a position, and speaks of the pride that he and his associates feel in conferring upon him the highest honor in their gift, — The Wooden Spoon. He exhorts him to pursue through life the noble cruise he has commenced in College, — not seeking glory as one of the illiterate, — the οἱ πολλοί, — nor exactly on the fence, but so near to it that he may safely be said to have gained the 'happy medium.'

"The President then proceeds to the grand ceremony of the evening, — the delivery of the Wooden Spoon, — a handsomely finished spoon, or ladle, with a long handle, on which is carved the name of the Class, and the rank and honor of the recipient, and the date of its presentation. The President confers the honor in Latin, provided he and his associates are able to muster a sufficient number of sentences.

"When the President resumes his seat, the Third Colloquy man thanks his eminent instructors for the honor conferred upon him, and thanks (often with sincerity) the class for the distinction he enjoys. The exercises close with music by the band, or a burlesque colloquy. On one occasion, the colloquy was announced upon the programme as 'A Practical Illustration of Humbugging,' with a long list of very witty men as speakers, to appear in original costumes. Curiosity was very much excited, and expectation on the tiptoe, when the colloquy became due. The audience waited and waited until sufficiently *humbugged*, when they were allowed to retire with the laugh turned against them.

"Many men prefer the Wooden Spoon to any other college honor or prize, because it comes directly from their classmates, and hence, perhaps, the Faculty disapprove of it, considering it as a damper to ambition and college distinctions."

WRANGLER. In the University of Cambridge, Eng., the

Senior Wrangler is the student who passes the best examination in the Senate-House. Then follow the *second*, *third*, &c., *wranglers*. — *Webster*.

See POLLOI.

WRESTLING-MATCH. At Harvard College, it was formerly the custom, on the first Monday of the term succeeding the Commencement vacation, for the Sophomores to challenge the Freshmen who had just entered College to a wrestling-match. A writer in the New England Magazine, 1832, in an article entitled "Harvard College Forty Years Ago," remarks as follows on this subject: "Another custom, not enjoined by the government, had been in vogue from time immemorial. That was for the Sophomores to challenge the Freshmen to a wrestling-match. If the Sophomores were thrown, the Juniors gave a similar challenge. If these were conquered, the Seniors entered the lists, or treated the victors to as much wine, punch, &c., as they chose to drink. In my class, there were few who had either taste, skill, or bodily strength for this exercise, so that we were easily laid on our backs, and the Sophomores were acknowledged our superiors, in so far as 'brute force' was concerned. Being disgusted with these customs, we held a class-meeting, early in our first quarter, and voted unanimously that we should never send a Freshman on an errand; and, with but one dissenting voice, that we would not challenge the next class that should enter to wrestle. When the latter vote was passed, our moderator, pointing at the dissenting individual with the finger of scorn, declared it to be a vote, *nemine contradicente*. We commenced Sophomores, another Freshman Class entered, the Juniors challenged them, and were thrown. The Seniors invited them to a treat, and these barbarous customs were soon after abolished." — Vol. III. p. 239.

The Freshman Class above referred to, as superior to the Junior, was the one which graduated in 1796, of which Mr. Thomas Mason, surnamed "the College Lion," was a member, "said," remarks Mr. Buckingham, "to be the greatest *wrestler* that was ever in College. He was settled as a cler-

gyman at Northfield, Mass., resigned his office some years after, and several times represented that town in the Legisture of Massachusetts." Charles Prentiss, the wit of the Class of '95, in a will written on his departure from College life, addresses Mason as follows : —

> "Item. Tom M——n, College Lion,
> Who 'd ne'er spend cash enough to buy one,
> The Boanerges of a pun,
> A man of science and of fun,
> That quite uncommon witty elf,
> Who darts his bolts and shoots himself,
> Who oft has bled beneath my jokes,
> I give my old *tobacco-box*."
>
> *Buckingham's Reminiscences*, Vol. II. p. 271.

The fame which Mr. Mason had acquired while in College for bodily strength and skill in wrestling, did not desert him after he left. While settled as a minister at Northfield, a party of young men from Vermont challenged the young men of that town to a bout at wrestling. The challenge was accepted, and on a given day the two parties assembled at Northfield. After several rounds, when it began to appear that the Vermonters were gaining the advantage, a proposal was made, by some who had heard of Mr. Mason's exploits, that he should be requested to take part in the contest. It had now grown late, and the minister, who usually retired early, had already betaken himself to bed. Being informed of the request of the wrestlers, for a long time he refused to go, alleging as reasons his ministerial capacity, the force of example, &c. Finding these excuses of no avail, he finally arose, dressed himself, and repaired to the scene of action. Shouts greeted him on his arrival, and he found himself on the wrestling-field, as he had stood years ago at Cambridge. The champion of the Vermonters came forward, flushed with his former victories. After playing around him for some time, Mr. Mason finally threw him. Having by this time collected his ideas of the game, when another antagonist appeared, tripping up his heels with perfect ease, he suddenly twitched him off his centre and laid

him on his back. Victory was declared in favor of Northfield, and the good minister was borne home in triumph.

Y.

YAGER FIGHTS. At Bowdoin College, "*Yager fights*," says a correspondent, "are the annual conflicts which occur between the townsmen and the students. The Yagers (from the German Jäger, a hunter, a chaser) were accustomed, when the lumbermen came down the river in the spring, to assemble in force, march up to the College yard with fife and drum, get famously drubbed, and retreat in confusion to their dens. The custom has become extinct within the past four years, in consequence of the non-appearance of the Yagers."

YOUNG BURSCH. In the German universities, a name given to a student during his third term, or *semester*.

APPENDIX.

ANNARUGIANS. At Centre College, Kentucky, is a society called the *Annarugians*, "composed," says a correspondent, "of the wildest of the College boys, who, in the most fantastic disguises, are always on hand when a wedding is to take place, and join in a most tremendous Charivari, nor can they be forced to retreat until they have received a due proportion of the sumptuous feast prepared."

BARRING-OUT SPREE. At Princeton College, when the students find the North College clear of Tutors, which is about once a year, they bar up the entrance, get access to the bell, and ring it.

FRESHMAN SERVITUDE. Since the account on page 138 was written, a friend has kindly furnished the editor with a copy of the customs of Harvard College, which bears date September, 1741. It is entitled, "THE CUSTOMS OF HARVARD COLLEGE, WHICH IF THE FRESHMEN DON'T OBSERVE AND OBEY, THEY SHALL BE SEVERELY PUNISHED IF THEY HAVE HEARD THEM READ." They are as follows: —

"1. No Freshman shall wear his hat in the College yard, except it rains, hails, or snows, he be on horseback, or hath both hands full.

"2. No Freshman shall pass by his Senior,* without pulling his hat off.

"3. No Freshman shall be saucy to his Senior, or speak to him with his hat on.

"4. No Freshman shall laugh in his Senior's face.

"5. No Freshman shall ask his Senior any impertinent question.

"6. No Freshman shall intrude into his Senior's company.

"7. Freshmen are to take notice that a Senior Sophister can take a Freshman from a Sophimore,† a Master from a Senior Sophister, and a Fellow ‡ from a Master.

"8. When a Freshman is sent of an errand, he shall not loiter by the way, but shall make haste, and give a direct answer if asked who he is going for.

"9. No Freshman shall tell who he is a going for (unless asked), or what he is a going for, unless asked by a Fellow.

"10. No Freshman, when he is going of errands, shall go away, except he be dismissed, which is known by saying, 'It is well,' 'You may go,' 'I thank you,' or the like.

"11. Freshmen are to find the rest of the scholars with bats, balls, and footballs.§

"12. Freshmen shall pay three shillings to the Butler to have their names set up in the Buttery.

"13. No Freshman shall wear his hat in his Senior's chambers, nor in his own, if his Senior be there.

"14. When anybody knocks at a Freshman's door, he shall not ask who is there, but immediately open the door.

"15. When a Freshman knocks at his Senior's door, he shall tell his name immediately.

"16. No Freshman shall call his classmate by the name of Freshman.

"17. No Freshman shall call up or down, to or from his Senior's chamber or his own.

---

* Senior, in this article, indicates an officer of college, or a member of either of the three upper classes.

† See SOPHOMORE.

‡ i. e. TUTOR.

§ The law in reference to footballs is still observed.

" 18. No Freshman shall call or throw any thing across the College yard, nor go into the Fellows' Cuz-John.*

" 19. No Freshman shall mingo against the College walls.

" 20. Freshmen are to carry themselves, in all respects, as to be in no wise saucy to their seniors.

" 21. Whatsoever Freshman shall break any of these customs, he shall be severely punished."

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* Abbreviated for Cousin John, i. e. a privy.

THE END.

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